"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local showers today; Tuesday partly cloudy; southeast winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 15.

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BETHMANN DODGES REICHSTAG QUERIES; UPHEAVAL FEARED

Chancellor Refuses to Answer Principal Questions—Plans an Address Tomorrow.

KAISER CALLS WAR COUNCIL

Hindenburg and Ludendorff Arrive in Berlin to See the Emperor.

REVOLT IN CENTRIST PARTY

Erzberger, One Leader, Attacks the Admiralty and Demands a "No-Annexation" Peace.

Chancellor Refused to Discuss Vital Questions

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Saturday, July 7.—The German Chancellor spoke before the Reichstag Committee today, but declined to answer any of the three important questions which were under discussion.

Generals von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff arrived in Berlin this afternoon to confer with the Kaiser and the Chancellor.

It is expected the Chancellor will make a statement defining the Government's attitude on Tuesday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Saturday, July 7, (via London, July 8.)—A serious situation has developed in political circles in the last twenty-four hours.

For weeks past the public and politicians have displayed extraordinary unrest, which, however, found no explosive expression until in yesterday's sessions of the Reichstag's Committee on Ways and Means and in the Committee on Ballot Reform. A Centrist member, Mathias Erzberger, made a speech that committed the majority of his party absolutely to immediate reform not only of the Prussian ballot laws but of reforms affecting the whole empire, while he flatly came out for a peace by common consent of such nations have not completely lost their senses.

Just what Erzberger said is still a journalistic secret, the sub-committee of the Reichstag's committees not desiring too early publication of the momentous proceedings in those two sessions.

In the lobby of the Reichstag it was said this morning that Erzberger was only the appointed pacemaker for Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, whose thoughts had been more or less correctly voiced in his speech. Be that as it may, Erzberger certainly said certain things that cannot have sounded very pleasant to the ears of the Government. He may have talked "through the window."

When the Chancellor entered the hall in the Reichstag building where the Committee on Ways and Means was in session with hundreds of other Reichstag members crowding around, the situation had somewhat developed and he faced three principal demands.

First, the whole house wanted to know whether the Government had decided to favor an annexation peace or a status quo peace. This question has been repeatedly pressed upon Bethmann Hollweg by the extreme parties, the Pan German Conservatives who will not lay down their arms until the enemy is ready to make peace on Pan German terms, and by the Socialists who would offer peace on the basis of the status quo.

It was the militant Centrist member Erzberger who this time broached the old question in such a heated way that Count Westarp, the Pan German leader, complained bitterly about what he called violent attacks on his party and forever cut the tablecloth between his party and Erzberger's friends.

Erzberger today renewed his attacks on the Government's policy and the Pan-German party. He must have used pointed and convincing language, for, with the exception of the Conservatives, the committee members crowding the hall gave vent vigorously to their approval.

But Erzberger did not confine himself to peace, but took up the other two questions upon which answers were expected from the Government, namely the introduction of Parliamentary Government in the empire's affairs and ballot reform in Prussia.

As these committee sessions are not open to the press and public, little more can be said on Erzberger's speech. The Berliner Tageblatt says that "His speech was a deed," and the Tageblatt, as a rule, is rather sparing with its praise of Centrist members.

There were a host of Secretaries and Under Secretaries on hand to answer questions in the committee, but neither the head of the Admiralty, von Capelle, nor Dr. Helfferich, who quoted from voluminous statistics, made much impression, and after Count Westarp for the Conservatives, Gothein for the Progressives, and Prince Schoenaich Carolath for the National Liberals had had their say the Chancellor himself rose to speak.

His speech, so one member told me, was a great disappointment. He said nothing that he had not stated in the plenary meetings of the Reichstag over and over again, and he refused to com-

Continued on Page 3.

"PARENTAGE" makes you laugh, makes YOU think. RIALTO all this week.—Advt.

France May Propose a Society of Nations

PARIS, July 8.—In a discussion in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, Pierre Renaudel, leader of the Socialists in the Chamber, demanded of Premier Ribot that he engage immediately in concerted action with President Wilson looking to the formation of a Society of Nations.

"I will consider it an honor," Premier Ribot replied, "to enter into conversation with President Wilson on that subject."

Whereupon Renaudel cried: "I hope those words will have the effect they merit!"

SAYS RUMANIA IS TEUTON FOOD HOPE

Berlin Paper Suggests Result of Crops May Decide Fate of Central Powers This Year.

AN 'IF' ABOUT THE HARVEST

It Must be Slightly Better Than the Average if Teutons Are to Hold Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 8.—The Berlin Tageblatt publishes an article discussing the question whether the war will be ended by military or economic necessity. It says that many persons are already convinced that the end will be brought about by economic pressure.

The Tageblatt points out that it is obvious that the Entente welcomed America's entrance into the war for military reasons, but also and more especially for economic reasons, for although America's products were at the disposition of the Allies before she entered the war all financial operations were greatly facilitated by America's becoming a co-belligerent. The paper then quotes from the article of an American writer, David Houston, in The London Chronicle, to prove that the world will soon be exhausted economically, and that America's entrance has heightened the difficulties to such an extent that the war will become unbearable and the belligerents will be obliged to quit. It adds:

"This dismal theory rings ironically, considering Wilson's tirades about humanity and freedom of the peoples."

Speaking of the question of grain it says that it is often remarked of the Central Powers that they refuse to speak of their supplies or the prospects of the harvest, but adds that if the Central Powers are able to hold their present front until the harvest comes in they are supplied for another year if the harvest is slightly better than average.

The fate of the Central Powers for 1917 will be decided in Rumania, it is added. For a distance of six miles behind the front in Rumania the land is being sown and cultivated.

The paper then quotes statistics showing how the world's production of grain has been reduced in the last two years. It says that things look unfavorable for the Allies, but if England obtains a good harvest from India and France can provide for herself by the help of Spain the ending of the war again becomes a military question until another harvest.

The "American writer, David Houston," referred to by the Berlin Tageblatt is presumably David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

GERMAN PRESS GIBES AT OUR PREPARATIONS

One Paper Hears a General, 1,500 Men and an Ambulance Have Reached France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 8.—The Berlin Tägliche Rundschau publishes a report from the Paris Temps mentioning the fact that the American troops brought their own typewriters, telephones, &c., and also foodstuffs, adding:

"When America broke off relations at the beginning of February it was announced that she would at once have an army of 10,000,000 men and dispatch it to Europe in order to make the Allies' victory decisive. Today, nearly five months later, one General with his staff and they say 1,500 men and an ambulance have arrived in Europe. Of the army of 10,000,000 we only know that a short time ago a list was drawn up of 10,000,000 men to be called.

"Soon after the announcement of the ten million army the American press announced the building of a gigantic fleet of wooden ships that would finish our submarines in the shortest time imaginable. On May 6 the French wireless reported that 1,000 of these would be ready in five or six months, but this was later contradicted.

"About two weeks ago the American papers had a new scare. The United States had decided to build in the speediest manner a giant fleet of forty thousand airplanes and send them manned and equipped to Europe in order to secure the Allies' aerial victory and defeat Germany. Meantime this report had the fate of all the former ones. According to a semi-official report of June 13 they will now content themselves with one thousand monthly.

"One can wait expectantly for future developments."

The Weser Zeitung comments sarcastically on the French report of American ships which arrived in French harbors equipped with apparatus for warding off torpedoes.

"Well and good," it says, "but this interesting report stops here, leaving an astonished world to break its head puzzling over the problem. Possibly they have not yet progressed very far with this wonderful apparatus if one is to take twenty-five to fifty thousand tons of shipping sunk daily as an example."

HALL CAINE TELLS OF WANTONNESS IN BIG AIR RAID

Saw from His Window Deeds Which He Contrasts with Former Chivalry of War.

WARNS OF PEOPLE'S ANGER

Mothers Cry for Reprisals Against the "German Devils" Who Killed Children.

MATERIAL LOSS NEGLIGIBLE

City Could Withstand Such Assaults "Every Day for Ten Years," He Says.

By HALL CAINE.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 8.—From the upper windows of my house on the heights of Hampsted, perhaps the highest house in the highest suburb of London, I witnessed Saturday's air raid from beginning to end. The effects produced by it upon my eye, my heart, and my understanding were strangely and unexpectedly conflicting.

As a display of military prowess I thought it little short of contemptible, although I see it described as an impressive and terrible spectacle. A squadron of aircraft is said to have come up in close formation and brilliant battle array, and the manoeuvring under the clear guidance of a leader is said to have been masterly in its plan and its execution. Nothing of the kind. It would be difficult to imagine anything less suggestive to the eye of a spectator of the majesty, unison, terror, and splendor of war.

At 9:30 o'clock, after fitful spells of early sunshine, there was a pale gray sky over London, with a sense of sun behind it. Out of the slowly moving clouds the German Taubes descended, looking black at first, then becoming yellow and white as gleams of light which had not yet reached the earth seemed to touch them. One by one they emerged without recognizable formation, close together in patches, and fraying off at various orderless angles. They were then over the southeast of London and at least two to three miles above it, flying slowly, astonishingly slowly.

Seemed to Pause Over City.

The greater body of the formless mass came over the metropolis and seemed to pause there. For fifteen to twenty minutes, they did not appear to move. Against the gray banks of cloud they looked precisely like a collection of cholera germs on a glass disk.

The ground guns began to fire on them 20, 30, 40 shots to the minute. They were now dropping their bombs, and under the rolling thunder in the air there was at frequent intervals a dull, half muffled thud which came up from the ground. Sometimes white clouds of smoke would burst in the sky underneath the German aircraft, showing that our artillery had not reached them. Sometimes a white cloud would break in their midst, and then they would rise a little. The ground noises were repeated.

Then slowly, still slowly, they began to come up toward the northwest and to pass off toward the southwest, apparently undisturbed by the impatient bombardment from below and certainly without any sign of assault from our own aircraft. There had been no battle in the air thus far and no sign of imminent danger to the straggling squadron that was sailing through the broad expanse of sky.

Half an hour after our first sight of them emerging from the gray clouds on the east they faded into gray clouds on the west. Then from a distance continually increasing came the sound of guns being fired in the air. Our airmen were engaging the Germans somewhere outside of London. The heavy roll as of departing thunder died gradually away, and in less than half an hour there was silence.

By this time the sun had shot out, and before one was aware the sky had become a cloudless blue. The great city below was glistening and blinking as if just awake from sleep, and up here on the heights the birds in the trees were singing.

The raid being over, I had now time to co-ordinate my feelings. They were mainly feelings of disgust and contempt for the cowardly assault. I think of what war was in the days when, with all its brutalities, it had the virtue of courage and the splendor of bravery. I remember the battles recorded in the old Norse Sagas, when it was only glorious to fight a man who could fight back, when it was a disgrace to take one's adversary unawares and an everlasting shame to attack the weak, disabled or unarmed, and then I think of these young German airmen hiding behind clouds until they come upon the enemy unprepared, striking him with an arm that can be long or short, according to the conditions of their own safety, and then sailing off in comparative security. Among the illimitable brave men in the category of soldiers, creatures who condescend to such methods of assault ought only to be classed among bullies and cowards.

City Not Seriously Damaged.

In the afternoon I went down to look at the results of the raid from a material viewpoint. They were contemptible. I walked for an hour in that waist-belt of offices and public buildings which divides the eastern and western halves of habitable London and

Continued on Page 2.

Martial Law in Cologne After Riots and Shooting

THE HAGUE, July 7.—Cologne, one of the chief manufacturing cities of West Prussia, is under the most strict martial law, following fresh riots which occured there yesterday, according to reports received here.

The outbreak was due to the reduction of the number of meat cards issued. Police and soldiers charged the crowds and many persons were wounded.

FOOD BILL MENACED BY WHISKY SEIZURE

Radical Senate Amendment Puts Entire Legislation in Peril, Says Simmons.

REVENUE PROBLEM SERIOUS

Loss to Government May Reach a Billion—Sweeping Control Powers Disturb Senators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Food Administration bill is gravely threatened, in the opinion of Senate leaders, through the Senate vote of yesterday eliminating the revenue depended upon from whisky. Not only is the Food bill situation thrown into chaos, but it was stated today that extreme difficulty confronts the Senate Finance Committee in the efforts it must put forth to make up the deficiency in revenue which the Senate vote automatically cut from the war tax.

Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, voiced the feeling of some Senate leaders tonight when he said that the Food bill was "in peril," and that the committee was perplexed to know how to revise the War Revenue bill. He expressed fear that the passage of the Food bill might be indefinitely delayed.

"The people of the country have slight idea of the difficulty the Senate Finance Committee had in drafting the War Revenue bill so that the tax for running the war this year would not fall too hevily on the householder," said Senator Simmons. "We taxed corporation excess war profits to the limit, getting over $1,000,000,000 of the entire $1,670,000,000 war revenue for this year from that source. We depended upon whisky for well over $110,000,000 for each year. Now that is chopped out.

"With the whisky tax lifted out through the Senate vote on the Smoot amendment, by which all distilled spirits must be taken over by the President, the Finance Committee must find a way not only to substitute the $110,000,000 revenue lost through that source, but also to provide at least $200,000,000 toward the purchase of whisky in bond that the Government will take over.

May Cost a Round Billion.

"But the problem goes far beyond that, for in reality we must calculate on the entire loss of the war tax on all the whisky now in bond, which would aggregate something like $440,000,000. The Government, therefore, has to find at least $640,000,000 to make up for the loss of tax and the purchase of whisky now in bond. It may well be that a much higher price will have to be paid the owners of whisky in bond, for much of it is from five to eight years old, and is worth much more than the new whisky. By the time the Government gets through with it the effects of this legislation of yesterday will be to compel the Government to pay out perhaps a round billion of dollars and maybe more.

"This whole liquor matter has put the Food bill into a muddle. The bill is in peril."

Senator Simmons conferred with Senator Penrose and other members of the Finance Committee today in an effort to devise some way to meet the deficiency in war revenue this year effected through the adoption of the substitute liquor section. They reached no conclusion. Provision for a bond issue as part of the War Revenue bill was considered, but the Senators already had discarded that in their deliberations over the War Revenue bill as putting too heavy a strain on the nation, with the $2,000,000,000 Liberty bond issue, the War Deficiency bill of over $3,000,000,000, and big appropriations contemplated in pending legislation. The Senate Finance Committee will wrestle with the problem this week.

Not only has the anti-whisky amendment to the Food Administration bill caused uneasiness among the Senate leaders in their efforts to push the

Continued on Page 2.

RUSSIANS START A NEW BATTLE TO TAKE HALICZ

Fighting in Galicia Spreads to North and South of City Called Key to Lemberg.

BIG COUNTERDRIVE FAILS

Dense Columns of Teutons with Armed Cars Beaten Back Near Koniuchy.

LVOFF TELLS OF SITUATION

Premier Says Army's Present Advance Is a Prelude to Much Greater Successes.

PETROGRAD, July 8.—According to semi-official reports, the Russian offensive is spreading to the north and south of Halicz, in Eastern Galicia, which was virtually under the guns of General Brusiloff when the advance of a year ago came to a standstill. Halicz is important as the key to Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, and is about sixty miles southeast of that city.

Three armies are now engaged on a front of more than thirty miles along the Narayuvka River. The enthusiasm among the troops is increasing. A train carrying 500 sailors from Reval, who organized the "storming battalion" and wore shoulder ribbons inscribed "To the Trenches," passed through Petrograd today.

Some activity is reported along the northern front.

The Government has ordered the release of Polish prisoners of war captured from the German ranks.

The official statement issued by Army Headquarters today reads:

In the direction of Kovel, near Volaporska, the enemy released gas clouds which dispersed before reaching our trenches.

In the direction of Zloczow on Friday night the enemy launched energetic counterattacks on the front at Godov and the wood west of Koniuchy in an attempt to dislodge our troops from the positions captured in the battle of Friday. All these attacks were repelled. Assaults west of Bychka by troops in dense columns, supported by armored motor cars, were repulsed.

In the battles of June 26 in the region of Koniuchy an active part was taken by Belgian armored motor cars, which went as far as the enemy's wire entanglements. The driver of one of these cars and two soldiers were killed.

East and southeast of Brezany the enemy carried out an intense artillery fire. Attempts by large enemy reconnoitring parties to attack our advanced posts southwest of the village of Chibalin were repelled.

In the region of Presovoe a German airplane was brought down.

The situation on the Rumanian and Caucasian fronts is unchanged.

BERLIN, July 8, (via London.)—Further attacks by the Russians in Galicia broke down under the German and Austrian fire yesterday, the War Office announces. The statement follows:

Between the Stripa and the Zlota Lipa the Russians were unable to renew their attacks after their vain sacrifices of the previous days. Near Zberow this morning an enemy attack without artillery preparation broke down, with heavy losses. There was fighting near Stanislau yesterday and this morning. Austro-Hungarian regiments, in hand-to-hand encounters, repulsed several Russian divisions, whose storming waves, broken by our destructive fire, had pushed forward as far as our position. Near Huta, in the upper valley of the Bystritza Solotvina, a Russian attack was repulsed.

The situation is unchanged on the Macedonian front.

A supplementary announcement issued this evening says:

Eastern Theatre. — The Russians again attacked at Stanislau and gained ground.

LVOFF ENCOURAGED BY RUSSIA'S PROGRESS

Views Our Aid to Her as Permanent Contribution to World's Regeneration.

PETROGRAD, Saturday, July 7.—A staff correspondent of The Associated Press was received this morning by Prince Lvoff, Premier and Minister of

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Chinese Dictator Follows Young Emperor Into Retirement as Troops Reach Peking

LONDON, July 8.—The abdication of Hsuan Tung, the youthful Emperor, who was placed on the throne of China only a week ago, it is indicated by dispatches received here today from Peking, followed the defeat of the Imperialist forces by Republican troops at Lang Fang, south of Peking, and the desertion of many of Chang Hsun's soldiers. The Forbidden City is virtually hemmed in on all sides, and the Peking-Kalgan Railway, Chang Hsun's only means of escape northward, is in the hands of the Republicans, who are holding Nankow Pass.

The engagement at Lang Fang, Reuter's correspondent at Peking says, was not severe. General Chang Hsun's forces retreated to Fengtai, several miles south of Peking, on the Tientsin Railway, without offering much resistance. Desertions are said to have depleted the army of Chang Hsun, and the Republicans pressed after it rapidly, capturing the principal roads and railways entering the city from the southeast, southwest, and north.

Reuter's Peking correspondent reports that the Palace was bombarded by an airplane yesterday. The machine dropped three bombs from a great height into the Forbidden City. One man was killed, and the buildings near the headquarters of General Chang Hsun, which probably was the objective, were damaged.

It appears that General Chang Hsun, depressed by the failure of his attempt to restore the monarchy, presented his resignation to the Emperor, who thereupon issued an edict announcing his abdication.

About 250 American, Japanese, and French troops reached Peking Saturday to aid in the protection of foreign residents. They were delayed somewhat at Lang Fang, but met no opposition in their progress to the city.

TOKIO, July 6, (delayed.)—The situation in China was considered at a meeting today of the new Diplomatic Advisory Council. It is said here that the movement to restore the Manchu dynasty was aided by German agents.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Official dispatches to the Chinese Legation here tonight said the Republic had been firmly re-established at Nanking with Feng Kuo-chang, the former Vice President, as President of the new Provisional Government.

WILSON PROCLAIMS EXPORT CONTROL OVER FOOD, FUEL AND WAR SUPPLIES TO AID ALLIES AND BAR TRADE WITH FOE

A Proclamation by the President of the United States

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, D. C., July 9, 1917.

Whereas, Congress has enacted, and the President has on the fifteenth day of June, 1917, approved, a law which contains the following provisions:

Whenever during the present war the President shall find that the public safety shall require, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export from or ship from or take out of the United States to any country named in such proclamation any article or articles mentioned in such proclamation, except at such time or times and under such regulations and orders and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress: Provided, however, that no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another.

Any persons who shall export, ship, or take out, or deliver or attempt to deliver for export, shipment, or taking out, any article in violation of this title, or of any regulation or order made hereunder, shall be fined not more than $10,000, or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than two years, or both; and any article so delivered or exported, shipped, or taken out, or so attempted to be delivered or exported, shipped, or taken out, shall be seized and forfeited to the United States; and any officer, Director, or agent of a corporation who participates in any such violation shall be liable to like fine or imprisonment, or both.

Whenever there is a reasonable cause to believe that any vessel, domestic or foreign, is about to carry out of the United States any article or articles in violation of the provisions of this title, the Collector of Customs for the district in which such vessel is located is hereby authorized and empowered, subject to review by the Secretary of Commerce, to refuse clearance to any such vessel, domestic or foreign, for which clearance is required by law, and by formal notice served upon the owners, master, or person or persons in command or charge of any domestic vessel for which clearance is not required by law, to forbid the departure of such vessel from the port, and it shall thereupon be unlawful for such vessel to depart. Whoever, in violation of any of the provisions of this section, shall take, or attempt to take, or authorize the taking, of any such vessel out of port or from the jurisdiction of the United States shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both; and, in addition, such vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, equipment, and her forbidden cargo shall be forfeited to the United States.

And, Whereas, The public safety requires that succor shall be prevented from reaching the enemy;

Now, Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that, except at such time or times under such regulations, and orders and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress, the following articles, namely: Coal, coke, fuel oils, kerosene, and gasoline, including bunkers, food grains, flour and meal therefrom, fodder and feeds, meat and fats; pig iron, steel billets, ship plates and structural shapes, scrap iron and scrap steel; ferromanganese, fertilizers, arms, ammunitions and explosives, shall not, on and after the fifteenth day of July, 1917, be carried out of or exported from the United States or its territorial possessions to Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, her colonies, possessions, or protectorates, Germany, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Great Britain, her colonies, possessions, or protectorates, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Japan, Liberia, Leichtenstein, Luxemburg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Netherlands, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Rumania, Russia, Salvador, San Marino, Serbia, Siam, Spain, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela, or Turkey.

The orders and regulations from time to time prescribed will be administered by and under the authority of the Secretary of Commerce, from whom licenses, in conformity with the said orders and regulations, will issue.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventeen, and of the independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President: Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State.

A Supplementary Statement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1917.—Immediately after issuing the embargo proclamation, President Wilson made the following statement:

"In controlling by license the export of certain indispensable commodities from the United States, the Government has first and chiefly in view the amelioration of the food conditions which have arisen or are likely to arise in our own country before new crops are harvested. Not only is the conservation of our prime food and fodder supplies a matter which vitally concerns our own people, but the retention of an adequate supply of raw materials is essential to our program of military and naval construction and the continuance of our necessary domestic activities. We shall therefore similarly safeguard all our fundamental supplies.

"It is obviously the duty of the United States in liberating any surplus products over and above our own domestic needs, to consider first the necessities of all the nations engaged in war against the Central Empires. As to neutral nations, however, we also recognize our duty. The Government does not wish to hamper them. On the contrary, it wishes and intends, by all fair and equitable means, to co-operate with them in their difficult task of adding from our available surpluses to their own domestic supply and of meeting their pressing necessities or deficits. In considering the deficits of food supplies the Government means only to fulfill its obvious obligation to assure itself that neutrals are husbanding their own resources and that our supplies will not become available, either directly or indirectly, to feed the enemy.

"WOODROW WILSON."

SWEEPING BAN ON SHIPMENTS

President Takes Action Under the Terms of Espionage Law.

BECOMES EFFECTIVE JULY 15

Aim Is "to Ameliorate Conditions That May Arise Before the New Harvest."

HOW NEUTRALS WILL FARE

Our Duty and Intention to Consider Them Whenever Practicable, Says President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—President Wilson today issued his first proclamation providing for absolute Governmental control of the exports of essential wartime commodities to fifty-six nations and their possessions, including the allies of America, neutrals, and the enemy countries.

The proclamation is dated July 9, and its rulings are to become effective next Sunday. On and after that day none of the commodities named may be taken from this country except under license.

The essentials thus placed under restriction are many and varied. The scope of the proclamation was a surprise even to those who have urged upon the President the necessity for immediate and drastic action to prevent the draining of America.

The commodities named in the list put under control are coal, coke, fuel, oils, kerosene and gasoline, including bunkers, food grains, flour and meal, fodder and feeds, meats and fats, pig iron, steel billets, ship plates and structural shapes, scrap iron and scrap steel, ferro manganese, fertilizers, arms, ammunition and explosives.

That the President is determined to see that no more foodstuffs from the United States reach Germany through contiguous neutral nations is evident. Both in the proclamation and in a statement with which Mr. Wilson supplemented it, he referred to this problem. He said it was the duty of the Government to see that Germany did not receive succor.

Emphasis was laid by the President on the need of ameliorating the food conditions in America, which, he said, was first in view in issuing the proclamation.

May Put Embargo on Wheat.

In connection with the action of President Wilson, it was reported on authority that practically a complete embargo on wheat might be one of the first steps taken, to remain in effect until the allies of America formed their central purchasing board. The amounts which are essential to each of these countries will then be apportioned and purchased for them, probably through the food administration, of which Herbert C. Hoover is head. This step, it is believed, will end competitive buying and stabilize the market, bringing immediate relief to America. It may soon be extended to other grains and commodities.

If this embargo is placed on wheat efforts will be made to have the Allies move the surplus now held in Canada, said to be more than 200,000,000 bushels. Quick and effective action to safeguard the wheat supply was one of the things urged by the food administration in order to prevent the danger of another increase in prices while the fight was in progress to cut down prices from the present level.

Through control of coal and fuels the Government intends to take a firm grasp on shipping. An arrangement under negotiation will give the American and British Governments a control of not only all allied tonnage, but of neutral vessels as well. Ships now on runs not regarded as necessary to a successful conduct of the war will be forced into trades considered more essential, and vessels now held in port through fear of submarine attack will be required to go into service.

Shuts Off Japan's Steel.

Control of iron and steel was made necessary by war demands on the iron and steel industries. A shortage of steel in this country is threatened because of the large amount that is being diverted to munitions manufacture and the construction of the Government's merchant fleet. Japan's heavy purchases of steel plates for merchant ship building made necessary that plates be put under control. At the same time this action gives the Government a weapon with which to force Japanese tonnage into the transatlantic trades.

Specific regulations governing food exports and shipments of other commodities named in today's list are expected to be issued by the President within a few days. Even if a complete embargo is not placed on food exports for a time it is known many restrictions will be made. The Exports Council, comprising three Cabinet members and the food administrator, are drawing up a

Sweden Has Supplied Teutons With Materials to Wage War

Huge Amounts of Ore and Pig Iron Sent and Imports from Us Used to Offset Them—Washington Gets Figures Which Are Taken as Proof of Need to Curb Neutrals.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—An official report just made to the American Government showing the extent to which Sweden is furnishing supplies to Germany reveals that the Central Powers are receiving enormous quantities of materials that go directly into the manufacture of munitions.

In exporting iron ore to Germany, it is shown, Sweden has supplanted shipments with imports from the United States.

What this Government will do to end this trade through operation of the Export Control act has not been announced, but some of our allies, it is known, are urging the United States to license no food exports to Sweden until a definite understanding is reached.

Iron ore shipments from Sweden to Germany, the report made to this Government declares, have reached a total of 9,000,000 tons in the last two years, all of it of the high grade required in production of fine steel. This, it is declared, represents an amount equal to Sweden's entire pre-war export.

In the first quarter of the present year, it is set forth, Sweden imported from the United States 16,000 tons of pig iron, while selling a great quantity of her own product to Germany. Her pig iron sales to Germany in two years, it is declared, have amounted to 250,000 tons. In addition to this, it is asserted, she has shipped to Germany 15,000 tons of ferrosilicon and ferromanganese for hardening shells, together with large quantities of copper, zinc, manganese, sulphur, and other ores.

Germany, the report declares, has imported from Sweden in two years fully 200,000 tons of wood pulp for use as a basis for cellulose, used instead of cotton for the manufacture of high explosives. It is asserted Germany also has obtained from Sweden large quantities of ball-bearings for use in the manufacture of war vehicles and submarines. The value of these shipments, the report declares, is at least $75,000,000.

Another charge against Sweden made in the report is that she has discriminated against the Allies in the use of her railroads. Overland trade through Sweden between Norway and Germany has been encouraged, it is declared, while the Allies have been subjected to every inconvenience and exorbitant rail rates. Agricultural machinery destined for Russia, the report declares, has been held up for months, Sweden exacting from Russia extraordinary bargains before delivery was permitted.

Sweden's action in holding within her ports a large amount of merchant tonnage is dealt with in the report, which declares 600,000 tons is lying idle. Her total tonnage is about 1,000,000, dead weight, of which she requires about 400,000 tons for her own export and import trade.

Our allies, unable to force Swedish tonnage into the world's trade routes, now look to the United States for help, and, it is said, believe her shipping will be put into service if the United States and Great Britain reach agreement.

program to be submitted to the President immediately.

Of significance in this connection, this summary of the wheat situation was made public today at the food administration:

"The visible supply of wheat in the United States decreased 1,450,000 bushels during the week ended June 30, 1917. This was a decrease of 9.3 per cent. on the visible supply of June 23. The visible supply of wheat for the week ended June 23 was 15,659,000 bushels, and for the week ended June 30, 14,209,000 bushels, as compared with 48,291,000 bushels for the week ended June 30, 1916.

"An estimate of the probable United States wheat crop in 1917, based on reports up to June 1, is 656,000,000 bushels."

How to Obtain Licenses.

Soon after President Wilson made his proclamation, Secretary Redfield gave out a summary of the rules under which licenses will be granted. It was as follows:

First—Applications for licenses may be made to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Division of Export Licenses, 1,435 K Street, Washington, D. C., or to any of the branches of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Seattle.

Second—In applying for a license to export any of the commodities covered by the President's proclamation, applicants should give the following information in triplicate form:

(a) Quantity; (b) description of goods; (c) name and address of consignee; (d) name and address of consignor.

Third—The license will be good for only sixty days and at the expiration of that time must be renewed, and if not shipped within that time, a new application must be made.

Fourth—The various branch offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce have been given full instructions as to the disposition of all applications for licenses.

It is the desire of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to minimize the exporter's difficulties as much as possible, and therefore, wherever practicable, the district offices will be authorized to issue the licenses. It is thought, however, that many of the applications may have to be forwarded to Washington for decision.

In case exporters desire, they may telegraph their applications direct to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Division of Export Licenses, 1,435 K Street, Washington, D. C.

Neutrals Overruled.

Representatives of some of the neutral nations have urged that drastic action be withheld in connection with their trade on the ground that their supplies were low and that Germany was not receiving large quantities of foodstuffs. The food administration, on the other hand, has urged an opposite course which would give the President and his advisers on the Exports Council absolute control of the situation.

Much pressure was brought to bear in some quarters to have fodder and fodder grains included in the proclamation, as it was held that neutrals were taking great quantities with which to feed their cattle, and that the fats from the cattle were being sent into Germany in large lots.

The wheat situation had reached a point where it was giving some Government representatives much concern, as the activity of neutral buyers, after the buyers of the Allies agreed to hold off, shot up prices on the exchanges and threatened, if the stopper was not inserted, to so deplete the country's supply that a serious crisis would be faced. Heavy buying in other grains recently was also put forward as an argument to bring about their control at once.

The task of cutting down the quantity of foods which Germany may obtain through the neutral countries is one to which the closest attention will be paid. Reports which will show the actual conditions are already being received from Government agents abroad, and other experts will be employed by the Exports Council. Mr. Hoover, as a result of the work which he did as head of the Belgian Relief Commission, has a fund of information which is at the Government's disposal.

Those who believe that Germany is obtaining much food from neutrals and that drastic action should be taken to make this impossible were elated tonight over the bread powers which the President assumed, and the remarks which he made in that direction.

As a result of the stand taken by President Wilson, it was reported here tonight that, as the situation developed, the purchase of commodities other than wheat and grain for the Allies might be taken over by the Government in order to stabilize prices. Such a step would include in that category steel for shipbuilding and railroads, fuels, meats, and the products of practically every wartime industry.

Cheaper Foods Soon.

The Food Administration is preparing, now that the proclamation is before the country, to make a renewed drive for lower prices in foods to the public. Information was made public today to show the prices fixed by foreign Governments for wheat, but whether any plan is contemplated for a similar step here if prices remain high could not be learned. July wheat was quoted Saturday at $2.12. The Food Administration's statement gives this information:

"The Allied Wheat Commission has furnished a report to the food administration upon the prices of wheat now ruling in various countries.

"The Government price in Great Britain is $1.80 per bushel. The Government price in Australia is $1.14 per bushel and in India $1.35. The Government price in France is $1.80 for home grown wheat, including various bounties. The Government maximum in Italy has been fixed at $1.69 per bushel for soft wheat and $1.94 for hard wheat. The Belgian fixed price is to be $1.60 per bushel and the German price about $1.80 per bushel.

"Information furnished to the food administration also shows that the Allies are requiring the mixture of 20 per cent. of corn rye or barley in the flour. It has proved impossible to introduce straight cornbread because of the lack of corn mills in Europe, and the lack of durability in cornmeal does not permit its extensive shipment.

"Furthermore, households in England and France are not equipped to bake bread, all baking for decades having been done in public bakeries, and the baking and distribution of corn bread, inasmuch as it must be served absolutely fresh, has proved infeasible from bakeries, as it has likewise so proved in the United States. The mixed war bread in England and France is less palatable than either the straight corn or wheat bread in use in the United States, more especially as a considerable part of the bran is being retained in the wheat flour. Furthermore, in order to suppress the consumption of all sorts of fresh bread, rolls, &c., bakeries are required to hold their bakings for at least twelve hours before delivery, and therefore, our allies are all living on what is regarded in America as stale bread. The consumption of flour in England and France is being reduced to between three and four pounds per person per week, or about 3.5 of the American consumption, despite of the fact that Europeans are ordinarily larger bread eaters than Americans."

CONTROL LOWERS WHEAT.

Prices Abroad Are Below the Present Figure Here.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Wheat prices abroad, where the Governments have control of food supplies, are shown to be much lower than in the United States by a report made to the food administration today by the allied wheat commission.

While wheat is selling well above $2 in this country, the Government prices in other countries, according to the allied commission, are as follows:

United Kingdom and France, $1.80; Germany, $1.80; Belgium, $1.60; Australia, $1.14; India, $1.35; Italy, $1.69 to $1.94.

The wheat shortage has forced the Allies to require the use of 20 per cent. corn, rye, or barley in the manufacture of flour, and most of the countries permit use of a large percentage of the whole cereal.

MRS. WILSON'S FOOD PLEDGE

Her Card Indicates White House Observes Hoover's Diet Restrictions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—When Mrs. Woodrow Wilson hung the pledge card of the food administration in the dining room window on Friday it was an announcement to every one who passed by that the White House was prepared to observe the diet restrictions recommended by Herbert C. Hoover.

The pledge card merely bears the inscription, "Member of United States Food Administration." Beneath this is a large shield in red, white, and blue, surrounded by heads of wheat. To become possessor of it Mrs. Wilson signed this pledge:

> I am glad to join you in the service of food conservation for our nation, and I hereby accept membership in the United States Food Administration, pledging myself to carry out the directions and advice of the Food Administrator in the conduct of my household, in so far as my circumstances admit.

In addition, a "home card," giving detailed instructions from Mr. Hoover for the conservation of the food supply hangs in the kitchen of each member. It bears the caption: "Win the War by Giving Your Own Daily Service," and contains the reasons placed before the people of the country this morning in the newspapers.

DISEASE AND HUNGER RAVAGE TURK ARMIES

Forces in Asia Minor Reported in Grave Plight—Native Troops Mutiny.

SALONIKI, July 8.—According to reliable advice from Asia Minor the Turkish Army is in the most serious plight of any period of the war on account of the depletion of man power from the ravages of epidemics and from actual starvation as a result of the failure of the commissariat. All classes of the gendarmerie are being mobilized to fill the gaps.

It is said that the spread of mutinies among Arab and Kurd troops has become so alarming that Enver Pasha, the Turkish War Minister, is rushing to Mesopotamia in an effort to cope with them.

KENT ISLANDERS PROTEST.

Object to Giving Up Homes for Army Proving Ground.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Because Sandy Hook, the ordnance proving ground of the army, where its big guns have been tested, lacks sufficient capacity under the new conditions, the War Department is in the market for an additional proving ground. The place that appeals most to the Bureau of Ordnance experts is Kent Island, Queen Anne County, on the Eastern shore of Maryland, across Chesapeake Bay from the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Other sites are also under consideration, but their names are not being disclosed by the War Department, which has agents busy obtaining options and is afraid that land prices will be skyrocketed if these sites are mentioned.

The War Department did not disclose the fact that Kent Island was under consideration until after residents of that place, which is one of the garden spots of Maryland, had made vigorous protests against being dispossessed to Senator John Walter Smith of Maryland and Secretary of War Baker. The residents yesterday forced several agents who were obtaining options to quit that section in haste.

HOW TO WRITE MEN ABROAD.

Daniels Approves Form of Address for Army and Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A form of address for officers and men of the United States naval forces serving oversea has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

"Usnavforce, London," is the code address for all cable messages intended for members of the United States naval forces abroad. The first words of the text will be the name of the individual (given name spelled out and middle initial) for whom the message is intended, followed by the message. The name of the ship or station should not be included, and, except in cases of identical names, the rank or rating should not be included.

The following is a sample cable message:

"Usnavforce, London.

"Frank B. Howard. Informed examinations successfully passed.

"RAYMOND."

When there is a probability that two men in the service have identical surnames and initials, the name should be given in full, as "Frank Barrett Smith," or the rank or rating should be given, as "Lieutenant Frank B. Smith," or "Frank B. Smith, Ordinary Seaman."

WHISKY SEIZURE FOOD BILL MENACE

Continued from Page 1.

measure to final passage, but there are other features which threaten it. Chief of these is the control section, which has been so loaded down with the designation of articles to come under Government supervision as to cause the sponsors of the bill to seriously doubt if the measure can be put through without being considerably modified.

Various Senators are up in arms against the inclusion of cotton, hemp, and wool in the control section, and will fight it desperately this week. The Southern Senators, whose votes are needed to pass the bill, are particularly irate because cotton was voted in. They threaten to hold up the measure until cotton is eliminated.

"A bitter fight confronts the Food bill this week," said Senator Simmons. "I am sure it cannot pass unless it is modified to meet the demands of Senators who are getting more wrathy every day over the amendments that have been tacked onto it. When the bill can be passed is something no one can guess. It is getting more tangled up every day."

One Senate leader suggested tonight that, because of bitter feeling over the liquor amendment and those pertaining to cotton and other articles worked into the food control, it would be impossible for Senator Chamberlain, sponsor of the Food bill, to get the necessary votes to invoke closure so as to limit debate and force a vote. This same Senator expressed the conviction that unless some agreement were entered into on the food control feature, and a way found to substitute war revenue in place of that removed by putting the ban on whisky, the chance of the bill being enacted within a month's time was extremely doubtful.

It was suggested tonight that if the Food bill reached an impasse it might be necessary for the President to indicate a way out of the difficulty. If he should consider it necessary the President, it is believed, would go even to the extreme of urging the revision of the food section, so as to confine it to foods and feeds, as originally drafted, and to eliminate the amendment providing for the President taking over whisky in bond.

Senator Penrose of the Finance Committee said tonight:

"An issue has been forced which is bound to cause intense irritation and resentment among a large section of the people. I am not arguing for or against prohibition, but I share the view of nearly all members of the Finance Committee that, being in a war crisis, we need revenue from every source, and we need above all else a united and contented people to press the war to a successful conclusion.

"Changes of view invariably occur during debate, and perhaps a solution of the problem will come that way. I hope so, for if it does not, the food bill will be in peril."

SHIP BOARD HOPES TO AID OUR TRADERS

Chairman Denman Writes That Commandeering Power May Tend to Regulate Rates.

DISCUSSES U-BOAT PERIL

No Construction Policy, He Declares, Could Cope with Submarine Destruction of April and June.

The hope that delegation to the Federal Shipping Board of commandeering power over vessels might afford some relief to the present condition of New York-South American trade was expressed in a letter from William Denman, Chairman of the board, to the Merchants' Association, which is printed today in Greater New York, the bulletin of the association.

The Merchants' Association recently requested the Shipping Board to disturb trade as little as possible, especially trade with South American ports, in requisitioning vessels, and followed its first letter with another in which the existing high rates, the withdrawal of contracts by steamship agents because of the seizure of vessels, and other developments injurious to trade were listed. In reply Chairman Denman wrote as follows:

> Gentlemen: The Shipping Board is in entire sympathy with your difficulties in obtaining a reasonable rate for overseas transportation. As you know, no power has as yet been granted the board to regulate such rates. We are in hopes that relief may be obtained when the commandeering power over vessels is delegated.
>
> You must be aware, however, that with the destruction reaching the rate of over a million dead weight tons per month in April and in June, all the reproduction of steel vessels and of wooden vessels which a most enthusiastic advocate of either material can hope for will not replace over half the tonnage destroyed. No legislation of Congress, no administrative effort of the Shipping Board, and no activity of ship constructors can hope to make good for commerce the losses from the activity of the submarine at the rate so established.
>
> Very faithfully yours,
>
> WILLIAM DENMAN, Chairman.
>
> P. S.—In figuring tonnage, it should be remembered that the reports of losses of English vessels where the tonnage is given refer to gross tons, to which must be added from 30 to 50 per cent. to reach the dead weight unit on which the new tonnage to be constructed by the Emergency Fleet Corporation is reckoned. It should also be remembered that the English reports of sinkings represent but 55 per cent. of the total, judging from the figures given out during the first two months of the sinkings. We understand that the English proportion is now higher, but at the same time the size of the vessels sunk are much larger in tonnage.

The Merchants' Association, in both of its letters, recognized that "the needs and exigencies" of the military situation should receive primary consideration.

THWARTS 4 AUTO THIEVES.

Probationary Policeman Recovers Justice's Motor, but Men Escape.

Four men were thwarted last night in an attempt to steal the automobile of Justice Kernochan of Special Sessions by Charles Coberg, a probationer of the Police Training School.

Coberg's attention was attracted to the automobile, which was being awkwardly handled in front of 425 West Fiftieth Street. When the men saw Coberg watching them they jumped to the street and ran. Coberg gave chase, but they escaped in the crowd in Broadway. The auto was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where it was later identified by Whitney Kernochan, brother of the Justice, who said he had left it standing in front of Reisenweber's restaurant in Columbus Circle.

WANTS $500,000,000 FOR WOODEN SHIPS

Denman Plans Double Construction to Meet Menace of German U-Boats.

STEEL CONTRACTS ALL LET

Can Add 5,000,000 Dead Weight to Our Tonnage in 18 Months, Shipping Chairman Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The United States Shipping Board wants another $500,000,000 to enlarge its program. Chairman William Denman believes that if the money is supplied and all of the resources of the country are employed in the construction of steel and wooden ships America by the end of eighteen months will have turned out vessels representing 5,000,000 tons dead weight, in addition to vessels already on the stocks. With the ships now on the stocks this would, in the opinion of Shipping Board members, go far to end the effectiveness of the German submarine activity.

There was a strong note of optimism sounded tonight in connection with the rapidity with which the shipbuilding program was being carried on. Congress has appropriated $750,000,000, of which $250,000,000 was for the requisition of shipping now on the stocks or at sea, either by purchase or charter. The additional $500,000,000, it was stated, had been entirely absorbed by contracts made or pending for steel and wooden ships, all of which have been promised by the contractors within eighteen months.

Mr. Denman made public a statement in which he said that the President probably soon would be asked to approve the request for more money. It was in effect a strong plea for a big wooden-ship program in connection with the construction of steel ships—a program which Mr. Denman said had once had the approval of General Goethals, the Council of National Defense, and various experts. It included this statement:

"All that the Shipping Board feared in February regarding the effectiveness of the submarines has been realized. The present appropriation of $500,000,000 will not replace in eighteen months over four-fifths of the German destruction since Feb. 1. It is to America that the forces fighting Germany must look for the bulk of the replacement of the submarines' destruction.

"Since our original project was framed the United States has entered into the war, and our army in France will require an enormous fleet to transport them, their supplies and munitions. Submarines may reasonably be expected to appear along our coasts and compel us to curtail our naval assistance in European waters.

"The members of the board have under discussion the investment of another $400,000,000 or $500,000,000 in vessels. Such a proposal requires the approval of the President before presenting it to Congress. If Secretary McAdoo can suggest a reasonable place for it in our general scheme of financing for the war, and the President approves, Congress may be asked for a further appropriation of this amount.

"In the latter part of February," said Mr. Denman, "the Shipping Board sought contracts with the various steel shipbuilding plants, but found that, on account of the large steel commitments to other purposes, it could not hope for any great increase of tonnage from that source. The board prepared a project for the construction of a wooden fleet which would increase the sum total of tonnage without interference with the steel supply. It called a conference of all the wooden ship constructors on the Atlantic Coast, and some from the Pacific. It consulted many practical workers in wooden construction, various scientists, naval constructors and builders of steel ships.

"Among others who approved the project in its preliminary form were General Goethals, F. W. Sprague and others. The board prepared a report of its project, with the suggestion that General Goethals should be asked to manage it, and he was employed by the board in that capacity.

"Mr. Willard, Chairman of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, believed that there could be obtained steel enough to build many more ships, but that the distribution of material would have to be altered. The board came to the same conclusion. It gave public notice that it intended to ask for power to commandeer the steel-producing plants. Mr. Farrell offered to supply to the board a very large amount of steel plates, far more than the facilities of the yards could hope to handle under the highest stimulation possible.

"Subsequently, Congress voted $500,000,000 for the construction of wooden and steel ships. It is clear that we will shortly close contracts for this amount for vessels principally of steel, and very largely fabricated under the plan suggested by Secretary Redfield some three years ago.

"The vast resources of quick wood construction are still far from exhausted, and we believe more steel contracts can be placed. We need wooden vessels, of both slow and fast speeds. The slower can relieve our coastwise congestion and our car shortage. They can obtain our hemp and jute and grain bags and nickel and manganese and rubber from the Far East and from South America, and release faster vessels for the North Atlantic trades.

"All these products and a number of others are necessary for food production, for basic war industries. Many wooden vessels can be built which are faster than the majority of vessels now crossing the war zone. Large sea-going wooden barges can be constructed, to be towed along our coasts to further relieve our coastwise trade and shortage of railway transportation facilities."

General Goethals's attitude toward wooden ship construction still is somewhat in doubt, but recent reports have indicated that he was changing his view somewhat and favoring a larger wooden ship program.

GERMANS MUST BE 'WHIPPED'

Charles Bigelow Says America Faces Gigantic Task.

The second of a series of patriotic meetings under the auspices of the Forum of the Church of the Ascension was held last night. Charles Bigelow, who was active in the Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaigns, delivered an address on "England's Experiences During the War." He had been in England for seven years, but recently returned here to participate in patriotic work.

Mr. Bigelow praised the English women for their sacrifices. He said their acts had made it possible for Great Britain to send 7,000,000 men to France. He said 140,000 women in England were doing farm work. He ridiculed the idea that Germany would ever "throw up the sponge," and demanded that Americans enlist with greater enthusiasm.

"I can assure you," Mr. Bigelow said, "that Germany will fight to the last man, to the last dollar. They hold vast territories; they have 1,000,000 more men in the field than last year, and their morale is good. This talk of starvation in Germany is a myth, for they produce enough. The only way to win this war is to whip them."

Mr. Bigelow related many personal observations typical of war times, including one of an Irish woman who took her ten sons to a recruiting station, saying, as a recommendation, "I have never had to raise my hand to the boys except in self-defense." As a result of a card system, he said, all persons from 8 to 80 years of age are indexed, and there is none idle.

Cheered for Kaiser, Locked Up.

Conrad Leiptau, a German who is secretary for W. G. Keuffel, President of Keuffel & Esser, makers of mathematical instruments in Hoboken, now engaged in manufacturing range finders and periscopes for the navy, was locked up at Hoboken Police Headquarters last night. He had been walking up and down the streets shouting, "Hurrah for the Kaiser!" The charge entered against him was "drunk and disorderly."

Arrested for Giving Wrong Age.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 8.—Charged with giving the wrong age on the draft registration day, Joseph Saladoro, a Russian and a city fireman, was arrested today. Four years ago, in applying for a chauffeur's license in New York, he gave his age as 27 and, according to his application at that time, will not become 31 until December. In June he said he was 32 years old. He will have a chance to register tomorrow.

PERSHING DEMANDS GOOD DEPORTMENT

Asks Men Faithfully to Observe Laws and Customs of the French People.

COURTESY TO WOMEN ALSO

Point of Honor to Avoid Property Damage—Kitchener Issued Similar Command.

PARIS, Saturday, July 7.—Major General Pershing, Commander of the American forces in France, has issued the following general order to his troops:

"For the first time in history an American army finds itself in European territory. The good name of the United States of America and the maintenance of cordial relations require the perfect deportment of each member of this command.

"It is of the gravest importance that the soldiers of the American army shall at all times treat the French people, and especially the women, with the greatest courtesy and consideration. The valiant deeds of the French armies and the Allies, by which they together have successfully maintained the common cause for three years, and the sacrifices of the civil population of France in support of their armies, command our profound respect. This can best be expressed on the part of our forces by uniform courtesies to all the French people and by the faithful observance of their laws and customs.

"The intense cultivation of the soil in France, under conditions caused by the war, makes it necessary that extreme care be taken to do no damage to private property. The entire French manhood capable of bearing arms is in the field fighting the enemy, and it should, therefore, be a point of honor to each member of the American army to avoid doing the least damage to any property in France. Such conduct is much more reprehensible here. Honor them as those of our own country."

PARIS, July 8.—Major General Pershing spent today conferring with his staff concerning plans for the permanent training camp in France and American participation at the fighting front. The permanent camp already has been established and one battalion is undergoing intensive training. It is expected that the rest of the first expeditionary force will be in camp behind the fighting line within a week.

General Pershing expected to confer this week with Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, the British Commander, but because of the pressure of other business he was compelled to send a member of his staff to British headquarters. General Pershing will visit Field Marshal Haig later.

TO REPEAT GEORGIA SERMON

Dr. Phillips, Arrested There, Expects No Trouble in This City.

The Rev. Dr. J. B. Phillips of Chattanooga announced yesterday in his sermon at the First Baptist Church, at Broadway and Seventy-ninth Street, that on next Sunday he would preach the same sermon that had caused his arrest in Douglas, Ga., in June on a charge that he had made remarks showing disloyalty to the President and Government of the United States. The Attorney General of Georgia allowed his release four hours after he had been arrested on a warrant issued by the Sheriff.

Dr. Phillips said yesterday that he did not expect to be arrested in New York, because the issuance of the warrant in Georgia had been caused by men who disliked his criticism of their lives. Dr. Phillips is pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle in Chattanooga and President of the Southern Bible Conference.

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Your 2 far-sighted duties:

1. Making your will
2. Appointing a competent executor

When you make your will you may be congratulated upon having taken an important duty in hand. If you then appoint a competent executor, you may consider your duty intelligently completed.

By appointing the Columbia Trust Company you can rest confident that the provisions of your will will be faithfully and considerately handled—handled in a prompt and business-like way.

Mr. Warren, our Vice-President, at our 60 Broadway office, is always on hand to explain the many advantages of appointing this Company as your executor.

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In Financial District:
60 BROADWAY
In Shopping Center:
FIFTH AVENUE AT 34TH ST.
In Harlem:
125TH ST. AND LENOX AVE.
In Bronx:
148TH ST. AND THIRD AVE.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

CREEL'S EXAGGERATION.

Opinion Abroad on the U-Boat Report as "Elaborated."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 8.—No official statement about the submarine attacks on the American expeditionary force is obtainable here, but the main facts are substantially as given in my former cable, which was a good deal cut, the censorship still maintaining its prohibition against the publication of the precise details. From what has been published here of the Creel statement it is beyond doubt that there was considerable exaggeration in it.

BARS NEW CABLE CODES.

Daniels Answers Suggestions of the Merchants' Association.

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, has refused to accept the suggestion of the Merchants' Association of New York that for censorship purposes a division be made between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres and that the use of distinctively American codes be permitted on this side of the Atlantic. The association also suggested that if a business cable be rejected the sender be immediately notified. The Secretary did not approve of this idea.

In a letter to the Merchants' Association, made public yesterday, Secretary Daniels wrote:

"Further extension of the list of codes is not practicable. For obvious reasons, it is necessary to keep the United States censorship co-ordinated in all possible respects with that of Great Britain and France. It is believed that dividing the world according to your Paragraph 1, and making new code regulations as set forth in your Paragraph 3, would not only expand the censorship machinery to an impracticable point, but it would be a source of continual irritation, delay and expense to traders, especially to those cabling between Europe and other points in the world through United States censorship offices. All such messages would encounter two sets of regulations.

"The use of private codes is wholly impractical with efficient censorship. This is well understood by American traders. Sixteen traders only in the whole United States have made requests for the use of their private codes, all seemingly based on lack of acquaintance with the operation of censorship, and they have conformed immediately the situation was explained to them.

"Regarding your recommendation of a 'Board of Cable and Telegraph Censorship,' censorship is a military function imposed by a state of war. The regulations are formulated on the basis of confidential information and circumstances which do not admit of public discussion.

"This department welcomes at all times the hearty co-operation of all traders for whose benefit and protection censorship has been established, not only to make its functions more efficient as a military measure, but less burdensome to American users of the cables and radio."

Submarine Base at Port Angeles.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Acquisition of a submarine and aviation base on Port Angeles Harbor, Washington, was announced tonight by the Navy Department. The tract, formerly part of a lighthouse reservation, was taken over through Executive order, but it is expected the transfer will be made permanent by Congress.

Plea for Home Defense Bodies.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A plea that the 150,000 men over military age, who have enlisted in home defense organizations should receive a recognized military status and be co-ordinated into one compact branch of the nation's forces has been presented to the War Department by the National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies.

HALL CAINE TELLS OF BIG AIR RAID

Continued from Page 1.

is generally shut up and silent at night, on Sunday, and on Saturday afternoons. But for the gathering of crowds I should not have noticed anything had happened.

I could see no damage that might not be remedied by the mason, the paver, and the glazier within six days. Outside of a well-known building a square foot of flagstone was broken up as one might break it with a hammer that breaks up coal in a cellar. The top stories showed sign of fire, but the rest of the great structure was apparently intact. In one of the principal thoroughfares there were many broken windows and little piles of shattered plate glass were in the narrow streets.

That is all which in this principal region of attack was apparent to the eye of a trained observer, and outside of it were the 700 square miles of the vast city and the thousands and thousands of miles of its streets entirely untouched. Thinking of that, one told one's self that so futile from the viewpoint of military injury are all such pretentious raids that if twice twenty-five German air machines come here every day for ten years, doing so much and no more damage, this mighty London would still be where it stands.

But there is another side to the story. The mothers of East London took right and absolute measure of it in its moral character, and I do not hesitate to warn the Government that if they value public order and security they will take heed of the women's cry.

North and east of the great business centre lie a multitude of narrow streets densely populated. Threading my way through one of these, I came upon an elderly woman sitting by the door of her empty shop. Her face, seamed and wrinkled, like faces Herkomer used to paint, was gray and grim. I asked if bombs had come her way and she answered in a husky voice, choking with anger:

"Christ, haven't they! If our men don't go over there and give those devils a bit of the same hell, there'll be bloody revolution here and not too soon, either."

Wrecked Germans' Houses.

I walked on until I came to one of the most squalid districts of London, scarcely different from what it was when described by Dickens, where by some frightful freak of social irony the meanest streets bear names taken from our highest British aristocracy, and there I witnessed a tremendous and even terrible scene.

A gathering, which could not have consisted of fewer than 2,000 persons, and might have been 4,000, nearly all of them women, were struggling to pass the barrier of a large body of policemen and special constables who were blocking the end of a street. In that street lived two Germans.

The mob had wrecked their house, breaking up every stick of furniture and flinging it out of the windows and in their thirst for further vengeance they wanted to drag the wretched, quaking, and no doubt innocent, inmates along the streets.

It was an awful spectacle of unbridled wrath. Women shrieked at the police and almost spat in their faces, shouting: "Let us pay those German devils for killing our children. If the Government won't do it, we will."

Warning to the Government.

I had intended to make some attempt to draw political and moral lessons from this attack on London and on the London poor by a gang of cowards and dastards, but my heart is too hot for that today. Perhaps I have no such technical knowledge as would justify me in criticising the apparent unreadiness or inadequacy of our air defenses, but fresh from the scenes I have described I do not shrink from warning the Government to take heed of the present mood of our people, particularly our women, and, above all, our mothers. They know we are at war, and as long as it is fair fighting they are ready to pay the price of battle, but when it is not war but murder, the murder of their helpless children, they will not long be content to sit silent with their arms tied behind their backs.

Finally, I venture to call upon our great new ally, America, to speed up the manufacture of her aircraft and the training of her airmen, and let us have both without delay, so that in the name of humanity and civilization we may put an end forever to this brutal bullying by cowards who have dragged down the great name of soldier to the lowest depths of infamy.

Is not that what this war is for, to us and to our Allies, the only thing that justifies it? If our enemies have the right to bomb London, then all Europe is a battlefield and not better than the kingdom of the devil, and what is the use of discussing questions of peace and annexation and indemnity until this first great question has been solved. What is war? Is it a struggle of armed men against armed men, or a system of indiscriminate slaughter?

AIR REPRISAL DEMAND INSISTENT IN LONDON

Call for Building of Thousands of Machines, with America's Help.

LONDON, July 8.—An intensified demand for reprisals has followed the air raid of yesterday. All the Sunday newspapers say the people of London are furious at the inadequacy of the city's defenses as it was revealed. The Sunday Times says the crying need of 1917 is for airplanes, as it was for shells in 1915, and that the Government must be compelled to realize that the airplane will be the ultimate and deciding factor of the war. It insists that thousands of machines must be built, with the help of America, to carry the war into enemy territory.

Lloyds News, also demanding greater airplane production, says:

"The raiders yesterday came at their leisure and bombed at their leisure. Their flight over London was so slow that it looked like a parade. They seemed to despise the importance of our defenses."

The Observer says that most of the enemy machines were comparatively slow biplanes, and that the fast British machines made rings around them. It is held that the low altitude maintained by the Germans showed their contempt for the city's defenses.

The Weekly Dispatch contends that the people are in the ugliest temper, and no longer in a mood to endure official obstinacy.

The Journal quotes the Lord Mayor as saying that the case of reprisals has been enormously strengthened by yesterday's happenings.

Reynolds' Newspaper suggests it would have been well if members of the War Cabinet and the Government had gone among the people and heard their comments on the defenseless state of the capital.

"The man who would attempt to justify yesterday's defensive operations by the requirements of the army in France could rejoice if the crowds left him unflayed," the newspaper says. "Among street groups as well as at clubs the feeling is one of enlightened and unanimous bitterness. Every Londoner recognizes that yesterday's raid was one of deliberate murder and terrorism. If there was military damage, it was but a modicum. The man in the street wants a policy of reprisals on Rhenish towns put into effect immediately."

Kennedy Jones, Director of Food Economy, speaking at Muswell Hill, a suburb of London, said there must be no more shilly-shallying with the question of reprisals, and that disquieting reports that Lord French was hampered in the discharge of his duties by other departments must be disposed of once and for all.

GERMAN VERSION OF RAIDS.

Says Attackers and British Each Lost One Machine in London Flight.

BERLIN, July 8, via London, (British Admiralty Per Wireless Press.)—One German airplane was lost in yesterday's raid on London, and a British airplane was shot down over the city, it is announced officially.

Tho announcement also says no military damage was done by the aerial attacks Friday night on German towns. The statement follows:

> On Friday night, in addition to bomb dropping near the front, there were encounters in German territory. Enemy aviators dropped more than 100 incendiary bombs in the Westphalian industrial region, on Treves, and the neighborhood, and also on Mannheim, Ludwigshafen, and Rodalben. No military damage was caused. One enemy airplane fell into our hands.
>
> On the morning of July 7 one of our aviation squadrons attacked London. At 11 o'clock in the morning bombs were dropped freely on docks, harbor works, and warehouses on the Thames. Fires and explosions were observed. One British airplane was shot down over London. Bombs were dropped at Margate, on the east coast of England. Our airplanes all returned except one which was compelled to make a descent to the sea and could not be saved by our naval forces.
>
> In aerial encounters at the front and by anti-aircraft fire the enemy yesterday lost nine airplanes.

According to the official British version of the London raid, three German airplanes were brought down at sea on their return trip. No mention was made of the loss of a British machine.

BRITISH FLIERS RAID GERMAN AIR BASES

Disable 16 Enemy Machines, Lose 8 of Their Own—5 Killed at Essen.

LONDON, July 8.—Royal naval airplanes carried out a raid last night on the Ghistelles airdrome in Belgium, according to official announcement by the Admiralty today. Although heavily attacked by an enemy formation, bombs were successfully dropped on objectives, and all the British machines returned safely.

An official report from British Headquarters in France tonight reads:

> Yesterday the enemy again displayed the greatest activity in air fighting, which continued throughout the day. Hostile aircraft worked in large formations, which were frequently broken up by our pilots.
>
> Our airmen carried out a number of successful raids, in the course of which the enemy's airdromes, depots, and troops were attacked with bombs and machine gun fire, and considerable damage was caused. Six enemy machines were brought down in combats and ten more were driven down out of control. Eight of our machines are missing.

AMSTERDAM, July 8.—A frontier correspondent of the Handelsblad reports that five persons were killed and several houses were destroyed in the air bombardment of Essen, home of the great Krupp works, on Friday night. A correspondent of the Telegraaf says bombs were dropped on the Krupp works, and that reports of damage are conflicting. Estimates of the number of attackers vary between fifteen and forty. (The official French statement of Saturday night said one French airplane raided Essen, dropping bombs on the Krupp factory.)

A semi-official German statement received here from Münster, Westphalia, says: "Enemy airplanes visited the industrial districts, dropping eight bombs and causing damage to the extent of 2,000 marks. No industrial works were hit, and there were no casualties."

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BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

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BREAKS WING IN AIR, BUT LANDS SAFELY

Sergeant Campbell, American, Wins Thrilling Fight with Death at Height of a Mile.

By The Associated Press.

FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 8.—Sergeant Andrew Campbell won in a fight with death with the chances a million to one against him while flying with the Lafayette squadron yesterday afternoon. The lower left wing of his airplane broke off when he was soaring a mile high. Only his complete presence of mind and coolness saved him.

Campbell threw all the controls on the other side and volplaned some distance in order to detach the floating remnant of the broken wing, which was beating against the body of the machine and theratening to dislocate everything. Then, when he had succeeded, he descended slowly on the remaining wing into a beet field without injury to himself. The slightest turn in the air would have meant death.

This accident was preceded by the ceremony of the presentation of an American flag to the squadron by an employe of the Treasury Department at Washington. French and American aviators from several squadrons were paraded on the flying grounds for the ceremony, which was a fine spectacle of the fraternity of the two nations. The famous Alpine Band played the national anthems of both countries.

Before the ceremony Corporals Campbell, Bridgman, Hewitt, Hinkle, and Drexel were promoted to Sergeants for bravery during recent operations. They, with others, have been operating along the whole front, where they drove off dozens of German fighting machines during the German offensive last week.

In the week from June 24 to June 30 they fought seventeen air duels, and as a result of their reconnoissances furnished the French with most valuable information. Lufbery and Willis had four engagements each, Bigelow and Lowell two each, Thaw, Havilland, Scubiran, Hall, and the French Lieutenant de Maison-Rouge one each.

Hall, who is a newcomer after serving as a machine gunner in the British Army, while making his second flight with the Lafayettes was wounded severely, and was decorated with the military medal for attacking single-handed seven German airmen. Infantrymen on the ground stopped their fighting to watch the stirring combat which ended in Hall being wounded in three places. He lost consciousness at a height of three miles, but recovered his senses when within a hundred feet of the ground and brought his machine safely within his own lines.

Walter Lowell also suffered an [illegible]dent. The motor broke do[illegible]e air, and the machine, out of control, descended astride a trench in the French lines. The unconscious aviator was taken from his machine by an officer, but it was found he was not seriously hurt.

AVIATION FIELDS FOR LANDING NEEDED

Curtiss Urges Government to Start Country-Wide Charted and Numbered System.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Glenn S. Curtiss of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company of Buffalo, N. Y., has taken the initiative in urging the Federal Government to inaugurate a movement for the establishment of aviation landing fields throughout the country and the charting of these flying fields on the official maps of the Government, so as to enable airmen to travel by map along the air lanes when thus established. In a letter to Colonel W. W. Hart, United States Army, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in Washington, which was prompted by the experiences of Miss Katherine Stinson in her recent successful flight from Buffalo to Washington for the American Red Cross, he says in part:

"To one who has not given the matter much thought it would seem a very easy matter to find in or around cities a good level field 500 to 1,000 feet wide and 3,000 to 5,000 feet long, not obstructed by fences, trees, wires, or smokestacks. Yet such a field is a very difficult thing to find, and it was only after continued search that we were able to secure in such towns as Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, and Philadelphia fields that were at all suitable for Miss Stinson's landing.

"In Albany she tells me that she was compelled to land in a wheat field on one of the islands in the river. In Philadelphia the only suitable spot proved to be in a small hollow surrounded by trees, a spot very difficult to get into and dangerous to get out of."

Mr. Curtiss makes the following suggestions:

"(1) To make provision for having the Polo Grounds at Potomac Park designated as the first official Aviation Field No. 1 and marking it with white limestone letters at least 100 feet high or by a white vegetable growth which would answer the same purpose.

"(2) Interest the Geological Survey in the subject and secure its co-operation in the making of maps bearing proper designations for each city. The official aerial map would show a landing field at Washington, D. C., as the Polo Grounds at Potomac Park, giving as its distinguishing mark 'A-1.' As fast as flying fields were finished in other cities the plan is to give them a number also, which can be registered and with which War Department and cross-country aviators would become familiar. This list could be handled in much the same way as maritime marks are tabulated in the lighthouses and buoy lists furnished to navigators.

"(3) Interest the State, War, and Navy Departments, so that as soon as any city had completed its landing field it could be officially recognized and registered. Under such a plan I believe we could very soon interest all the Chambers of Commerce of all the cities of any size in the entire United States and by asking their co-operation could before next Fall have flying fields established in all parts of the country as well as in Canada."

ASKS BIGGER PROGRAM HERE.

Hawley Says 23,500 Machines Are Far from Enough.

The need for an immediate and wide extension of the nation's program for aerial war was set forth with emphasis in a letter sent yesterday by Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, to President Wilson. Mr. Hawley wrote:

"The proposed areial program only aims to provide 23,500 airplanes, and that is not sufficient to train and equip the 10,000 aviators needed for major aerial operations on the western front, since it will take an average of one airplane to train each aviator, and three airplanes to equip each, making a total of 40,000 airplanes that should be provided for major aerial operations on land.

"Whereas decisive victory against Germany can only be achieved through major aerial operations against the German fleet and U-boat bases, to be conducted at the same time as major aerial operations against the German military centres, military bases, and railroads on land, steps should be taken immediately to provide also for training and equipping the 10,000 naval aviators needed.

"Manufacturers all over the country have offered their facilities, and for the last month there have been waiting for orders factories that within ninety days after the placing of orders will be able to produce 3,000 airplanes a month, and, two months later, 6,000 airplanes a month. If orders are only to be placed now for 23,500 airplanes, then these aeronautic manufacturing facilities will be lost.

"For major aerial operations against the German fleet and U-boat bases there will be required thousands of seaplanes of the largest type being built today, and to manufacture these will be required a large amount of lumber, which requires months to dry properly, and other materials which require months to treat. While there is an abundance of green lumber and raw materials, there is hardly any dry lumber to be had; therefore there should be placed immediately the orders for the thousands of airplanes needed."

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NEW AISNE DRIVE BY GERMANS FAILS

Violent Attack in 4 Sectors on Chemin des Dames Repulsed with Heavy Losses.

FRENCH WIN NEAR VERDUN

Seize Three Powerfully Organized Salients on the West Bank of the Meuse.

UPROAR IN PARIS CHAMBER

Lively Discussion, Including Attack on Viviana, Ends in Vote of Confidence.

PARIS, July 8.—The Germans launched another violent attack on the Aisne front last night and, as in the case of their recent attempt to recapture important positions along the Chemin-des-Dames, met with determined resistance from the French and suffered very heavy losses.

The attack was delivered in four sectors. The afternoon official report says they were driven back except in the sector between Bovettes and Froidmont Farm, where they were able to hold part of the first line French positions carried at the beginning of the battle.

On the Verdun front, west of the Meuse, the French scored a brilliant success. Three strongly organized salients were captured and held against counterattacks. The afternoon announcement reads:

On the Aisne front the night was marked by an intense bombardment directed at our positions from the north of Laffaux Mill as far as Froidmont Farm. At dawn the Germans delivered violent attacks with strong contingents in four different sectors of this front. Our troops offered determined resistance to the masses of enemy forces, which suffered very heavy losses.

North and east of Laffaux Mill, near Mennejean Farm, and west of Panthéon we repulsed all enemy attacks and maintained our positions completely. Between Bovettes and Froidmont Farm the attacks of the enemy developed on a front of three kilometers, (nearly two miles.) After a struggle of several hours we succeeded in ejecting the enemy from part of the elements of our first line, which he was able to penetrate at the first shock.

East of Cerny, late yesterday, we carried out a successful operation which enabled us to enlarge appreciably the position near Ailles, which we recaptured on July 4. We took prisoners. The artillery fighting was heavy all night. In the region of Sapigneul we dispersed enemy reconnoitring parties which attempted to approach our lines.

On the left bank of the Meuse, after brief artillery preparation, our troops brilliantly captured three strongly organized salients, one west of Dead Man Hill and the other two southwest of Hill 304. German counterattacks against the conquered positions were repulsed.

Several surprise attacks on our advanced posts on the heights of the Meuse and in upper Alsace were repulsed by our fire.

The official statement issued by the War Office tonight reads:

In the region of Panthéon and Froidmont Farm the artillery action was very spirited today. Lively local engagements enabled us to reoccupy some trench elements.

There were artillery actions at various points along the front, particularly near Hurtebise and in the sector of Mont Haut.

Took 700 French, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, July 8, (via London.)—The War Office announces this evening that "considerable territory" was gained along the Chemin des Dames sector of the Aisne front, with 700 French prisoners.

The early statement tells of the repulse of a French attack on the Aisne, as well as advances in Champagne and the Verdun sector. Tonight's statement says:

Along the Chemin des Dames, southeast of Pargny-Filain, an attack brought us considerable gain of territory and more than 700 prisoners.

The early statement read as follows:

Army Group of Prince Rupprecht—On the coast, in the Ypres and Wytschaete sectors, near Lens, and between the Somme and the Oise, there were artillery duels of varying intensity. A British reconnoitring advance east of Ypres broke down. Our reconnoitring detachments took prisoners northwest and west of St. Quentin.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—After strong artillery fire, which lasted all day, the French advanced in considerable force in the evening for an attack west of Cerny. The assault broke down with heavy losses under our fire and in hand-grenade encounters. During the night several attacks on our trenches south of La Bovelle Farm and southwest of Ailles failed. Our shock troops made a successful surprise attack against an enemy field post at Mennejean Farm, south of the Laon-Soissons Road.

In Western Champagne yesterday morning a further attack by the French at Mont Carnillet was repulsed.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the artillery fire increased in the evening to great intensity. In the night the French made strong attacks on Hill 304 and the western slope of Dead Man Hill. They were repulsed. Fighting is proceeding in some trench sections.

Army Group of Duke Albrecht—Aside from an occasional revival of artillery fire on the Lorraine Plain and a successful forefield encounter on the Rhone Canal there were no events of importance.

Raids on the British Front.

LONDON, July 8.—The War Office made the following announcement this afternoon:

We carried out successful raids last night southeast of Hargicourt and to the north of Ypres, taking some prisoners. There is nothing further to report.

Tonight's statement said:

Except for artillery activity on both sides at several points along the front, there is nothing further to report.

FRENCH IN UPROAR AS CHAMBER REOPENS

Deputy Assails Choice of Viviani as Delegate to America—Ribot Upheld by Vote.

PARIS, July 8.—Noisy scenes attended the public sitting of the Chamber of Deputies which followed a week of secret sessions, at which were discussed events in connection with the offensive of April 16.

Until an early hour this morning the Chamber, which began the public sitting yesterday, continued the discussion of the resolutions proposed as a result of the secret sessions, although there were frequent demands for an adjournment.

Premier Ribot closed the debate for the Government, asserting that the April offensive was costly, but that, instead of being a check, as asserted by some, it was a real success. Mistakes undoubtedly had been made, the Premier said, "but we cannot rob our Generals of the audacity that gives victory."

The first test vote, taken in regard to granting priority to a resolution accepted by the Government, was favorable to the Government. The vote was 357 to 167.

The first disturbance came when President Deschanel declined to read a resolution proposed by Deputies Brizon, Blanc, and Broffin-Dugens. M. Deschanel said the resolution was unconstitutional and an insult to the Government.

M. Accambray caused another disturbance by reproaching the Government for sending to the United States men whom Parliament had removed from their posts, and permitting these men to "use the United States as a springboard." The House hooted the speaker.

M. Viviani, Minister of Justice and former Premier, who was a member of the mission to the United States, indignantly denied the accusation. He said he had refused to speak to the Chamber in regard to the American mission until he had been asked to do so by the chiefs of the Government, for the sake of "the illustrious representatives of the United States as well as France."

"I attempted to give expression to the infinite gratitude of France for the United States," he said, adding that he felt it his duty to say to France, which had bled for three years, "that the United States loves her with the purest love."

Paul Painlevé, Minister of War, dwelt upon the successes obtained in the April offensive, but did not deny that serious faults were committed. He said that the responsible chiefs, among them the Commander in Chief (General Nivelle,) had been relieved of command. Investigations will be begun in a few days, he said, to fix responsibility and permit the Government to take necessary steps.

M. Painlevé was applauded by the whole House when he quoted President Wilson's words to the effect that there was no alternative other than to conquer or submit, adding:

"The peace which lies behind the smiles of Scheidemann (the German Socialist leader) and the pan-Germans means that tomorrow Germany's intact fleet will dominate the seas, German industry will dominate the markets and German gold will dominate our devastated regions."

He gave warning against the danger of weakening morale.

Louis Malvy, Minister of the Interior, explained the measures taken against persons spreading anonymous peace talk and pessimistic reports. He declared the Government had observed every precaution to guard against demoralizing influences.

In the course of his speech Premier Ribot said the Government had ordered a judicial inquiry of the case of the manager of a newspaper who had received a check from abroad under suspicious circumstances. He said that under no conditions would the Government allow the morale of the country to be weakened by a campaign to lead the nation toward a peace dictated by Germany, which would be a dishonor to France. The Government would not accord liberty of discussion, he announced, to those who would make themselves accomplices of such a criminal peace.

A resolution of confidence accepted by the Government was adopted in a test vote by 375 to 23. The chamber then decided to consider four resolutions expressing its conclusions from the debate concerning the sanitary service of the army. A resolution accepted by the Government, implying confidence in the sanitary department, was adopted by a vote of 442 to 21. The chamber adjourned at 3:10 A. M.

DEEDS OF NEW ZEALANDERS.

Acts of Superheroism in the Battle of Messines Are Recounted.

OTTAWA, July 8.—Stories of the superheroism of New Zealanders at the battle of Messines, as related by Malcolm Ross, special correspondent with the New Zealand forces, are recounted in a dispatch from London received at the agency here of Reuters, Limited.

Ross tells how wounded officers and men fought on until forcibly sent back; how a private, single handed, charged through the British barrage to silence a strong enemy machine gun emplacement, actually accomplishing this remarkable feat; how a chaplain, under the heaviest fire, continuously tended wounded men from early morning until late at night, and how, after all a company's officers had fallen one by one, the noncommissioned officers and masterful privates continued to carry on with initiative and gallantry.

It was thought, the dispatch says, that high water mark of gallantry for this division was reached on the Somme, but Messines exceeded all previous standards.

BETHMANN DODGES REICHSTAG QUERIES

Continued from Page 1.

mit himself at this time to peace with or peace without annexation.

Still, the members of the committee did not seem much annoyed. They know that much may depend on the conferences to be held between today and Tuesday, when the Chancellor will probably again make a statement before the plenary meeting of the Reichstag, at which, it is hoped, he will throw more light on the Government's attitude toward the three principal questions.

Parliamentary circles and political leaders generally are convinced that these questions can be evaded no longer and that the Chancellor will finally be compelled to say whether the Government is for peace with or without annexation, and whether it is willing to begin with reforms on a broad basis.

Regarding the first question Bethmann's answer will doubtless be much influenced by what von Hindenburg and Ludendorff will say on the situation. They arrived in Berlin this afternoon and immediately called upon the Kaiser.

No one seemed to know what would happen today when the Reichstag session closed last night. Leaders gathered their followers around them and held party meetings until deep in the night. At 9 o'clock last night a deputation of the Socialist Party, numbering sixteen, visited the Chancellor at his palace, and when admitted declared they had been commissioned by their party to impress him with the seriousness of the situation.

The deputation asked the Chancellor for a clear statement that the Government still stood on the platform of August, 1914, and was ready at any time to make peace on the basis of the status quo with whatever opponent was agreeable.

They also insisted on parliamentary government, beginning with the immediate appointment as State Secretaries and Under Secretaries of leading members of the Reichstag of all parties and immediate ballot reform in Prussia.

Regarding the Socialist demand that members of the Reichstag be appointed State Secretaries, it should be noted that the Government itself has for nearly a week past of its own initiative considered such appointments, and there was talk in political circles yesterday that the first two Ministers of the Prussian Cabinet to be replaced were the Minister for Education and the Minister for Commerce.

Doubtless the Chancellor, who today attends the session of the Committee on Ways and Means in person, will have something to say about the Socialist demands.

The Chancellor received other deputations of the National Liberal and Progressive parties and conferred with them.

Press Argues for Reforms.

Commenting on today's committee meeting of the Reichstag, the Lokalanzeiger says:

"It means a critical period of the first magnitude for the German empire. It is impossible that the Chancellor can evade a frank and open statement any longer in view of these evergrowing onslaughts and demands. How the German people must face the question if after three years of hard fighting, they will not risk losing the fruits of all sacrifices and efforts.

"While the questions are yet in abeyance, it is our duty to trust to the oftentried wisdom and patriotism of those who have the fate of the empire in their hands. As things are, the public must be satisfied for the present to look from the outside on the proceedings at the Reichstag today."

The Tageblatt says:

"Herr Erzberger talked about these questions with extraordinary courage, convincing clearness, and with unsparing acuteness, but he not merely confined himself to these questions but reviewed the whole situation and attitude of the responsible authorities. His speech was a deed. At the same time the sentiment of the Social-Democratic partesi is assuming a degree of warmth that presses for a solution of the situation.

"Schiedemann, Ebert, and the friends brought home from their travels in neutral countries the impression that affairs in Germany must change as soon as possible, that immediate reforms are pressing and necessary, and that the German Government must make clear that there is no annexation policy, neither east or west. Anybody whose hearing was not damped by the loud mouthed Pan German press must see things in that light.

"It is too bad that the press caught so many people by cheap phrases, especially just before America's declaration of war. Our one-sided peace offer to Russia was a grave mistake, as it bound that country only tighter to her allies. But one must admit these mistakes were not the Chancellor's mistakes, although he was usually made responsible for them. Therefore no impartial observer could fail to see that the introduction of a parliamentary system has become imperative.

"Only this reform that would place the German people on a common platform with the rest of the civilized nations can possibly overbridge the gulf separating Germany even from those elements in the rest of the world that were not exactly anti-German, and thus create the only kind of atmosphere propitious for a healthy foreign policy. The accomplishment of these expectations will play an important part in the conclusion of peace."

The Centrist organ Germania advises the Conservative Party to read the signs of the times correctly, drop its mean little objections, and take its stand with the middle parties. It says:

"Come with us, but don't stand aside, then you will serve your own interests best. Surely it is not the Centrist Party that can close its ears to the demand of the times, which is recognized as just and necessary."

Discussion Was Heated.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Saturday, July 7, (via London, July 8.)—Unless all present indications fail in the course of the next few days, the German Empire is on the eve of a momentous, if not historical, Parliamentary upheaval.

Although the sessions of the Main Committee and the Constitutional Committee have been strictly of an executive nature, the press comments in this morning's papers permit the inference that the discussions of vital subjects of governmental policy frequently reached the boiling point. That they have been of gravely significant import is indicated clearly by the sudden decision to postpone the Saturday plenary session, which was to have marked the opening of the general debate, and the expected speech of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg.

Monday will mark the inauguration of what promises to be one of the most memorable Parliamentary sessions in the history of the empire.

It has been learned that a member of the Reichstag took the bull by the horns on Friday, and launched forth in a candid exposition of the situation at home and abroad. The Tageblatt names Mathias Erzberger, a leader of the Clerical Centre, as the man who took the lid off the seething political kettle, and paved the way for the discussion which resulted in a common meeting ground for all but the Pan German faction in Friday's session of the main committee.

Erzberger's discussion of the internal situation is said to have been remarkable for its lucidity and candor. It was augmented effectively by the utterances of Social Democrats, who related the impressions they had gathered at the recent Stockholm Conference and in neutral countries. Their deduction was that affairs in Germany must be subjected forthwith to a thorough overhauling for the good of the German people and the German Empire. The majority faction of the Social Democrats also is convinced that the Government must make a positive declaration that it is opposed to all policies of annexation either in the east or west.

While all the sessions of the main committee are looked upon as confidential, the Tageblatt reveals enough of Friday's proceedings to warrant the conclusion that the discussions covered the entire range of internal political reforms. The Tageblatt observed "that the progress of developments is irresistible because right, reason, and necessity demand these things, and 'the strong man' whom the Conservatives are calling for would have little luck himself, and would bring less to the empire."

"Quo Vadis, Germany?"

Exceptional freedom of expression marks the bulk of the editorial comment today on the political situation.

"Affairs in the empire are facing a decision," says the Vorwärts. "It is to be feared, however, that they will come to a standstill awaiting a decision, and that is about the worst thing that could happen. It is time to resume governing either this way or that. This feeling is general.

"It is possible to conceive of a Government which withdraws all previous peace proposals, postpones until after the war all internal reforms and suppresses with iron rule all efforts to achieve such reforms or secure peace. It is equally possible to imagine a Government which, supported by the mass of the people, undertakes immediately the democratization of public institutions and reaffirms the standpoint of Aug. 4 that this is a war of defense which is to be ended as early as possible without annexations or indemnities.

"A Government, however, which is neither one thing nor the other is inconceivable. Yet this unthinkable thing is a reality. We have a Government which is striving to satisfy all factions. The same old trot will no longer do, nor will a change of course to the right. There is danger in delay. Quo vadis, Germany?"

The Vossische Zeitung administers a veiled rebuke to the Chancellor for his failure to appear at the sessions of the Main Committee of the Reichstag where confidential discussions were going on. Its editorial then proceeds:

"The conviction is gaining ground in Parliamentary circles that a continuation of this war demands strong political leadership and effective support of the deeds of our brave boys at the front. It is time to examine to what extent measures adopted by our responsible statesmen are calculated to serve this purpose.

"The Reichstag must above all things make up its mind that the only possible act politically is to be found in demanding a change in the political system from that which has obtained heretofore. It will not do to persuade one's self that the sacrifice of individual Secretaries of State will mend things. If the system is wrong, it must go."

Erzberger Threatened Chancellor.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung says Erzberger in his speech hinted that affairs had reached a point where the incumbency of Bethmann Hollweg in the Chancellorship was at stake. The organ of the annexationists concludes by saying that if Erzberger in this instance is to be looked upon as the Chancellor's pacemaker it is high time the Reichstag take a muster, in order that the Emperor may learn what the German nation thinks and wants. The newspaper adds:

"The German people, however, desire to keep their nerves, even at the cost of an exchange of Chancellors."

Majority Party Split Up.

COPENHAGEN, July 8.—Berlin is undoubtedly passing through a crisis on the question of internal reform, the conduct of the submarine war and peace terms. A study and comparison of the various reports from Berlin and the more or less mysterious references to the confidential debate in the Reichstag Committee, however, give the impression that the gravity of the situation is overplayed by certain radical papers. The outstanding facts ascertainable through the doubly censored information emerging from Germany are these:

Mathias Erzberger, a prominent representative of the Clerical Centre, made a sensational speech in the secret session of the committee, attacking the Admiralty and Pan-Germans as the great obstacles to peace and advocating peace without annexations or indemnities and the introduction of Parliamentarism. Herr Erzberger, however, did not speak in behalf of his party, which would have meant that the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, faced a hostile majority in the Parliament, and Dr. Peter Spahn, President of the Clerical Party and its floor leader, hastened to declare that the party as yet had taken no decision on the subjects raised in Herr Erzberger's speech.

Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg the following day could therefore venture a flat refusal to commit himself to the program of peace without annexations or indemnities and to ambiguous declarations on the internal reform policy.

Crisis Expected Today.

Tomorrow alone will show whether the Radical and Socialist forces, assisted by Herr Erzberger, are able to reinforce their attacks sufficiently to score any material success, or whether the crisis, like the Zabern storm, which it resembles in many respects, will lose its momentum and die out without results.

The Tageblatt and papers of that stamp, which have magnified the crisis into practically a revolution, seem to have assumed that Herr Erzberger would carry his entire party, the largest in the Reichstag, with him. But the Clerical Deputies, who earlier were divided into an aggressive Pan-German annexationist, anti-Bethmann group, working with the Conservatives, and a moderate wing devoting its efforts to smoothing out the quarrels and keeping a working Reichstag majority behind the Government, now seem to be split into three sections, the third group following Erzberger.

The most interesting feature of the whole crisis—what Erzberger had to say about the Admiralty and the submarine campaign—cannot, unfortunately, be discussed with any clarity. The Berlin papers have evidently been prevented from saying a word about the subject matter of the speech and the replies of Vice Admiral von Capelle, Minister of Marine, and Dr. Helfferich, Secretary of the Interior. The publication of the Imperial Chancellor's speech was also strictly prohibited.

DENOUNCED U-BOAT 'FICTIONS.'

Erzberger Said to Have Talked Plainly About the Prophecies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 8.—According to the Weser Zeitung, Mathias Erzberger, the German Centrist leader, who bolted the organization in the Reichstag Committee yesterday, is reported to have denounced the fictions told about certain success for the submarine war, and to have informed the house that Aug. 1 was fixed as the very latest date for England's collapse.

In view of the submarine failure, he demanded that an offer of peace without annexations or indemnities be made.

WAR CROSSES TO AMERICANS

Two Rewarded for Work with Field Ambulance Near Rheims.

PARIS, July 8.—A. H. Muhr of Philadelphia and Pierre Fischhoff, an American resident of Paris, have received the War Cross for distinguished service with the American Field Ambulance around Moronvilliers, in Champagne, northeast of Rheims.

Muhr is the commander of Section 14 of the American Field Ambulance, consisting of Stanford University students.

DUTCH SHIP CRISIS ACUTE.

Government Is Urged to Map a Ship Channel and Protect It.

AMSTERDAM, July 8.—The Handelsblad says the situation of Dutch shipping is now the most critical of any period of the war, owing to the fact that all of Holland's outlets now fall within the danger zones of one or the other of the belligerents.

It urges the Dutch Government to map out a channel of its own in which Dutch vessels will remove mines and protect Dutch shipping by force of arms.

RIOTERS SHOT IN MORAVIA.

Food Troubles in Coal Fields Lead to Serious Outbreak.

COPENHAGEN, July 8.—Vienna dispatches say that disorders on a large scale have broken out in the Moravian coal fields on account of food conditions. Troops summoned to suppress the outbreak were forced to fire, killing or wounding a number of the food rioters.

A Ministerial Commission is proceeding to the seat of the disorders to study conditions and suggest remedial measures.

ASKS FOR PATIENCE WITH NEW RUSSIA

Socialist Leader, at Dinner to Mission, Predicts Disappearance of Anarchy.

SAYS WAR WILL GO ON

Uproar at Garden Meeting, Ambassador Suggests, Was Caused by Germany's Agents.

The Russian mission was enthusiastically received at a dinner given at the Hotel Plaza last night by the members of the Russian colony in New York City. There were many speeches, the chief of which was an address by Professor U. V. Lomonossoff, a leading Socialist of Russia, in which he made a plea for patience with the Russian Provisional Government in its task of uniting Russia. He said that in the revolution itself all parties were imbued with the one thought of a free democracy, but that now every party had a different idea of how Russia should be governed.

"The destructive work, the tearing down work of the revolution was easier than the present task of building up," he said. "In the revolution there was only one idea—that of tearing down; now there are many different plans for building up Russia. The great way for the new democracy of Russia to escape destruction is for the people to unite behind the Provisional Government. Of course, it is not possible to make all the people of Russia perfectly agreed; it will be necessary for all parties to make sacrifices. It is to be hoped that in the Congress of Representatives all the parties will have their place.

Says Anarchy Will Disappear.

"Anarchy will disappear in Russia because the Germans are at our gates and the Russian people have seen that they must stand united against the foe. They know that the only thing the Germans respect is force. [Cheers.] And to defend our rights and the rights of other countries that have been violated by Germany is our duty. History repeats itself. After the French revolution, the soldiers of France by their bayonets brought freedom to oppressed countries. And just so will Russian soldiers by their bayonets bring freedom to the countries oppressed by Germany."

There was great applause for Professor Lomonossoff when he said "The Russian people did not start the revolution; the Czar and Rasputin started it."

Ambassador Bakhmeteff replied in a few words to the greeting extended him. He complained that his throat was sore from much speaking. The Ambassador said that it gave him great pleasure to bring to America words of greeting from free Russia and to help bring the two countries into closer union.

General Karabroff, in welcoming the mission "as the representatives of the Provisional Government," said that no matter what turn affairs in Russia might take the people would always be grateful for the work of the Provisional Government. He welcomed General Roop, Chief of Staff of the Russian Army, as the representative of Minister of War Kerensky, "the great national hero of Russia." General Roop, in reply, paid a tribute to the revolutionary army. There was applause for Professor Borodin, one time a representative of the Cossacks in the Duma, who said that the Cossacks were true to the Provisional Government.

During the period for welcomes spoken from the floor, P. Papo, an inspector of munitions for the Russian Government, praised the opportunity for the individual created by the revolution in Russia, but warned that mining, railway and like concessions should be reserved for the Russian people. He was interrupted by handclapping, and when he persisted in speaking, the orchestra was ordered to play and he was persuaded to take his seat. It was said by officials of the mission that Papo represented no one but himself.

Fund for Prisoners Grows.

Dr. A. N. Sakhnovsky announced that at the dinner $8,000 additional had been contributed to a fund for Russian prisoners of war in Germany. A total of $14,000 had been collected prior to the dinner. The fund will be known as the Bakhmeteff Fund for Russian Prisoners of War.

Colonel Nicholas Koch of the Russian Artillery Commission in this country was Chairman of the committee in charge of the dinner. Colonel Khrabroff and P. M. Gertz were other members. There were about 400 guests. The dining hall was decorated with Russian and American flags. There was a marked absence of the red flags which characterized the Madison Square meeting on Saturday night. A Russian orchestra played during the evening, and Mme. G. Baron-Fonariova of the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie of Brussels sang the new Russian national hymn and other Russian songs.

Yesterday was a comparatively quiet day for the mission, given over for the most part to making personal calls. Ambassador Bakhmeteff motored with Mme. Bakhmeteff, Mme. Laromonoff, and Master Laromonoff and A. Ivanchanko to Briarcliff Manor, where he was entertained at luncheon, at which were present Major Averill, U. S. A.; Major Gen. Root, and Captain A. Schult. The other members of the commission made personal calls during the afternoon, and returned for tea to the home of Adolph Lewisohn, 811 Fifth Avenue, where the Ambassador is staying.

The Russian-American Chamber of Commerce will entertain the commission at luncheon at the Hotel Biltmore today. There will be a private dinner at Sherry's tonight in honor of the commissioners. They will probably return to Washington tomorrow night or Wednesday morning.

Suspects German Agents.

Ambassador Bakhmeteff during the dinner last night told reporters that the pacifist demonstration at the Russian mass meeting in Madison Square Garden on Saturday night was no indication of the sentiment of the Russians in New York City. He said that most of the Russians in New York were set against a separate peace for Russia, and, in fact, the occurrence was a mere incident of an otherwise united meeting.

The Ambassador indicated that he would not be surprised if the disturbance were the work of German agents.

"You know," said M. Bakhmeteff, "how much noise seventy-five or a hundred people can start in a crowd like that. Before I went to that meeting I inquired what was the sentiment of the Russians in New York, of those who were going to the meeting, and I found out that that sentiment was not pacifist.

"I am pained and perturbed that the newspapers gave the incident so much prominence. Why, the accounts in the papers might cause the leaders to think that the Russians in New York were in favor of peace now. I know that is not true."

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TO UPHOLD FRANC'S VALUE.

Octave Homberg Heads Commission of Bankers and Economists.

PARIS, July 8.—Minister of Finance Thierry has appointed a Commission on Exchange, under the Presidency of Octave Homberg, formerly French financial agent in America.

The duties of the commission will be to study means of maintaining the value of French money abroad and to remedy financially the consequences of the adverse commercial balance. M. Homberg will have associated with him representatives of the Bank of France and distinguished economists of the ministers of finance and of commerce.

Airmen Raid Bulgar Lines.

PARIS, July 8.—The subjoined report of operations on the Macedonian front was issued today by Army Headquarters:

Eastern Theatre—The British successfully bombarded the stations at Porna and Angista, twenty kilometers east of Seres. At the Cerna bend the enemy attempted a surprise attack, but was repulsed. There were quite lively artillery actions in the region of Huma and Monastir.

RUSSIANS START A NEW BATTLE

Continued from Page 1.

the Interior, who made a statement for the information of America on conditions at the Russian front; measures whereby America can assist in the struggle against German domination; internal and diplomatic problems and the influence of the revolution and the war on world problems.

Prince Lvoff began by declaring his unshaken optimism that, despite grave difficulties to be faced, Russia was marching towards reconstruction and stability and that the war was developing toward victory.

"Regarding the war," continued the Premier, "say that the latest action of our army inspires in me full hope. I am convinced that the new advance, even if temporarily stayed, is not finished, but is a prelude to much greater successes. The advance thoroughly confutes the pessimists who unanimously predicted that an offensive by our supposed disorganized troops was impossible. From actual intercourse with delegates from the army and with other observers on the spot, I know that the offensive spirit is spreading.

"This is no gradual reconstruction of the army, but the first stage of a complete process of recreation, which is almost miraculous, proving, in my judgment, that the troops are infected with a genuine revolutionary and crusading spirit and the consciousness of a mission to save Russia and influence world events in the direction desired by all progressive men.

Army Better Supplied.

"Naturally, I am aware that not everything can be done by enthusiasm. I give you frankly the good and the bad sides. The good side is the army's supply of munitions and other necessaries, in which we are markedly better off than last year; in fact, guaranteed for the immediate future. The bad side is the transport difficulties, which still are serious. These are an evil heritage from the old régime, and, naturally, it is impossible to restore order in three months crowded with revolutionary activities. Even with stable political conditions the creation of efficient transport is a problem of years. Our great hope of speedy improvement lies with the Stevens Railroad Commission, (the American Commission,) from which we expect much."

Asked whether the United States could improve Russia's own manufacture of munitions by sending experts, Prince Lvoff expressed the opinion that it could not, declaring that the problem of the employment of American aid in Russian workshops was too complex, but adding that American munitions machinery was highly desirable.

"With regard to American help generally," said the Premier, "I lay down no specific programme. It will be simplest to say that all conceivable American aid is wanted in every domain. But the key to the solution of all our military and economic difficulties is transport amelioration, in which it is impossible to do too much.

"Send my hearty thanks for the American project, the dispatch of the Red Cross mission, as here we have serious defects and deficiencies. I follow the news on this subject from New York with intense interest, but, having myself ceased to direct Red Cross and sanitary affairs, I can only beg America as far as possible to meet the requests for material and personal help made by our official Red Cross, in the consciousness that the triumph of our common cause will be furthered thereby.

"I hope also for further American financial support. I am unable to say what form this will take, presumably a loan, but on this subject our Finance Minister, M. Shingaroff, in his discussion with the financial members of the Root Commission, will no doubt produce a practical program which America can help realize. America hould note that we ourselves are ready to bear the heaviest monetary sacrifices and have already passed more drastic measures respecting taxation on property than any of the other belligerent powers and are ready to go much further.

Food Problem a Transportation One.

"Among our other economic problems the most vital is food. Here again the central question is trasport, and if America help in this we can do the rest ourselves, as the total stock of food is sufficient for both the army and the civilian population. Our Winter crops were very good; our Spring crops were injured by droughts, but by the end of July we shall know our exact position, and unless there isan especially bad harvest, which we have no reason to expect, we are absolutely secured against hunger for the rest of the year.

"For next year's crops arises the problem of an increase in the amount of agricultural machinery, and we should be grateful if America would submit a plan to help in this matter on a comprehensive scale."

Prince Lvoff proceeded to discuss the internal situation, declaring that this has had a marked influence on Russia's ability to carry on the fight in the war with vigor.

"I am glad," he said, "to see last week's marked signs of amelioration. Tell America that I have daily evidence of the rallying of all the rational elements of the nation round the coalition Cabinet. The irrational elements, such as the anarchists and Bolsheviki, are in such a minority that there is no reason to fear their getting the upper hand. Not only the bourgeoisie, but an overwhelming majority of the workingmen, are against them. Their present excesses are merely a last desperate reaction against their consciousness of this.

"Note that though every week there have been loudly advertised plans to overthrow the Government by force, there has not been one attempt made to execute the plans. Furthermore I may deny the rumors of reactionary and revolutionary agitation and threats of Jewish programs, of which there is no sign whatever.

"On the whole, the nation is satisfied with the Provisional Government, because the Government, though hampered by grave military and diplomatic preoccupations, has already successfully carried through internal reforms which embody the traditional aspirations of Russia's progressives. Do you know that within a few weeks of the Czarists' downfall the Government realized a liberal fivefold program, giving complete liberty of person, speech, press, meeting, and religion, and going therein further than most progressive democracies in Europe or America?

"Although these tremendous reforms were pushed through hastily in the absence of legislative machinery, not one of them has been subjected to serious criticism even by the avowed anti-Government factions. Perhaps America knows of this, but does she know that we have also executed a comprehensive scheme of minor economic, financial, and social reforms, which has been unanimously approved?

"I refer you, for instance, to the complete democratization of the country, local self-government in the towns throughout the country, with the universal and equal suffrage for both sexes regardless of qualifictions, the special feature of which is the establishment of a smaller unit of local government, in which is abolished the inequality between peasants and the other classes, thus eradicating from the Russian law the ancient and degrading distinction of 'the privileged classes'; the reform of the military courts and of local courts of justice, with the admission of women to the magistracy and legal profession; educational reform, including a new university in the City of Perm; secondary school reconstruction, the reform of the backward parish elementary schools, the democratic income property tax, with the proposal for the reform of succession taxation; the organization of peasant home work, which is an important factor in our village economy; the mobilization of the nation's technical knowledge for war purposes; many Church reforms, among them the election of the highest prelates by popular vote, and preparations for an ecumenical Church council, aiming at the abolition of State despotism in Church affairs.

"Through these reforms Russia in 100 days has advanced 100 years."

Recent Disorders and Agitations.

With regard to recent disorders and separatist agitations the Premier declared that local disorder was still sometimes serious, but that no single disorderly movement was sufficiently large to threaten the Government's stability, and there were signs that the excesses of the factionists injured chiefly the factionists' cause.

"Naturally," he said, "the separatist movement in Finland and Ukraine causes anxiety. In this there are two contrary features. The first, a rightful desire for increased self-government and legitimate historical and cultural aspirations, and, secondly, irresponsible separatism, which menaces Russia's essential unity.

"With regard to the first, the Government stands for a policy of concessions, but until the constituent assembly definitely organizes we have no right to give way on the second point. For that reason also, in order to prevent local usurpations by self-styled republics I wait impatiently for the convocation of the constituent assembly in October. The assembly, expressing the will of all Russia, will arm the Government—which at present is revolutionary and without a regular mandate—with legal authority to take repressive measures against anarchy and dissolution, if, unhappily, these are still necessary.

"In the meantime, as an evidence of our growing power, note that in the last days we have been able to take sharp measures against extreme disorders, even arresting particularly vicious agitators, which measures would have been impossible two months back, before the Provisional Government was assured of national support. I see everywhere indications of an awakening spirit of legality and self-discipline, and expect greater indications in the near future."

Prince Lvoff went on to declare that diplomatic relations with the Allies were much improved; that, despite three months of stagnation on the part of Russia's army and the critical attitude of her democracy to the Allies, the program of mutual confidence was unshaken.

"That," explained the Premier, "is the result of our new democracy, which is absolutely frank and truthful. I am convinced that it means a new era of international relations.

"Equally satisfactory are our relations with America. Let me here express to America our hearty satisfaction at the visit of the Root Mission. I have had the strongest possible support from Mr. Root personally. I am amazed how, despite his newness to Russia and the limited opportunities to see our country, he immediately grasped the essential fact that our troubles were transitory and understood the broader and more essential problems which the Russians themselves have not yet all been able to understand.

"Allow me to add that American-Russian relations have also been admirably handled by your Ambassador, Mr. Francis, who earns deep appreciation for his good will and lively interest in our affairs and his quick adaptation to our new methods of diplomacy. I am unable to conceive how America could be better represented here."

In conclusion Prince Lvoff discussed Russo-American and Russian world relations with great eloquence and fervor, declaring that the greatest hope lay in Russia's new approximation to America.

"For decades of darkness and oppression," he said, "America had been our ideal of freedom and intellectual and material development; rather, not our ideal, for we had considered it unattainable, but a remote fairy tale of happiness. Now we have in our jump reached America's condition of freedom. There remains the slower but not impossible task to overtake her in education, material progress, culture, and respect for order.

"We are on the right track. The spirit of new Russia is closely akin to the immemorial spirit of free America, and where the spirit is, work follows. That means Russia's salvation. But that is not all. I am convinced that our revolution is no mere domestic affair, but a stage in the new world movement toward liberty, equality, fraternity—perhaps the greatest stage in the world's history. Equally, I consider that the war, like, indeed, preceding wars, is a stage in world evolution. This war's mission is to spread throughout the world all that is vital and abiding in our revolution. That is why as a citizen of the world I desire victory.

"I regard the growing friendship between Russia and America as a providential instrument in this world process. Therefore I consider that all the help, sympathy, and encouragement we get from your people beyond the seas constitute not merely a local, temporary benefit, but a permanent contribution toward the regeneration of the world."

To Extend Large Financial Aid.

PETROGRAD, July 8.—Cyrus McCormick of Chicago and Samuel R. Bertron of New York, members of the Root commission, held a conference yesterday with A. I. Shingaroff, Russian Minister of Finance, and representatives of the Foreign Ministry. The subects discussed were Russia's needs in relation to American exchange and the future Russo-American financial policy.

The American delegates announced that their Government was ready to give Russia large financial support. The financial program will be communicated to Washington as soon as completed.

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Spring Suiting Ends at Sale Prices!

All my Light-Weight Spring Suiting Ends except Mohairs and strictly Hot-Weather Cloths tailored to your individual measure as follows: $25 Custom Suitings now $19.50; $30 Custom Suitings now $22.50; $35 to $45 Custom Suitings now $27.50.

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Reductions:

$25 and $20 Fancy Suits	$18.50
$30 and $25 Fancy Suits	21.50
$35, $32.50 and $30 Fancy Suits	27.50
$40, $37.50 and $35 Fancy Suits	32.50
$48, $45 and $40 Fancy Suits	36.50

Also substantial reductions on Blues, Grays and Blacks.

Owing to the shortage of wool, and the consequent continued rise in all-wool fabrics which alone are used in these clothes, this Clearance Sale presents an unusual opportunity for saving which should not be overlooked.

The clothes offered are all the regular Weber and Heilbroner stock, nothing being added or taken away, and represent the customary end-of-the-season clearance.

No Charge for Alterations

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SOCIALISTS EXPECT TROUBLE FOR TICKET

Name Hillquit for Mayor, Attack Conscription, and Prepare for Arrests.

HEAR DELEGATE IN SILENCE

"We Will Soon Be Rid of Soldiers," He Said, "For They Will Be Sent to the Front."

Adopting an anti-conscription platform, which it was said might expose their candidates to arrest and imprisonment, the delegates at the city convention of the Socialist Party of New York nominated yesterday a municipal ticket, with Morris Hillquit for Mayor, Frank A. Sieverman for Controller, and Edward F. Cassidy for President of the Board of Aldermen. Sieverman, as Chairman of the convention, said:

"The Government has chosen to stretch its cold clammy hand into the sanctity of the family and take those whom it needs for its special interests. We, as Socialists representing the interests of the working classes, will have none of that. The Socialist candidates and speakers this year who are true to Socialist principles are bound to court the peril of arrest and imprisonment. But we hold that no honest Socialist will hesitate for one moment in preferring prison stripes to uniforms."

In anticipation of serious conflicts with Federal authorities during the campaign, the convention decided to create a bureau that will provide financial and legal support for all Socialist agitators who are arrested for seditious declarations. Numerous declarations were made against the Government, soldiery, and conscription during the course of the sessions. Conscription was attacked from every possible angle, and a telegram was sent to the National Committee in Chicago urging that Congressman Meyer London be directed to introduce a bill in the House demanding the repeal of the conscription law on the ground that it was a violation of the thirteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution.

The State military census also came in for extensive abuse and denunciation as a violation of "fundamental principles of liberty." It was especially attacked by the women delegates because it failed to provide a claim for exemption for women as well as men. Assemblyman Shiplakoff waved this objection aside as unimportant, there being no law on the statute books any way, he said, that would compel women to do military service.

"The State registration really amounted to nothing more than a census," he added. "It originated entirely in the whim of an Assemblyman and Senator."

During one stage of the convention the discussion turned on the East St. Louis riots, Samuel Gompers being vigorously denounced by a member of the committee for attempting at Carnegie Hall to excuse the massacre of the negroes on economic grounds. It was pointed out by one delegate that labor was as much to blame for the riots as capital, the trade unions having practiced a policy of exclusion against the negroes, which made the latter victims of the capitalistic machinery.

"Wilson owes his occupancy in the White House," shouted one delegate, "because the Democratic Party stands for misuse of negroes. About 185 electoral votes depend upon the suppression of negroes."

The delegates also became turbulent over the manner in which soldiers and sailors broke up the recent pacifist parade in Boston. A resolution was offered denouncing the "ruffians and rowdies in uniform" for disturbing the demonstration. It was finally decided that the characterization of men in uniform as "ruffians and rowdies" was somewhat strong, and the resolution was therefore amended to read "United States soldiers and sailors in uniform." One delegate saw no use in wasting time on denunciations of the soldiery.

"Let us be patient a while," he said. "Our day will soon come. We will soon be rid of them. It will not be long before they will be sent to the front, where they will surely learn better."

Unlike previous utterances against soldiers, which were received with acclaim, this remark was greeted with stolid silence on the part of the delegates. Resolutions were also adopted denouncing the City Administration and Magistrates for "failing to protect citizens against the lawless elements who interfere with freedom of speech and peaceful assemblage." This resolution referred particularly to the interruption by the Federal authorities of anti-conscription meetings. The resolution demanding a repeal of the conscription law read as follows:

> Be it resolved by the Social Party of the City of New York in convention assembled, that we most emphatically protest at this manner of forcing love of country upon the people and of compelling them to fight against their wills, allegedly to make the world safe for democracy, and we declare that all such compulsory regulations and compulsory military service, with their threats of imprisonment and the actual imposing of severe penalties, are nothing less than a transfer to American soil of Prussian militarism.

In adopting a resolution to send delegates to the Stockholm conference next Winter, the convention decided that the delegates hereafter should be elected by the members of the party instead of being named, as they were this Summer, by the National Committee. A delegate declared that the committee, in naming Hillquit, Victor Berger, and Algernon Lee, had exposed itself to a refusal of passports, because at least one man, meaning Berger, was certain to inspire the opposition of the Government, and would never have been chosen by the party.

During the morning session the delegates completed the construction of the platform which was begun yesterday. In its entirety the platform, with the exception of the plank demanding a repeal of conscription and registration laws, presented no features new to Socialist propaganda. The platform declares that the city should retain all employes in service and not require them to enlist, that the city should adopt for all its employes a standard scale of wages and hours of labor, "elevating thereby the conditions of labor," and that the city should encourage the organization of employes in various departments, allowing them the right to strike or demand redress for grievances. The platform also calls for a liberal system of compensation for accidental injuries and deaths, equal suffrage, equal pay, and equal opportunities for women, and the abolition of the private contract system on public works.

PACIFISTS ADOPT PLANKS.

Chicago Conference Wants Immediate General Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Amid much disorder, the American Conference for Democracy and Terms of Peace closed its two days' session at the Auditorium Recital Hall tonight with the passage of the following resolutions:

1. The conference favors an immediate general and democratic peace, including no forcible annexation of territory and no punitive indemnities.
2. We urge Congress to announce its war aims on the above principles. We demand this country shall not war for territorial and imperialistic ambitions of other countries.
3. We shall oppose abuse of censorship of newspapers and interference with their distribution by the Postal Department. We demand private mail shall not be tampered with. Secret diplomacy must be abolished.
4. We pledge ourselves to work for the repeal of laws for compulsory military service and to oppose the enactment of such laws in the future.
5. We call upon the working people to insist where women take the place of men they should receive men's wages.

Three thousand persons sat on the bleachers at the Riverview Picnic Grounds and listened to the peace speeches of Congressman William E. Mason and half a dozen picked Socialist orators.

There were chairs to accommodate representatives of the German newspapers of the city, but none for reporters for the American morning newspapers.

SOCIALISTS CONDEMN GRIMM

Censure Peace Advocate, but Decide He Did Not Act for Germany.

STOCKHOLM, July 8.—The Zimmerwald International Committee appointed to investigate the attempt of the Socialist, Robert Grimm, to act as peacemaker in Russia, which brought about the resignation of Dr. Hoffmann from the Swiss Federal Council, has censured Grimm's actions, but cleared him of the charge that he acted in the interests of German imperialism. The committee also finds that Grimm's activities were not directed toward a separate peace.

The report states that Grimm acted without asking the advice of his associates, and that the Zimmerwald organization assumes no responsibility for his efforts, which the committee considers were calculated to give opportunity for attack by the enemies of the Zimmerwald group. The report adds:

"To proceed by diplomatic channels to bring about peace, as Grimm did, is opposed to the nature of the Zimmerwald movement."

2,500,000 JAPANESE TRAINING UNDER ARMS

Returned American Tells of Big Camps and Great Stores of Military Supplies.

H. W. Kelley, who returned to New York yesterday from his annual business trip to Japan, China, and the Philippines, said that Japan had an army of 2,500,000 men under arms, the imperial railways had built hundreds of cars for troops and artillery, and the arsenals and depots were filled with military stores.

"The foreigners who visit Japan," Mr. Kelley explained, "do not see anything of the military preparations because the soldiers are all kept away from the beaten track of the tourist. When I was at Kyoto a Japanese merchant took me on a week-end excursion about sixty-five miles in the interior. Crossing the summit of a steep hill I saw that the whole side was covered with soldiers in the trenches that had been dug to give them a training in modern warfare. Some of the regiments were charging with the bayonet, others throwing hand grenades, and on the plain at the foot of the hill a sham fight with artillery was in progress. We learned later that 75,000 men were encamped there, and another 100,000 were at a place twenty miles further on.

"Some naval officers I met in Tokio told me that the Japanese Navy was up to full strength with several new battleships and cruisers.

"Japan commands the shipping in the East from Vladivostok to Manila. I saw two or three Dutch steamships, two English and not one American vessel on my voyage between those points. Shanghai and Hongkong are suffering from the lack of shipping and so is Manila. The warehouses are packed with merchandise and there are no ships to load it on."

Mr. Kelley left Yokohama on the Tenyo Maru. No lights were burned from the Japanese coast to Honolulu, he said, on account of a report that a German raider was at large.

HIT POLICEMAN ON HEAD.

But Meyers's Blow Did Not Prevent His Arrest for Burglary.

Joseph Meyers of 1,073 Washington Street, Boston, who told the police that last Fall he had finished a seven-year term in Sing Sing for burglary, was found last night by Patrolman Jeremiah Meaney of the West 123d Street Station seated on the stoop of the home of Charles W. Dayton, son of ex-Postmaster Dayton, at 15 Mount Morris Park West. Meyers had a large traveling bag with him and was sitting on an enameled dressing case, and Meaney started to take him to the station house. At this Meyers rose and with a small nickel hammer struck Meaney a blow under the eye. The policeman fell headlong down the steps and Meyers started to run, but Meaney knocked him down with his night stick.

At the station Meyers was locked up on charges of felonious assault and burglary. The bag bore the initials C. W. D., and contained some toilet articles and bric-a-brac, about the only articles of value, according to the police, that were left in the house, as the family was away for the Summer. Meyers said he had run out of money lately and had become desperate, but he was well dressed. Meaney's injuries were treated by Dr. Manzella of Harlem Hospital and he returned to his post.

GERMAN DESTROYER SUNK.

Strikes Mine in North Sea and Only Two of Crew Survive.

LONDON, July 8.—A German torpedo boat was destroyed Saturday by striking a mine north of Ameland, in the North Sea, according to a Hague dispatch.

The crew, with the exception of two, were drowned. The vessel had been in commission only a fortnight.

MARCONI FORECASTS WORSE U-BOAT PERIL

Thinks Longer Nights and More Favorable Weather May Aid Submarine Operations.

ITALY'S NETS GIVE ALARM

Inventor Disapproves Optimistic Reports Regarding Campaign Against Submarines.

Senator William Marconi, who is spending a month in New York attending to his business affairs, said yesterday that he had not been working on any invention to put an end to the submarine menace and did not know of any cure except continual fighting with every means possible and constant vigilance on the part of the Allies.

"It is fortunate for our side," he continued, "that Germany has no seaboard like France or England, or Italy in the Mediterranean. If she had the odds against the Allies would be terrible to combat. The submarine is like consumption and as difficult to eradicate.

"There is no doubt that it is very serious at the present time and probably will be worse late in the year when the nights are long and the weather is more favorable for the activities of the submersibles. Now the nights in Europe are short, which does not allow the submarine commander more than two or three hours to come up to the surface and refill his accumulators and do other necessary things which cannot be performed under the sea. An overcast sky and a little white crest on the wave to hide the periscope is the best for the submarine.

"I understand the Germans are afraid to come out through the Straits of Dover down the Channel now and have to get away through the North Sea and round the coast of Scotland and Ireland.

U-Boats in Mediterranean.

"The submarines have been very active in the Mediterranean, where the Italian and French navies are doing their best to check them. The big U-boats come through the Straits of Gibraltar, and the smaller ones are constructed in Germany and sent by rail to Pola, the Austrian naval base, where they are put together and sent to sea. The submarines which come out from Kiel have considerable difficulty in getting back to their base, as the approaches are so well guarded by the British fleet.

"In Italian waters we have plenty of destroyers, between 300 and 400 patrol boats on duty, and nets stretched across the Straits of Otranto. It is a little difficult to stretch the nets across because the water is deep and the wind blows either up or down the straits. The nets do not stop the submarine but directly they are touched a bomb shoots up to the top of the water and explodes which shows the patrol boats on duty where the submarine is located.

"The Italian Navy has a number of destroyers on duty in the Mediterranean and the Straits of Otranto and between 300 and 400 patrol boats. When I was last at Taranto I saw a German submarine fished up which had been sunk by a mine that had been laid by her own crew. They were all dead inside the craft, and it was afterward repaired and is now in use in our navy.

"With regard to the statements given out from time to time by the Allies as to the number of ships that enter or leave port, I do not think they mean anything, and they tend rather to take the mind of the public off the seriousness of the submarine situation. If the number of merchant ships sunk is twelve this week, we'll say for example, and ten the next and so on down, then we know that the submarine has been conquered, but when it drops one week and jumps ahead in the following one, it is another thing entirely. The idea of keeping the public in good spirits may be a good plan, but, speaking for myself, I am against the idea, and think the best way is to tell the truth.

Favors Fore and Aft Guns.

"The American, French and Italian merchant vessels are all armed with guns forward for protection against submarine attack, and I was surprised to hear that the British steamships had not been equipped in a similar manner.

"I traveled across the Atlantic on a British transport, which was well armed with six-inch guns and smaller quick-firers, and we were attacked by submarines three times and fired at them point-blank by day and night. Our ship was not injured, as we were steaming too fast for the torpedoes to hit us, but I do not know if the gunners got the submarines or not. It seemed to be the customary thing with the officers and crew, who were on the jump all the time and took the attack by the submarines as a matter of course."

With regard to the war, Senator Marconi said there was every prospect of another Winter campaign, and Italy would be in a bad way if she did not get a big supply of coal. There was plenty of coal in America and England, and only the ships to carry it to Italy were needed.

France had lost a great number of her best men, he continued, and the people were looking forward to the American soldiers' going into the trenches. The moral effect of the landing of the United States soldiers in France could not be overestimated. In addition to sending over the army, America had also to send the supplies to feed the troops, which would take a great number of ships.

Denies Massacre in Palestine.

STOCKHOLM, July 8.—In response to an inquiry by Ira Nelson Morris, the American Minister, at Swedish Minister at Constantinople telegraphs to the Swedish Foreign Office that, according to reports reaching him from reliable sources, the tales of a massacre of Jews in Palestine are untrue.

PLATTSBURG HAS A HOLIDAY

Religious Services Held with a Concert in the Evening.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 8.—The training camp was practically deserted today, with students scattered among the pleasure resorts of the Champlain Valley, taking advantage of their weekly holiday. Plattsburg was filled with men in khaki, as usual, but the swarms of men who descended on the city earlier in the season have lessened with the opening of Summer hotels. Hundreds of students boarded the Lake Champlain excursion boats, and many more journeyed to Ausable Chasm and other Adirondack points. For the noon and evening mess scarcely a corporal's guard in each company turned out. Even the Hostess House, which on other days can hold but a third of the visitors to the camp on its porches, was only comfortably crowded.

At the camp Y. M. C. A. holy communion was observed, with the Rev. William G. Thayer, headmaster of St. Mark's School, officiating, and George E. Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, addressed the morning and afternoon services. Mass was celebrated in the gymnasium by the Rev. Father Driscoll of Plattsburg.

Enough men returned to camp by evening to fill the amphitheatre to listen to a concert by Mlle. Chilson Ohrman, a coloratura soprano from the Opéra Comique, Paris, assisted by the camp quartet and Major Reginald Barlow. Mlle. Ohrman's voice and personality made an instant hit with the student officers, and she received encore after encore. At the conclusion of her program she told the students that she had received the inspiration of her life in singing to them. Major Barlow demonstrated his versatility by singing "Fill Up Your Stein," a drinking song for which he wrote the words. He also recited three original poems, "Jilted," "The Girl You Wouldn't Marry," and "The Old, Old Story."

WEEDING OUT AT MADISON.

Physical Examinations to Reduce the Training Corps There.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., July 8.—The military authorities here are to weed out immediately all candidates who on examination fall below the physical standard of the regular army. Today it was learned that in the last few days a number have received notification that it is practically useless for them to remain, as they have proved to be either not particularly adapted for the work or physically unequal to the strain of military service.

A report current that with the weeding out each of the present companies of 140 or more men would be reduced to about 100 could not be confirmed. The physical examinations have shown that an exceptionally large number possess physical defects.

The candidates were addressed at Y. M. C. A. services this morning by William Carey Sanger, former Assistant Secretary of War, and Bishop Charles E. Woodcock of Kentucky. Colonel Sanger said he thought the war would last four or five years.

TO BE TRAINED IN CANADA.

Ninety Americans from Fort Snelling Going to Aviation Camp.

FORT SNELLING, Minn., July 8.—Ninety student officers from Fort Snelling will be trained at the Canadian aviation camp at Toronto, it was learned tonight. The men, originally destined for Columbus, Ohio, and Princeton, N. J., will be sent to Toronto.

Will Confer on Newport Resorts.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 8.—Governor Beeckman left for Washington tonight for a conference with Secretary Daniels on conditions in this city affecting the welfare of young apprentices at naval training stations. The Governor has directed a quiet investigation of conditions, and will outline the result. A number of establishments in the city have been under the surveillance of the naval authorities for a week or more.

Vaudeville to Aid Recruiting.

In line with recent entertainments to stir interest in the navy, held on board the "U. S. S. Recruit," in Union Square, the Keith vaudeville interests will present a free show on her quarterdeck tomorrow night, accompanied by a concert by the Marine Band from the New York Navy Yard. In addition to the entertainment, some novel appeals for recruits will be made during the evening.

BOY SCOUT DROWNS.

Police Criticised for Delay in Responding to Summons.

Delay on the part of the police in responding to an emergency summons was denounced by those who witnessed the drowning of Thomas Thomson of 142 Wakefield Avenue, Brooklyn, a Boy Scout, 14 years old, in Clove Lake, West New Brighton, S. I., yesterday afternoon. The boy was swimming in the lake with several other boys, when he was apparently seized with cramps and disappeared.

His companions dived after him, but were unable to reach him. A hurry call for the police was sent in, but no response was received for nearly an hour and a half. At the end of that time policemen came, but without any grappling-hooks or other apparatus for dragging the lake. Some passersby finally brought up the body with a pole.

Falls Three Stories; Unhurt.

Sanford Hearn of Frankfort, Ky., a sailor in the United States Navy, fell from his bed out of a third-story window early yesterday at the Home Hotel in Newark. Several attachés of the lodging house went to the rear yard on a run, expecting to find Hearn dead or badly injured. He protested against being sent to a hospital, saying he had had many such falls from the rigging of ships. In his fall the sailor broke a board he landed on and suffered a scratch from a nail. The police sent Hearn to the City Hospital to make sure that he was not hurt.

LITERACY TEST CUTS SHIP TRAVEL DOWN

South American Companies Find the New Regulations Severe in Their Penalties.

Steamship companies operating passenger ships between New York and Central and South American ports say that they have been compelled to give up their second-class traffic because of the restrictions in the new immigration laws which came into force on May 1. The chief difficulty is the literacy test, as two-thirds of the population in some of the Latin republics cannot read or write.

When the Immigration Inspectors find a passenger who cannot pass the literacy test the steamship company is fined $200 and is compelled to take the man or woman back to the original port of embarkation. One company alone has paid $10,000 in fines and has ordered its agents in the West Indies and Central and South America to stop booking second-class passengers.

Passengers from South American countries who have sufficient money to pay first cabin rates on the steamships to New York usually are able to sign their names, it is said, and can pass the tests.

The manager of one steamship company said yesterday that his line had brought a Spaniard from Central America who was rejected for failing to pass the literacy test. When the vessel reached the port from which he had embarked for New York, the health officials refused to allow him to land because he was a Spaniard and not a native of the republic. The Captain was compelled to bring the man back again to this port, the agents said, and unless the passenger died or jumped overboard he would have to travel indefinitely between here and Central America. The only way, it was said, that the company could get rid of the Spaniard would be for the officers of the ship to teach him to read and write, and this probably would be done. A fine of $200 has already been paid to the immigration authorities at Ellis Island. The passenger's food costs the company about $1 a day.

Second cabin or steerage travel from European ports has practically ceased because of the war. After the war, when conditions become normal, the steamship agents expect to see a good deal of steerage traffic diverted to Canada or Australia because of the new regulations.

TWO ACCOUNTS

As your financial transactions increase, you will have to keep your personal affairs carefully separate from your trust or business. Open a separate bank account. It saves confusion.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York
44 Court Street, Brooklyn

CLEARANCE SALE
ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER
Maternity Apparel
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS.

Lane Bryant adaptations of the season's smartest styles for Maternity Wear, eliminate the embarrassment of appearing in public, and make it possible to be comfortably and correctly attired at all times.

"The Loveliest Baby Shop"
is on the mezzanine of the Maternity Department.

Complete Layettes
7.95 to 350.00

Lane Bryant
21-23 W. 38TH ST.
Just West of 5th Ave.

Store Hours:
8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
Saturdays 8:30 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

July Clearance Sales Now in Full Swing.

JULY CLEARANCE SALE OF
QUALITY FURNITURE
At Great Reductions

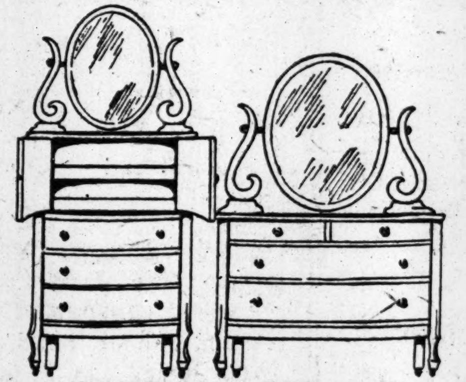
There are approximately—
650 pieces of Dining Room Furniture,
450 pieces of Living Room Furniture,
820 pieces of Bedroom Furniture, and
1,100 pieces of Summer Furniture.
All told about 3,000 pieces.

There are entire suites and choice separate pieces. There are pieces for offices and clubrooms. An almost endless variety of woods, finishes, and models. But only Furniture of quality.

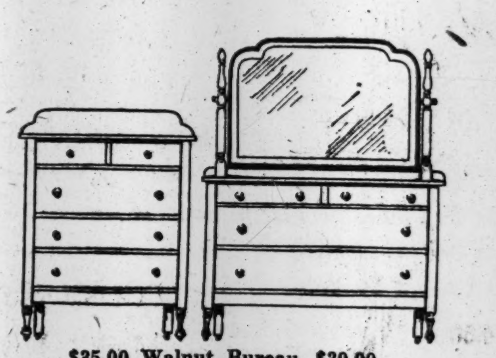
There are wonderful opportunities. Folks who strike when the iron's hot will agree, upon comparison of present and former prices, that this is the time to buy.

Out of the 3,000 we've chosen sixteen for illustrations. They are but average examples of the extraordinary values this "Get Ready for August" sale holds forth.

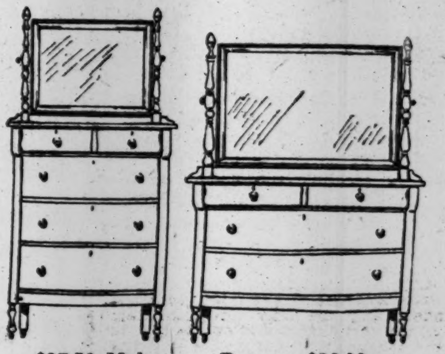
The Home Is Wisely Managed That Purchases Its Furniture at Gimbels in July



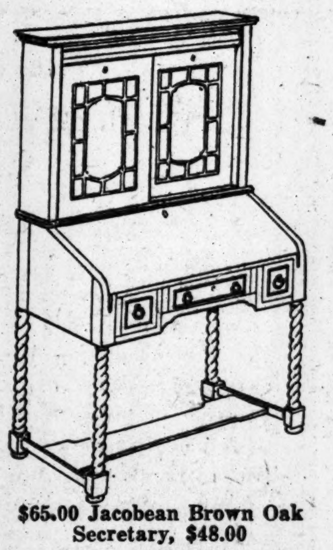
$32.00 Bureau or Chiffonier, in Mahogany, Walnut, Maple or Oak, $24.00



$35.00 Walnut Bureau, $30.00
$32.75 Walnut Chest of Drawers, $28.00



$37.50 Mahogany Bureau, $26.00
$35.00 Mahogany Chiffonier, $25.00



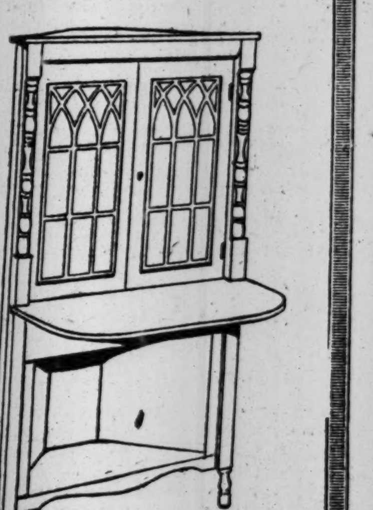
$65.00 Jacobean Brown Oak Secretary, $48.00

Bedroom Suites

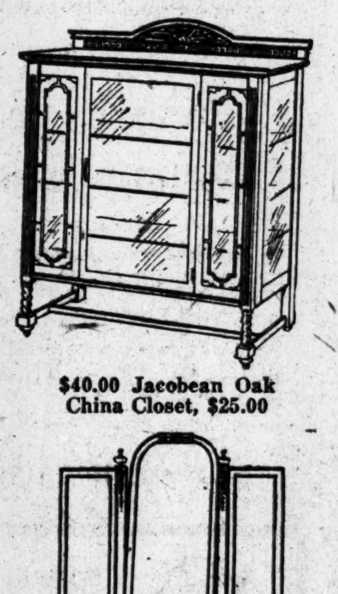
$105.00 White Enamel Suite—Bureau, Chiffonier and Toilet Table, $52.50
$105.00 English Golden Oak Suite—Bureau, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and 4-6 Bed, $85.00
$135.00 4-Piece Walnut Suite—William and Mary model, with 4-6 Bed, $87.50
$300.00 5-Piece White Enamel or Mahogany—Twin Beds, Bureau, Chiffonier and Toilet Table, $150.00
$295.00 3-Piece Walnut Suite—Bureau, Chiffonier, Toilet Table, $157.50
$425.00 4-Piece White Enamel Louis XVI. Model—Bureau, Chiffonier and Twin Beds, $175.00
$550.00 5-Piece White Enamel Suite—Cane Panel Beds, large Bureau, Chiffonier and Toilet Table, $225.00
$550.00 5-Piece Circassian Walnut Suite—Bureau, Chiffonier, Toilet Table, Twin Beds $275.00

Willow, Reed and Fibre Suites and Separate Pieces

$7.75 Arm Chairs and Rockers in college colors, $4.50
$7.50 Arm Chairs and Rockers, brown fibre cretonne cushions, $5.00
$12.00 Arm Rocker, brown fibre loose tapestry seat and back pad, $8.00
$15.00 Brown Reed Arm Chair and Arm Rocker, luxuriously upholstered in Verden cretonne, loose cushions, $10.00
$52.50 Fumed Oak Settee, "auto" spring seat turned posts, $35.00
$64.00 Fibre Suite, Golden Brown finish, loose cushion seats with padded backs, $39.00
$67.50 "Craftsman" Fumed Oak Settee, with deep leather seat; comfortable low arms, $45.00
$80.00 3-Piece Cretonne Covered Suite—Settee, Arm Chair and Arm Rocker; many designs in cretonne to select from. $60.00



$64.00 Chromewold China Closet, $42.50



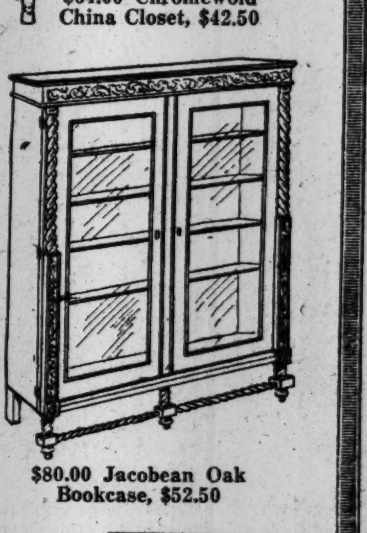
$40.00 Jacobean Oak China Closet, $25.00

Dining Room Furniture

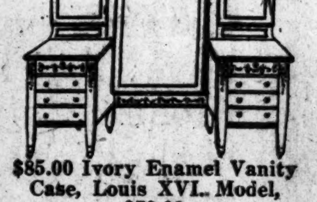
$147.50 4-Piece Suite, English Model in Golden Oak—Buffet, China Closet, Serving and Extension Table, $117.50
$220.00 3-Piece Jacobean Oak Suite—Buffet, China Closet, with one Mirror Back, and Serving Table, $125.00
$270.00 2-Piece Suite, Mahogany with rich inlay—Buffet and China Closet, $135.00
$195.00 4-Piece Suite, Queen Anne Model in Oak—Buffet with mirror, China Closet, 2 mirror back; Serving and Extension Tables, $145.00
$202.00 4-Piece Oak Suite, William and Mary Models, with very attractive Buffet, $146.00
$225.00 4-Piece Antique Mahogany Suite, 60 in. Buffet, China Closet, Serving and Extension Table, $155.00
$590.00 4-Piece English Model Suite, rich Brown Oak—Buffet, China Closet, Serving and Extension Table, $295.00
$445.00 10-Piece Chippendale Suite—Golden Brown Oak—Dining Chairs are upholstered in Bentelon, $350.00

Living Room and Library Suites and Separate Pieces

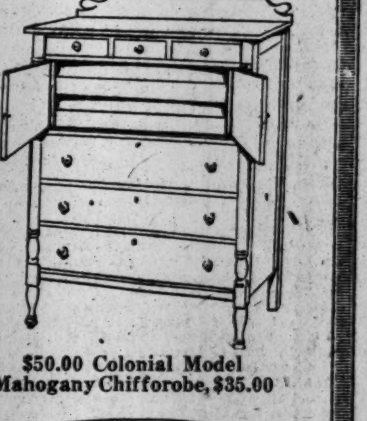
$125.00 Davenport, upholstered in tapestry, 3 loose cushion seats; very roomy and comfortable, $85.00
$155.00 3-Piece Suite—Mahogany frames, upholstered in brown striped velour; Settee, Arm Chair and Ladies' Arm Chair, $90.00
$157.00 3-Piece Suite—solid Mahogany frames, upholstered in two-tone panne velour; Settee, Arm Chair, Arm Rocker, $95.00
$185.00 2-Piece Suite—Settee and Arm Chair in blue velour, $100.00
$220.00 2-Piece Suite, in blue velvet with loose cushions; Settee and Arm Chair, $150.00
$225.00 3-Piece Mahogany Cane Paneled Suite—Settee, Arm Chair and Arm Rocker, upholstered in velour, $175.00
$275.00 3-Piece Tapestry Covered Suite, loose cushion seats—Davenport, Arm Chair and Arm Rocker, $187.50
$390.00 Suite, cane paneled Mahogany frames, luxuriously upholstered in tan and blue silk velour—Settee, Arm Chair and Arm Rocker, $220.00



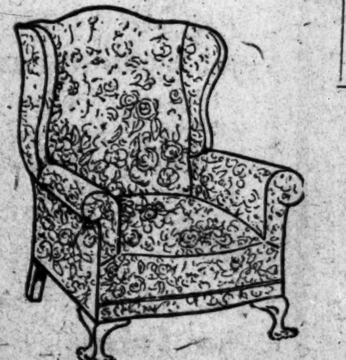
$80.00 Jacobean Oak Bookcase, $52.50



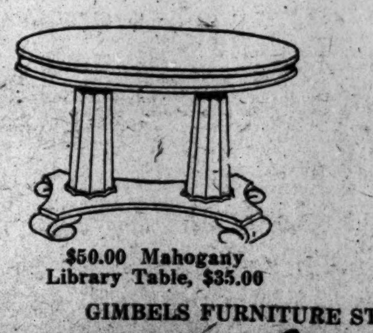
$85.00 Ivory Enamel Vanity Case, Louis XVI. Model, $70.00



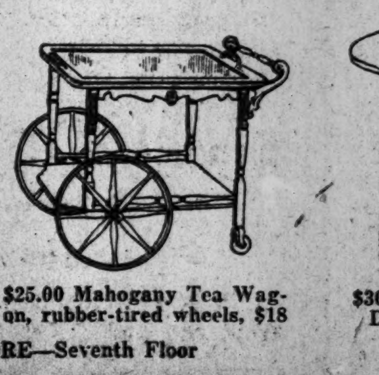
$50.00 Colonial Model Mahogany Chifforobe, $35.00



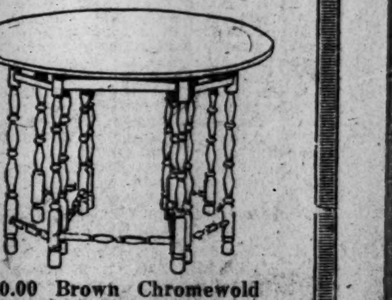
$40.00 English Wing Arm Chair, $29.50



$50.00 Mahogany Library Table, $35.00



$25.00 Mahogany Tea Wagon, rubber-tired wheels, $18



$30.00 Brown Chromewold Drop-leaf Table, $20.00

GIMBELS FURNITURE STORE—Seventh Floor

Shoe Specialists for 60 Years

Andrew Alexander
Men's Oxfords
at Reduced Prices

Every style in stock—not discontinued lines only. Good size range in each style.

Sixth Avenue at 19th Street
548 Fifth Avenue at 45th St.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Will Offer Most Unusual Values Today in a

Clearance of Men's Silk Shirts

¶ These are all well tailored shirts from our regular stock, consisting of broken lots and garments that have been soiled through handling. The materials are among the best shown this season, and one trip to the laundry will make any shirt in the lot as fresh and crisp as it ever was. Considering the present abnormal scarcity of silks, these reductions are most remarkable:

Shirts formerly $7.50 to $8.50 . . . . . Now $6.15
Shirts formerly $6.15 . . . . Now $4.95
Shirts formerly $4.95 . . . . Now $3.95
Shirts formerly $3.95 . . . . Now $2.95

LUMP-SUM PENSIONS TO BE RECOMMENDED

Committee of Defense Council Will Prepare Bill to be Presented to Congress.

LIBERAL PAYMENT FAVORED

Argued That Wounded Soldiers and Sailors Should Be Put in the Way of Self-Support.

Legislation providing pensions for American soldiers and sailors wounded in the war, and for the care of their dependents, was discussed at a meeting called here yesterday by Samuel Gompers as Chairman of the Committee on Labor of the Council of National Defense, and Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago, head of the committee's Section on Compensation for Soldiers and Sailors and Their Dependents.

The meeting was held at the Metropolitan Tower, in the rooms of the Workmen's Compensation Department of the National Civic Federation, of which Mr. Gompers and Judge Mack are members, and was attended by a group of prominent persons interested in conditions of employment and laws caring for workers in case of accident or disability. August Belmont, Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Department of the National Civic Federation; Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Dudley M. Holman, President of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards, took part in the discussion.

A Draft Committee was appointed to consider suggestions and to draw up a tentative law for presentation to the Council of National Defense for Congressional enactment. The suggestions called for covered:

(a) Separation allowances for dependents of men in the military and naval service.

(b) Compensation for injured sailors and soldiers.

(c) Pensions for widows and dependents.

Mr. Gompers said he was unqualifiedly of the opinion that the Government should assume the entire cost of allowances, compensation, and pensions, and this seemed to be the conviction, also, of many of the others present, among them Judge Mack. The Chicago jurist went at length into all of the phases of the subject, and concluded by asserting that it was "the duty of the Government to assume full responsibility for the care of all of its soldiers and sailors who participate in the war."

August Belmont said that in his opinion the best plan would be a scheme of insurance that would insure the payment of a lump sum to disabled soldiers at the completion of their service. This arrangement, he said, would enable the soldier to start in some kind of business or to complete the education that might have been interrupted by the war. Monthly payments were all right, Mr. Belmont thought, but they did not serve the man who came out of the war without funds and with no way to re-establish himself. The plight of such a man was especially precarious if he came out wounded, and the only adequate help was of the sort that would enable him to become independent and make a living for himself and those looking to him for support.

Mr. Stone agreed with Mr. Belmont that a lump payment was best, and he added that pensions should be made large enough to enable the beneficiaries to maintain a decent standard of living without assistance from other sources.

Mr. Holman said it was essential that the young men whose education was interrupted by the war receive opportunities upon their return for continuing their studies. In allied countries, he said, this need had received careful attention, and 80 per cent. are able as well to take up some gainful occupation.

After further discussion the following were appointed to the committee that is to receive suggestions for the legislation to be proposed to the Council of Defense and Congress:

P. Tecumseh Sherman, lawyer and social insurance expert of New York, Chairman; D. L. Cease, editor, of Cleveland, Secretary; Frank V. Whiting, general claims attorney, New York Central Railroad; Professor F. Spencer Baldwin, manager of the New York State Fund of the Industrial Board; S. Herbert Wolfe, consulting actuary, of Washington, D. C., and J. W. Sullivan, assistant to Samuel Gompers as member of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense.

Following were some of the others who attended the meeting: V. Everit Macy, President National Civic Federation; Dr. Leo K. Frankel, Third Vice President Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Charles Thaddeus Terry, Chairman Committee on Uniform State Laws, American Bar Association; Ralph M. Farley, Chairman Executive Council, National Civic Federation; Hugh Frayne, American Federation of Labor; Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, statistician Prudential Life Insurance Company; William J. Moran, attorney Travelers Insurance Company; John Golden, International President United Textile Workers of America; A. Parker Nevin, general counsel National Association of Manufacturers; Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Leon S. Senior, Manager and Secretary New York Compensation Inspection Rating Board; E. E. Rittenhouse, Commissioner of Public Service and Conservation, Equitable Life Assurance Society; John Mitchell, Chairman New York State Industrial Board; Timothy Healy, President International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, and Miss Gertrude Becks, Secretary Executive Committee of the Committee on Labor.

The Draft Committee expects to have a tentative law ready for discussion within ten days. It will then be presented to the Council of National Defense.

TINOCO'S AGENT BITTER.

Deplores President's Refusal to Recognize Costa Rican Dictator.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—R. Fernandes Guardia, the withdrawn Minister here of the Tinoco Government of Costa Rica, made public tonight a note he presented to Secretary Lansing, announcing his withdrawal and protesting against the failure of the United States to recognize General Tinoco's revolutionary régime.

The note, delivered on July 4, declares the ascendency of the Tinoco forces, although at first attained by revolution, has been fortified by the verdict of a popular election. It then adds that "it is in truth most disheartening at the very moment in which the Republic founded by George Washington is hastening to sacrifice the lives of thousands of its citizens to maintain the right of certain small nations of Europe to control their own fate, that same right is denied to one of the American republics which has abundantly proved that it also merits the privilege of enjoying it."

The Minister's withdrawal by his Government was announced yesterday after months of effort to obtain recognition. The State Department has held that it cannot recognize a Government set up by force.

Chicago Limited

Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.).
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.).
Ar. Chicago 4:58 P. M.
(Nickel Plate)

Lackawanna Railroad

TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway Cor. Wall St.
" Park Pl.
" 29th St.
" 42d St.
Brooklyn, 300 Fulton St.

Men's Terry Bath Robes Special at $4.95

Fine quality Terry Cloth robes in coat style with convertible collar. Splendid assortment of Jacquard designs. *Fifth Floor*

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Men's Summer Pajamas at $1.15

Well made garments of specially woven pajama cloths in a variety of plain colors. *Main Floor*

Beginning Today—All Our Remaining

Higher-Cost Summer Silk Dresses Greatly Reduced

The following dresses are all from our regular stock. The models are unusually smart, and the materials of the very highest quality.

Bead Trimmed Foulard and Georgette Crepe Dresses. Were $50 to $59.50	$35.00
Embroidered Crepe Meteor Dresses. Were $59.50 to $69.50	$45.00
Imported Taffeta and Georgette Crepe Dresses. Were $39.50 to $45.00	$25.00
Georgette Crepe Dresses. Sizes 44 to 48. Were $45.00	$29.50
Afternoon Dresses, only one of a kind. Were $29.50 to $35.00	$18.50
Lace and Net Dresses for garden parties. Were $39.50 to $45.00	$25.00
Hand-embroidered Linen Dresses. Were $35.00 and $39.50	$18.50

We shall offer today

Women's Taffeta Frocks Special at $14.50

Taffeta dresses are very much in demand, and are to be seen on fashionably dressed women everywhere. These are in Navy Blue and Black Taffeta, with collar, sleeves and vestee of Georgette Crepe (as *illustrated*). Skirt is in the much-desired side draped effect. Sizes 34 to 44.

Crisp Summer "Tub" Frocks at $6.95 $7.95 $10 $12.50

You never saw better frocks than these at such modest cost. Included are all white lingerie dresses, frocks of colored voiles, and smart coat-effect dresses in Ramie and French Linens. *Fourth Floor.*

Misses' Suits and Coats Greatly Reduced

The models are decidedly individual and the materials among the most wanted for present wear. You cannot duplicate these values *anywhere:*

Misses' Suits....were $18.50 to $25.00...$10.00
Misses' Suits....were $29.50 to $39.50...$14.00
Misses' Suits....were $45.00 to $55.00...$23.00

Misses' Coats...were $15.00 to $25.00... $8.75
Misses' Coats...were $29.50 to $35.00...$15.00
Misses' Coats...were $39.50 to $45.00...$18.50

Girls' Suits.....were $15.00 to $22.50... $5.95
Girls' Coats....were $6.95 to $9.95... $3.95
Girls' Coats....were $10.95 to $15.00... $5.95
Girls' Coats....were $16.50 to $18.50... $7.95

Beginning Today—On the Third Floor

Modart Front-Laced Corsets Reduced to $3

Regularly $5 to $10. The Modart is the most comfortable corset made. No other corset supports the back like the Modart. These models are in plain and Broche Batiste, and Coutil, with low and medium tops. Incomplete sizes.

Other Corsets of Well Known Makes Reduced to $2.45

Regularly $5 to $8. Included are Regaliste, La Vida, and other well-known corsets, made of Plain or Broche Batiste and Coutil in Flesh Color and White. Incomplete sizes.

Brassieres & Bandeaux Reduced

Formerly $1 to $4

Now 50c and $1.35

In several materials and in the best makes. Both front and back fastenings.

We Announce, Beginning Today, the

Final Clearance of Women's Silk and Wool Suits

In Navy Blue and colors, at the following greatly reduced prices:

Formerly $25.00 to $35.00....reduced to $12.50
Formerly $39.50 to $45.00....reduced to $19.50
Formerly $45.00 to $50.00....reduced to $24.50
Formerly $50.00 to $75.00....reduced to $29.50
Formerly $59.00 to $125.00...reduced to $39.50

Some models in stout sizes.

Women's New Bathing Suits

In very charming models

at $2.95 $3.95 $4.95 $5.95

$4.95
$2.95
$5.95
$3.95

At each price the selection is most unusual, and the values without an equal in any other shop. Represented are models with tie, button, and slip through girdles, strap or shield sleeves and large sailor collars, made of Silk Poplin, Mohair, Satin, Taffeta, Lustrous Surf Satin and Wool Jersey. In all fashionable colors trimmed in white or contrasting shades. Sizes 34 to 46. *Fourth Floor*

Three Important Values in

Women's Smart Fibre Silk Sweaters

Featured in the Saks' Sweater Dept. today

At $3.95—Full sash Fibre Silk Sweaters with sailor collar and large patch pockets. Colors: Rose, Purple, Green and Gold.

At $8.95—New Russian Back Fibre Silk Sweaters, showing sailor collar, sash and patch pockets. Colors: Pink, Turquoise, Rose, Nile, Purple and White.

At $12.50—Two very attractive models in Fibre Silk Sweaters, displaying sailor collar and novel pockets. Colors: Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Pink, Gold and Purple.

On the Third Floor Today

Women's Imported Scotch Madras Gingham Morning Dresses, $3.85

These dresses were made up from the surplus stock of Madras of a leading maker of men's shirts. They cannot be duplicated, and at this price represent a value of extraordinary importance. In box plaited model with loose belt, two gathered pockets, and white pique collar and cuffs. All sizes.

Women's New White Petticoats

For sports and general wear

At $1 $1.50 $1.98 $2.98 $3.98

Plain models with scalloped flounces, of Cambric and Pique. Also embroidered models with dainty insertions and lace trimmed models, many in quite elaborate designs.

"Society" Voile Envelope Chemises at 98c

"Society" Voile is the newest thing in undergarments. Since introducing these exquisite garments we have not been able to keep enough on hand to meet the demand. We have an extra large supply of these envelope chemises in hand-embroidered and Empire models, lace trimmed.

Petticoats of Tub Silk and Washable Satin

in most attractive double panel models with tailored, plaited, and ruffled flounces, variously priced today

at $2.98 $3.98 $4.98

Of Marked Importance on the Fourth Floor

Women's Fashionable Silk Coats and Wraps Greatly Reduced

This is an after-inventory clearance of exquisite coats and wraps, in the season's most beautiful colors, fashioned of Taffeta, Satin, Silk Poplin, and Silk Faille, trimmed with self material or marabou.

Formerly $19.50 to $29.50....reduced to $15.00
Formerly $35.00 to $49.50....reduced to $25.00
Formerly $49.50 to $75.00....reduced to $35.00

Women's Cloth Capes Reduced

In very attractive models, some with vests attached, others with detachable vests that may be worn as golf jackets, and others without vests. Developed in Serge, Gabardine, Wool Jersey, or Wool Velour. All colors and sizes.

Formerly $15.00 to $19.50....reduced to $10.00
Formerly $25.00 to $29.50....reduced to $15.00
Formerly $35.00 to $39.50....reduced to $22.50

500 Washable Summer Skirts

Formerly $3.95 to $5

Reduced to $2.95

There are seventeen distinct models in this important sale, in smart open front and side effects with new pockets and belts. Made of Gabardine, Cotton or Velvet Corduroy, Ramie Linen, Novelty or Plain Pique, and Eponge. Waistbands to 36.

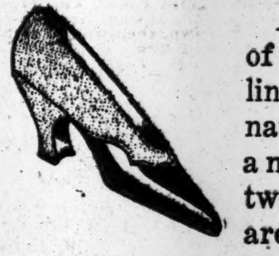
None C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval. 4th Floor.

Priced for Immediate Disposal

450 Pairs Women's Pumps and Oxfords

Regularly up to $8

Reduced to $2.95



A collection of discontinued lines of combination pumps and Oxfords, two of which are *illustrated*.

Some have vamps of Patent Leather and quarters of Pearl Grey, Slate Grey, Faun Buckskin, and White Kid; others have Gun Metal Vamps with Grey or Faun Buckskin quarters. Louis XV heels and turned or welt soles. Wonderful values.

Beginning This Morning—An Important

Clearance of Fine Blouses at Radical Price Reductions

These are all blouses of the highest order in make and finish, reduced for immediate disposal because the size and color assortments are incomplete. The materials include Georgette Crepe, Habutai Silk, Crepe de Chine, Voile, Linen, and Organdie.

Blouses formerly up to $2.50........now $1.45
Blouses formerly up to $3.50........now $2.45
Blouses formerly up to $6.95........now $3.95
Blouses formerly up to $9.95........now $5.95
Blouses formerly up to $16.95........now $9.95

None Sent C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

Specially Priced for Today Only

Men's Waltham Wrist Watches at $12.50

This is a high-grade 7-jewel movement watch in Nickel Case, with "Radium" dial which can be easily seen in the dark. Mounted on narrow tan pigskin strap.

Also—Men's Swiss Wrist Watches Special $5

Seven-jewel movement and radium dial in Nickel Case. A reliable timekeeper, most remarkably priced. Mounted in Tan, Brown, or Grey mannish straps. *Main Floor*

On the Main Floor Today

Real Hair Nets Remarkably Priced

Loktite nets in all styles and all shades.
Large size, $1 doz. Extra large size, $1.35 doz.

Also—21-Inch Wavy Switches $4.95

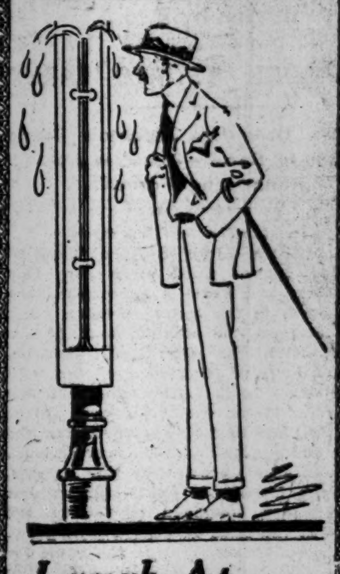
This is an excellent opportunity to secure a fine naturally wavy switch of French Convent Hair at a very special price. *Third Floor*

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Price—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.



Laugh At Thermometers

You can afford to ignore the temperature altogether as the mercury goes climbing if you slip into one of these

Tropical Weight Suits For Men At $19.75

Two piece outfits (Coat and trousers) made without a lining and as cool as a breeze from the sea. Summery colors in extremely light-weight worsteds. With patch pockets and silk sleeve linings. They cost less here than you would pay in any other good store in town. Direct Elevator to Clothing Department on 35th Street Side.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

Motor Restaurant $15.74

For a home-made lunch along the roadside. Service for six, including white enameled cups and plates, knives, salt and peppershakers, removable tray, spaces for food jars or vacuum bottles, and two nickeled tin food boxes.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Men's Athletic Union Suits, $2.89

Well finished garments of good quality silk mixture, in white, champagne, Nile green or pink. Sleeveless and open knee length.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Get This Book On Golf—

We have just completed an interestingly written book—in which a golf expert has set down "Tabloid Tips On the Game." You may have a copy for the asking. Come in or write for one.

Macy's—Sporting Goods Dept., Fifth Floor, Centre.

Float Along In a New Bathing Suit

You'll get that free-and-easy feeling as you ride the breakers in one of these suits.

Men's two-piece Bathing Suits, worsted, fancy trimmed, $2.74, $3.49, $4.96; also Coast Model Bathing Suits, worsted, colors with contrasting trimmings, $2.74 to $4.96; Heather mixtures in alternate stripes, and plain heathers, $4.49 to $6.74.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St., Centre.

Two Good Brands for Particular Smokers

Mi Bella Cigars, of clear Havana wrappers and long fillers, the work of skilled Cuban workers. Media Perfectos. Specially priced. Box of 25, $2.24

Marc Antony Cigars—made of blended Havana tobacco in Tampa and packed in Buite Nature Humidors. Specially priced. Box of 50, $4.96.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way, and Fifth Floor, 35th St.

YANKEES LOSE ANOTHER TO BROWNS AND DESCEND TO FOURTH PLACE

SLIPPING YANKEES YIELD TO BROWNS

Sacrifice Third Place in League Race When They Are Beaten by 8 to 2.

MOGRIDGE RETIRES EARLY

Circuit Drive by Jacobson Sends Him to Bench—Yankees Lose Runmaking Formula.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—The Yankees skidded out of third place here this afternoon and came dangerously close to a berth in the second division when they dropped the second game of the series with the St. Louis Browns, Jones's boys winning in a canter with the score 8 to 2. After Bill Jacobson had poled a home run far over Elmer Miller's head in deep centre during the third inning, the Yankees never seriously threatened to overtake the Browns, although Donovan's men, still without their leader, managed to fill up the bases in the fifth and sixth innings.

George Mogridge started the game for the Yanks and suffered the same fate which has followed Donovan's southpaws in recent games. They seem unable to go the entire route. Mogridge faded from the picture in the third inning, Jacobson's terrific clout being the final blow made off the big left hander. He was hit hard in both the second and third innings, but he was also a victim of some poor fielding by his teammates. Maisel was guilty of two errors before Mogridge was recalled, one in the second inning helping a St. Louis run to the plate.

A pass started the Yankee pitcher toward his downfall, and when two solid hits followed Russell was rushed out to finish the third inning. When the Browns came to bat in the fourth Ed Monroe was on the slab, the game being at this stage hopelessly lost. The big blonde boxman had one bad inning, which allowed three more runs, but for the most part his pitching was far superior to that of Mogridge.

Yankee Hits Not Timely.

The Yanks had the satisfaction of chasing one St. Louis pitcher to the showers, and that was about all they got out of the game. Their hit total was close to that of the home team, but the difference was that the Browns did their hitting where hits were of value, and the Yanks, as has been the case in numerous games recently, faltered at the critical stages. In the fifth and sixth innings the Donovan crowd collected six hits and two passes off Tom Rogers, and earned for him a vacation during the remainder of the afternoon. The veteran Eddie Plank came into the game with one out and the bases filled, in the sixth, and fast double play checked the rally. In the three remaining innings the Yanks failed to get a hit off the Gettysburg southpaw.

Donovan's men made a good start, Maisel opening the game with a hit, but Fritz did not get as far as second base. After he died stealing, the next two batsmen were retired in order. The Browns did no damage in the first inning, though Maisel's first error put Sloan on base. In the second they began the heavy bombardment on Mogridge.

Pratt started the trouble with a scratch single off Maisel's glove, and advanced on Jacobson's out. Severeid chased him home with a single to centre. Maisel messed up a roller from Lavan's bat, and both runners were safe. After Romers had struck out, Shotten came through with a single to right, and Severeid ran home with another run.

Double Play Checks Donovan Clan.

A fast double play checked the Yankees in the third after Miller had opened with a hit and then the Browns proceeded to end Mogridge's work for the day. Sloan drew a pass and moved along on Pratt's drive to centre for one base. Jacobson followed with a colossal clout far over Miller's head, the ball rolling to the centre field corner and two more runs were in. This hit marked the passing of Mogridge and the advent of Russell. The latter retired Severeid and Lavan in order.

The Yankee fifth was productive of much hope but no scoring. Baker opened with a single and raced to third on Baumann's single to right. Miller popped to Pratt and a pass to Alexander filled the bases. Monroe hit to Lavan who tagged second and doubled the big pitcher at first.

Then came the final outburst of the Browns, this time with Monroe pitching. With one out, Pratt reached first on Peck's poor throw. Jacobson's triple to right scored Lavan and Jake counted when Severeid singled to centre. Lavan's hit to right put Severeid on third and he scored when Maisel made a poor return to the plate after flagging Rogers's grounder. The Yanks did their scoring in the sixth. Maisel opened with a single to deep short and Peck's double to right put Fritz on third. A pass to Hendryx filled the bases. Pipp's sacrifice fly to Sloan sent Maisel in, and Baker's single to right scored Peck, Baumann's single filled the bases and Rogers was taken out. With Plank pitching Miller hit into a double play, ending the inning.

Pitcher Ray Caldwell, whose suspension expires tomorrow, rejoined the club last night and worked out with the team today.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	5	0	1	1	0	Maisel,2b	4	1	2	2	4
Austin,3b	4	0	1	1	3	Peck'gh,ss	4	1	1	2	3
Sloan,rf	3	1	0	1	0	Hendryx,rf	1	0	0	4	0
Sisler,1b	3	0	0	14	0	Pipp,1b	3	0	0	12	0
Pratt,2b	4	3	2	3	4	Baker,3b	4	0	2	1	3
Jacobson,cf	4	2	3	2	0	Bauman,lf	3	0	2	1	0
Severeid,c	4	2	2	2	2	Miller,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Lavan,ss	4	0	1	3	4	Alex'der,c	3	0	0	1	1
Rogers,p	3	0	0	0	2	Mogridge,p	0	0	0	0	0
Plank,p	1	0	0	0	1	Russell,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Monroe,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	35	8	10	27	16	Total	29	2	8	24	12

Errors—Maisel, (3,) Peckinpaugh, Monroe.

St. Louis	0 2 3	0 3 0	0 0 ..	—8
New York	0 0 0	0 0 2	0 0 0	—2

Two-base hit—Peckinpaugh. Three-base hit—Jacobson. Home run—Jacobson. Stolen base—Austin. Sacrifice hit—Sisler. Sacrifice fly—Pipp. Double plays—Austin, Pratt, and Sisler; Lavan and Sisler; Austin and Sisler; Maisel, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge, 1; Rogers, 4; Plank, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mogridge, 5 hits, 4 runs in 2 1-3 innings; Russell, 0 in 2-3; Monroe, 5 and 1 in 5; Rogers, 8 and 2 in 5 1-3; Plank, 0 in 3 2-3. Struck out—By Mogridge, 1; Plank, 2. Time—1 hour 38 minutes. Umpires—Nallin, Connolly, and Moriarty.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

No Games Scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 8; New York, 2.
Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 4.
Washington, 10; Detroit, 5.
Cleveland 1; Boston, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	44	23	.657
Philadelphia	38	30	.559
St. Louis	40	34	.541
Chicago	40	38	.513
Cincinnati	41	39	.513
Brooklyn	31	36	.463
Boston	28	38	.424
Pittsburgh	23	47	.329

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	48	27	.640
Boston	46	27	.630
Cleveland	41	27	.526
New York	36	34	.514
Detroit	36	36	.500
Washington	30	40	.429
St. Louis	30	46	.395
Philadelphia	25	45	.357

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Chicago at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:15.)
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.

RED SOX ARE DETHRONED.

Lose First Place in Race When Cleveland Wins, 1 to 0.

CLEVELAND, July 8.—Cleveland defeated Boston today by a score of 1 to 0, and thereby pulled the Red Sox out of first place. Bagby allowed but four hits and issued no passes, only thirty batters facing him. Three of the Boston hits were for extra bases, with only one out, but he steadied in each instance and prevented a score.

Cleveland scored its only run on Wambsgans's double, Chapman's sacrifice, and Roth's single. It was Bagby's sixth shut out of the season.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Wambs's,2b	4	1	2	1	4	Hooper,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Chapman,ss	3	0	0	1	2	Barry,2b	4	0	0	4	1
Speaker,cf	3	0	1	4	0	Hoblitzel,1b	4	0	2	5	0
Roth,rf	3	0	2	5	0	Gardner,3b	3	0	0	0	2
Guisto,1b	3	0	0	9	1	Lewis,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Graney,lf	4	0	0	2	0	Walker,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Evans,3b	2	0	0	0	0	Scott,ss	3	0	2	2	1
O'Neill,c	3	0	1	3	1	Agnew,c	1	0	0	0	0
Bagby,p	3	0	1	2	0	Thomas,c	2	0	0	6	1
						Leonard,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	28	1	7	27	8	Total	30	0	4	24	8

Cleveland	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 ..	—1
Boston	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	—0

Two-base hits—Hoblitzel, Scott, Speaker, Wambsgans. Three-base hit—Hoblitzel. Sacrifice hits—Guisto, Chapman. Left on bases—Boston, 3; Cleveland, 8. Bases on balls—Off Leonard, 3. Hits and runs—Off Leonard, 7 hits, 1 run in 8 innings; Bagby, 4 and 0 in 9. Struck out—By Leonard, 4; Bagby, 1. Time—1 hour 44 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and McCormick.

ATHLETICS' ERRORS COSTLY

Fielding Misplays Hand Game to Chicago by 8 to 4.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Philadelphia hit Cicotte hard today, but erratic fielding behind Schauer, who pitched fine ball with the exception of three innings, lost the game to Chicago. The score was 8 to 4.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Leibold,lf	5	0	1	1	0	Witt,ss	5	0	1	1	1
Weaver,3b	5	0	0	2	1	Strunk,cf	5	1	2	2	1
E.Collins,2b	3	1	1	4	3	Bodie,lf	3	1	1	0	0
Felsch,cf	4	2	1	1	1	Bates,3b	4	1	2	1	2
J.Collins,rf	3	2	0	0	0	McInnis,1b	3	0	1	11	0
Gandil,1b	3	1	1	12	2	Schang,c	4	1	1	5	0
Risberg,ss	3	2	2	1	3	Jamieson,rf	4	0	2	3	0
Schalk,c	4	0	2	5	2	Grover,2b	2	0	0	1	3
Cicotte,p	4	0	1	1	0	Schauer,p	3	0	0	0	3
						aW.Johnson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	8	9	27	12	Total	34	4	10	24	10

a Batted for Schauer in ninth.

Errors—Witt, (3,) Bates, Weaver, Risberg.

Chicago	0 0 0	1 0 4	0 3 .	—8
Philadelphia	0 0 3	0 0 1	0 0 0	—4

Two-base hit—Risberg. Three-base hits—Bates, Schang. Stolen bases—Witt, McInnis, E. Collins, J. Collins. Sacrifice hits—Grover, (3,) McInnis, Bodie, J. Collins. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 7. Bases on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schauer, 3. Earned runs—Off Cicotte, 3; Schauer, 3. Struck out—By Cicotte, 4; Schauer, 1. Wild pitches—Schauer, 2. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Owens and Evans.

White Sox Lose Game for Fun.

FORT SHERIDAN, July 8.—The Philadelphia Athletics outhit the Chicago White Sox 2 to 1 here this morning, and won an exhibition game for the benefit of officers and men at the Officers' Reserve Corps training camp here. Anderson pitched well in the pinches.

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	5	10	1
Chicago	1	5	1

Anderson and Haley; Wolfgang, Benz, Lynn, and Jenkins.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

First Game.

					R.	H.	E.
Newark	0 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 ..	—	3	7	1
Richmond	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	—	1	6	3

Second Game.

					R.	H.	E.
Newark	1 5 0	0 0 0	3 1 ..	—	10	11	0
Richmond	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 1	—	5	7	0

AT PROVIDENCE.

					R.	H.	E.
Providence	5 0 0	0 1 0	0 0 2	—	8	8	2
Baltimore	4 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	—	7	12	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Newark	46	27	.630
Baltimore	44	28	.611
Providence	42	32	.568
Toronto	42	32	.568
Rochester	41	39	.513
Buffalo	31	46	.403
Richmond	29	45	.392
Montreal	25	46	.352

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Richmond at Newark.
Baltimore at Providence.
Montreal at Rochester.
Toronto at Buffalo.

GIANTS FAR IN VAN OF PENNANT RACE

Increased Lead by Sixty Points During Last Week—Yankees Stumble to Lower Level.

Playing almost unbeatable baseball while Philadelphia and Chicago were doing poorly the New York team increased its lead in the National League during the last week by sixty points, and today the Giants are virtually 100 points ahead of the Phillies. McGraw's men won six out of seven games, losing on Thursday to Brooklyn by a 6 to 3 score.

The Giants hit the ball hard and opportunely throughout the games against Boston, Brooklyn, and St. Louis. The pitching staff also is working well. St. Louis, which had not lost a game the last week until it came to New York Friday, dropped three games in a row to New York.

Philadelphia played poorly and won only one out of seven games, the morning game on July 4, when Boston was defeated by 5 to 3. The batting of the Phillies was poor and the pitching was weak. The strength of the Chicago team apparently has weakened and Mitchell's men lost six out of seven games. The Cubs fell into fourth place on Monday and are now tied with Cincinnati. Cincinnati and St. Louis played well in the West early in the week, and the Reds led both leagues in batting, averaging better than ten hits to the game for the week.

In the American League Chicago found the going hard the last of the week, and Boston regained the lead on Friday. Saturday both teams lost in the first games of the international series. Yesterday Chicago regained the lead by beating Philadelphia while Boston was losing to Cleveland.

While Chicago could not do better than break even in eight games, Boston won five, lost two, and tied one. The Red Sox made their best gain at the expense of Philadelphia, the two teams playing six games in three days, of which Boston won all but one. Chicago broke even in two games with Cleveland, won three out of five from Detroit, and lost to Philadelphia on Saturday, 4 to 2.

Cleveland went back into the first division again during the week by winning six out of nine games, while Detroit was breaking even in eight games. New York is playing badly, and has won only one of its last eleven games. The Yankees are hitting well enough, but not at the right time, apparently.

Ty Cobb's effort to equal or surpass his major league record of hitting safely in forty consecutive games fell short of the mark when he failed to hit the delivery of Faber and Scott of Chicago on Friday. Cobb had hit safely in thirty-five consecutive games when he was stopped by the White Sox twirlers. On the five days of the week up to Friday Cobb made twelve hits out of twenty-seven times at bat for an average of .444, and was the first major leaguer to make 100 hits this season.

SENATORS IN BATTING BEE.

Abuse Four Tiger Twirlers and Win by 10 to 5.

DETROIT, July 8.—Washington pounded four Detroit pitchers for seventeen hits today and won 10 to 5. Detroit was unable to do much against Walter Johnson until the eighth, when, with a safe lead, he eased up, and the Tigers scored four of their runs. Four double plays were made in the game, three of them by Washington.

The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Judge,1b	6	1	3	11	1	Bush,ss	3	2	1	2	4
Shanks,ss	4	1	2	2	8	Vitt,3b	3	0	0	2	2
C.Milan,cf	6	1	1	1	0	Cobb,cf	4	1	3	0	0
Rice,rf	4	2	2	1	0	Veach,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Foster,2b	4	1	2	5	4	Heilman,rf	4	1	0	1	0
Leonard,3b	4	0	3	1	2	Burns,1b	4	0	1	14	3
Menosky,lf	0	2	0	1	0	R.Jones,2b	4	0	1	2	6
H.Milan,lf	0	0	0	0	0	Stanage,c	4	0	1	4	2
Ainsmith,c	5	2	2	4	1	Boland,p	0	0	0	0	1
Johnson,p	4	0	2	1	3	Cun'gham,p	0	0	0	1	1
aGharrity	1	0	0	0	0	Coveleskie,p	0	0	0	1	1
						Mitchell,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	10	17	27	14	bHarper	1	0	0	0	0
						cSpencer	1	0	0	0	0
						dCrawford	1	1	1	0	0
						eDyer	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	33	5	9	27	20

a Batted for Menosky in ninth.
b Batted for Boland in third.
c Batted for Cunningham in fifth.
d Batted for Coveleskie in eighth.
e Batted for Mitchell in ninth.

Errors—Foster, Leonard, Bush, Stanage.

Washington	0 2 2	1 1 0	0 2 2	—10
Detroit	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 0	—5

Two-base hits—Ainsmith, R. Jones, C. Milan, Crawford, Foster. Stolen bases—Bush, Menosky, (2,) Heilman. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Shanks, Leonard, Menosky. Double plays—Burns, (unassisted;) Ainsmith and Foster; Foster and Judge; Leonard, Foster, and Judge. Left on bases—Washington, 11; Detroit, 5. First on errors—Washington, 1; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 3; Boland, 3; Cunningham, 1; Mitchell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Boland, 5 hits, 3 runs in 3 innings; Cunningham, 4 and 2 in 2; Coveleskie, 5 and 2 in 3; Mitchell, 3 and 2 in 1; Johnson, 9 and 4 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Cunningham, (Menosky;) by Mitchell (Johnson.) Struck out—By Johnson, 3; Cunningham, 1; Coveleskie, 1. Time—1 hour 54 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

American Association.

Louisville, 2; Columbus, 1.
(First game.)
Columbus, 11; Louisville, 1.
(Second game.)
Minneapolis, 15; Milwaukee, 2.
(First game.)
Minneapolis, 4; Milwaukee, 3.
(Second game.)
Kansas City, 2; St. Paul, 0.
(First game.)
St. Paul, 8; Kansas City, 1.
(Second game; 7 innings.)
Indianapolis, 5; Toledo, 4.
(First game.)
Indianapolis, 5; Toledo, 1.

GOLFERS GATHER FOR FRAY.

Ouimet and Jones Get 77 in Practice Round at Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Many of the 166 amateur golfers who will begin competition in the Western amateur golf championship at Midlothian tomorrow had a practice round over the links this afternoon. It was agreed that the course was in excellent condition, but it is hardly expected that the amateurs will surpass the 68 made by Walter Hagen in the national open championship three years ago. Rather high scores were returned after the round today.

Of those who returned cards after the round. Francis Ouimet and Bobby Jones were the leaders with totals of 77. The former, playing in a foursome with Albert Seckel of Riverside, negotiated the outward journey in 39 and required one less on the second half of the round. The Seckel-Ouimet team defeated Jesse P. Guilford and J. S. Worthington of England by 1 up. Seckel reported a medal total of 39, 40—79, while Guilford required 43, 40—83, and Worthington took 40, 38—78.

Among the late arrivals who reached the club today were John G. Anderson and J. H. Van Vleck, Jr., of New York.

GOULLET RIDES TO FRONT.

Wins Five-Mile Cycle Championship at Newark Velodrome.

NEWARK, July 8.—Alfred Goullet won the five-mile national championship at the Velodrome here this afternoon, leading Willie Spencer, Frank Kramer, and Arthur Spencer to the tape in that order. The victory of Goullet did not have any bearing on the national championship, however, as Arthur Spencer clinched the title last Sunday by winning the two-mile titular race.

Spencer was draped with the American flag that Frank L. Kramer wore in his victories all over the world, and circled the track with a large bunch of American Beauty roses. On dismounting from his wheel, Kramer, who held the championship for sixteen years, shook hands with his rival and congratulated him, while the crowd cheered madly.

Kramer came back in the last race of the day and won a special one-mile invitation race in which the eight best riders all started. Kramer outsprinted Goullet to the tape, while Arthur Spencer, Spears, and Verri finished in that order. It was a wonderful ride by the ex-champion, and Kramer, who is still as big an idol as ever, was cheered to the echo.

The final standing of the riders in the competition for the American championship is: Arthur Spencer, 21 points; Alfred Goullet, 18; Frank Kramer, 9; Bob Spears, 8; Willie Spencer, 5; Francisco Verri, 4, and Reggie McNamara, 1.

BOWLAND WINS LONG RUN.

Heads Field in Two-Mile Race at C. A. L. Games.

In the track and field meet held yesterday afternoon at McCarren Park, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Catholic Athletic League of Brooklyn, the most notable performance was recorded by M. Bowland, who won the two-mile race from the 150-yard mark in 10:16 1-5.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by J. Brew, Paulist A. C., (6 yards;) C. Clowery, Paulist A. C., (8 yards,) second; J. Kildrew, Paulist A. C., (1 yard,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Ryan, Knights of St. Antony, (4 yards;) W. O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum, (3 yards,) second; A. Reilly, Knights of St. Antony, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:52 3-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. Cunningham, Paulist A. C., (53 yards;) H. Wiggo, Paulist A. C., (16 yards,) second; H. Kimball, Loughlin Lyceum, (43 yards,) third. Time—2:22 3-5.

12-Pound Shot Put, Handicap.—Won by J. Silvia, Assumption Club, (45 feet;) M. Frippe, Knights of St. Antony, (40 feet,) second; J. McGuire, Presentation Club, (35 feet,) third.

Two-mile Run, Handicap.—Won by M. Bowland, Paulist A. C., (150 yards;) J. Georgio, Paulist A. C., (75 yards,) second; J. J. Phillips, Holy Cross, (50 yards,) third. Time—10:16 1-5.

Point Score.—Paulist A. C., 27; Knights of St. Antony 11; Loughlin Lyceum, 5; Assumption Club, 5; Holy Cross, 3; Presentation Club, 2; St. Anselm's Club, 1; St. John's Club, 1.

Giants Beat Silk Sox.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 8.—The Doherty Silk Sox were defeated here today by the New York Giants in their exhibition game given for the benefit of Jim McCormack, the old ball player. The score was 4 to 1.

Southern Association.

Nashville, 19; Mobile, 0.
New Orleans, 3; Chattanooga, 2.
Atlanta, 4; Memphis, 3. (First game.)
Atlanta, 2; Memhpis, 1. (Second game.)

SECONDS SEPARATE YACHTS AT FINISH

Hyde in the Revivified Hydra Barely Beats Altair on Manhasset Bay.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 8.—In one of the most exciting finishes ever witnessed in a race on Manhasset Bay, Charles E. Hyde, in the Hydra crossed the finish line just five seconds ahead of the Altair, owned by E. V. Willis and Edward Stannard in an interclub race sailed over the six-mile triangular course of the Port Washington Yacht Club this afternoon. Mr. Willis, who was sailing the Altair, promptly lodged a claim of foul against the Hyde boat. He declared that the Hydra had cut him off toward the finish. Mr. Hyde contended that it was plain to the spectators that the Altair gently bumped into his boat. The regatta committee will decide the matter at its next meeting this week.

A strong southwest wind was blowing when the twelve yachts, representing the Port Washington, Manhasset Bay and Bayside Yacht Clubs lined up for the start. Until recently the Altair has been winning with consistent regularity and the Hydra has been forced to take a rearward position. There is intense rivalry of a good-natured sporting character between the admirers of the sailing abilities of the respective skippers and yachts. Recently Mr. Hyde concluded that there was something materially wrong with his boat. He had the Hydra entirely overhauled, rigging her up with new sails among other things and the improvement was demonstrated in the speed shown by his yacht which was the interclub champion of the star class last year.

Two minutes and five seconds behind the Altair George A. Corry finished in the Little Dipper. M. Edgerton entered two yachts in the race and . G. Unitt sailed one of them, Banshee, and the owner guided the other, Banshee II.

The summaries:

STAR CLASS—INTERCLUB RACE, PORT WASHINGTON YACHT CLUB.
Start, 3:00. Course, 6 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Hydra, Charles E. Hyde	4:25:10	1:25:10
Altair, Willis & Stannard	4:25:15	1:25:15
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	4:27:20	1:27:20
Shadow, W. L. Inslee	4:27:25	1:27:25
Banshee, M. Edgerton	4:30:14	1:30:14
Mars, E. A. D. Percival	4:31:08	1:31:08
Little Bear, Allan Walker	4:32:14	1:32:14
Vote, G. W. Elder, Jr.	4:32:30	1:32:30
Banshee II., M. Edgerton	4:33:39	1:33:39
Flake, J. A. Maher	4:33:49	1:33:49
Canis Minor, Adler & O'Brien	4:36:30	1:36:30
Shooting Star, K. Crombie	Did not finish	

VANDERBILT SELLS AURORA.

Noted Racing Sloop Becomes the Property of Egan.

No longer will the sloop Aurora fly the white fishtail signal with its blue diagonal cross, of Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt, now commanding the Twenty-second Regiment, New York Engineers of this city. The ex-Commodore of the New York Yacht Club has sold the racing sloop on which he has held the tiller since her launching in 1907 to Frank A. Egan of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, whose signal she will fly in the future.

Aurora has been one of the most consistent racers in the fleet of the New York Yacht Club, and won both the King's Cup and the Astor Cup for sloops in 1910, in the races at Newport following the cruise of the club. She repeated the latter victory last year, winning the Astor Cup for sloops at the same time Elena won that for schooners.

During the Winter Colonel Vanderbilt bought the schooner Elena from Morton F. Plant, and as he also had the small sloop Comet, decided to dispose of his larger sloop, which is just too large to participate in the active sport of the New York club in these days of one-design races. His duties with his regiment have made it impossible for Colonel Vanderbilt to do any yachting this season, and so he bade good-bye to the yacht which had flown his signal for just a decade.

Aurora is a composite keel yacht, 85 feet over all, 62.8 feet on the waterline, with a beam of 16 feet 7 inches, and a draught of 10 feet 10 inches, which brings her up within speaking distance of the big cup racers, she being one of the largest and handsomest, as well as sturdiest, sloops afloat, and as speedy as when she was built from the designs of Captain Nat G. Herreshoff.

Governors' Cup Play at Flushing.

In the second round for the Governors' Cup at the Flushing Country Club yesterday, C. F. Watt, F. B. Porter, A. S. Chatfield, and R. H. Boyd won their way to the semi-finals. Mr. Watt won his match with Leonard C. L. Smith handily by 5 and 3, Mr. Porter beat J. Rand 3 and 2, Mr. Chatfield beat W. A. Mantle 4 and 3, and Mr. Boyd beat T. S. Martin 3 and 2.

JACK O' LANTERN VICTOR.

Beats Hawk by Less Than a Half Minute in Arrow Class Yacht Race.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 8.—Sailed by Abbott Brush in today's race over the Indian Harbor Yacht Club's triangular course, L. H. Dyer's Arrow class yacht Jack o' Lantern defeated five competitors, completely upsetting the result of Saturday's race, when Rani was an easy winner. Brush had no easy time of it, for W. H. Bowes, who sailed Hawk for Ralph Slavin, was beaten by but 28 seconds in the five-mile run.

Pep, Rani, and Comrade, the latter sailed by Addison G. Hanan of Nahma fame, finished only five seconds apart, after the liveliest sort of a scrimmage.

The summaries:

ARROW CLASS, INDIAN HARBOR Y. C.
Course, 5 Miles. Start, 11 A. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Jack o' Lantern, L. H. Dyer	12:43:55	1:43:55
Hawk, R. L. Slavin	12:44:23	1:44:23
Pep, W. H. Childs	12:46:00	1:46:00
Rani, C. D. Mallory	12:46:05	1:46:05
Comrade, A. G. Hanan	12:46:10	1:46:10
Snapper, J. D. Chapman	12:46:20	1:46:20

In Saturday's race over the same course Rani won, with Pep second, Snapper third, and Jack o' Lantern fourth.

BAGGS AND CLAPP VICTORS.

Win Final Round in Tennis Doubles at University Heights.

Ralph L. Baggs played and won what will probably be his last tennis match of the season yesterday afternoon at the University Heights Tennis Club. Paired with Edwin J. Clapp he defeated Embree Henderson and Harry J. Steinkampf in the final round of the North Side doubles with the score 10—8, 6—8, 6—3. Baggs leaves today for Plattsburg to take up intensive military training as a substitute for extensive tennis play. Taken all in all it was an excellent exhibition of tennis that the victors put forth, and Henderson and Steinkampf, after the long first set, found themselves entirely unable to cope with the situation.

Steinkampf and Henderson had just prior to the final round match competed, and triumphed, in a semi-final round match, in which they put Dr. William Rosenbaum and A. J. Ostendorf out of the running. The score was 3—6, 6—4, 6—4, and had its effect in sapping the endurance of the victors for the final round match which followed immediately afterward. However, while it made the advance of Baggs and Clapp easier, it probably did not change what would have been the complexion of the match under other circumstances. There was a convincing quality in the play of the victors which was lacking, for the time being at any rate, in the work of Henderson and Steinkampf.

TENNIS MEN START FUND.

More Than $5,500 Raised in Aid of Red Cross Campaign.

Some indication of the response that will be made by tennis players throughout the country to the plea of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association for the raising of $100,000 for the equipment of an ambulance section was to be had in the amount that was raised at a recent dinner to William J. Clark of the West Side Tennis Club, who leaves shortly for France as an ambulance driver.

Frederick B. Alexander called attention to the tennis association's plan, and more than $5,500 was raised in a few minutes. Charles R. Neidlinger contributed $2,000, Frederick B. Alexander $1,000, and the following $500 each: Menola Rionda, Lee Rionda, Barnado Braga, R. H. Thompson, and Willard Thompson. Many smaller amounts helped to swell the fund.

HARVARD LETTERS TO 51.

Men from Far West Failed to Get the Coveted "H."

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 8.—Harvard letters in the five major sports were awarded to fifty-one athletes during the college year just closed, according to statistics of the Athletic Association issued today.

For the first time in many years the Far West was not represented among the athletic stars, not a man from west of Kansas City winning his letter. Nine letters were awarded for baseball, five each for track and crew, seven for hockey, and the remainder for football.

New York State League.

Wilkes-Barre, 2; Elmira, 1.
Scranton, 5; Binghamton, 1.

Eastern League.

Bridgeport, 1; New London, 0.

Giants To-Day with St. Louis, 3:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Advt.

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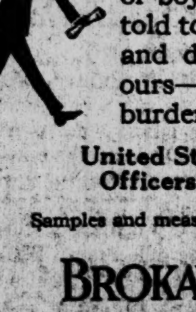

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LAWS ARE NEEDED TO CURB ANTHRAX

State Action Is Imperative to Put Prevention of the Disease on a Practical Basis.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES' CHANCE

Physicians Could Do More to Promote Health Legislation, Says American Medicine.

An instructive article concerning anthrax, a comparatively rare and often fatal disease which has claimed several victims in and near this city in the last two years, appears in the current issue of American Medicine. It is classed as an industrial disease, and the writer admonishes the authorities that it is time definite steps were taken to decrease it.

"During 1915 and 1916," says the writer, "a sudden increase in the number of deaths from anthrax in the United States attracted attention to its seriousness and its extent in the United States. While anthrax has long been recognized as a disease transmitted to man from cattle and sheep, its frequent occurrence as an occupational disease had not been appreciated up to a few years ago.

"Persons who handle infected animals naturally may contract the infection by immediate contact, but the groups of persons who handle materials derived from infected animals are also subjected to the hazard of this disease. Workers in wool, hides, leather goods, bristles, and hair obviously are exposed to anthrax, while longshoremen, porters, and day laborers engaged in transporting such materials used in manufacture are similarly in danger of becoming infected by contact.

"According to Bulletin 205 of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, there is one death from anthrax recorded for every five deaths from lead poisoning. The total number of anthrax infections is approximately five times the number of fatalities.

"Industrial anthrax in Europe has been attacked vigorously, and the leading Governments abroad many years ago provided rules and regulations for the strict enforcement of sanitary regulations for all industries regarded as dangerous, in so far as anthrax was concerned. The methods of disinfection of hides and hair have been carefully studied, and sanitary duties have been defined for all persons employed in any establishment involving the handling of dry or salted hides, sorting, washing, combing and carding wool, and goat, camel, and horse's hair. Hygienic measures have been codified and advocated to safeguard the health and welfare of employes working at any process with an inherent anthrax hazard.

"It is astonishing that the United States has given the problem comparatively little consideration, although in twenty-four States legislation has been enacted making anthrax a reportable disease. A few States require it to be reported to the State Department of Health as an occupational disease. American legislation is particularly weak in the field of prevention. In the absence of compelling regulations few employers have of their own initiative instituted the measures necessary to protect their employes. On the other hand, where wise and humane employers have posted regulations and given instructions as to the proper precautionary measures, the workers have been lax, indifferent, or defiantly negligent.

"It is high time that State factory laws were formulated and workable regulations established, and insisted upon in an attempt to decrease the prevalence of this disease whose average mortality is 20 per cent. of its incidence. In January, 1917, there became effective an administrative order of the Federal Departments of the Treasury and Agriculture which 'prohibits the importation of hides, hoofs, wool hair, or other products from animals affected with anthrax, and establishes detailed requirements for the disinfection of these products if imported from districts where anthrax is prevalent, and for the disinfection of conveyances and of certain premises.'

"This order is supplemented in New York State by a recommendation of the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the State Industrial Commission, which suggested and issued instructions for physicians, employers, and employes. The real purpose was to secure the complete reporting of cases of anthrax and to link up the physicians to industrial establishments dealing in articles liable to be infected with anthrax.

"Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to indicate the results of these rational procedures. They indicate standards which might well be recognized by State Departments of Health throughout the country in urging upon Legislatures the importance of anthrax as a communicable, contagious, and infectious disease.

"The discovery of the anthrax bacillus by Koch represents in a way the birth of the modern science of bacteriology. Despite the forty years that have passed little advance has been made in this country in the diagnosis or treatment of its ravages. It is probable that greater progress can be made on the side of prophylaxis than in any other phase of the anthrax problem. It is fundamental, however, that the general public be impressed with the seriousness of the disease and be educated concerning its relationship to industrial welfare.

"Compulsory notification is only one step in the solution of the problem, though it indicates where the disease is flourishing and the degree to which the necessity for legislation exists. State enactments are imperative to place the prevention of anthrax upon a practical and enforcible basis. It required many years to secure the passage of the Esch bill which protected workers from phosphorus poisoning and the mutilating 'phossy jaw.'

"Judging from this and similar experiences in securing social legislation, some time will pass before all the States succeed in placing upon the statute books the numerous laws necessary to reduce anthrax morbidity.

"Here again is an opportunity for State medical societies to utilize their knowledge and power in behalf of public health. The weight of medical opinion and the support of organized medicine should be focused upon problems of this type. Medical men have not awakened to their unusual opportunities in promoting health legislation."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Forecasts:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Mon., except showers near the coast. Tues. fair; gentle to moderate, shifting winds.

Ga.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle south winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle winds, mostly s.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Mon. and Tues. gentle to moderate s. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; continued warm.

Ky.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; little change in temperature.

Ind.—Thunder showers Mon. or Mon. night. Tues. probably fair; gentle shifting winds.

Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate s. winds, becoming variable Tues.

Ohio—Fair Mon.; thunder showers at night or Tues.; gentle shifting winds.

La., E. Tex., Ark.—Mon. and Tues. fair.

Okla.—Mon. unsettled; scattered showers. Tues. probably fair.

W. Tex.—Mon. unsettled. Tues. probably fair.

Ill.—Probably thunder showers Mon. Tues. cloudy and cooler.

Mo.—Probably thunder showers and cooler Mon., except fair in extreme n. w. Tues. fair.

Wis.—Fair Mon. and Tues., except probably thunder showers in s.; cooler Mon.

Minn.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; cooler in s. Mon.

Iowa—Fair Mon. and Tues., preceded by thunder showers in s. Mon.; cooler Mon.

N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Unsettled but fair Mon. and Tues.; warm.

Neb.—Fair Mon., cooler in s., becoming unsettled Tues.

Kan.—Unsettled and cooler Mon. Tues. cloudy.

NEGROES PRAISE COLONEL.

Church Members Congratulate Him for Denouncing East St. Louis Riots.

A telegram congratulating Colonel Theodore Roosevelt upon his denunciation of the race riots in East St. Louis, Ill., at the Carnegie Hall meeting for the Russian commission, was sent to Oyster Bay yesterday by the members of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 240 West Fortieth Street. It reads:

Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, N. Y.:

The 3,200 members of the Abyssinian Baptist Church by a unanimous and enthusiastic vote express to you their sincere and heartfelt gratitude and congratulations for your reply to the false, cowardly, un-American, murder-inciting utterances of Samuel Gompers in Carnegie Hall Friday night. Your timely and courageous words in defense of the murdered and maimed men, women, and children, who were in East St. Louis in pursuit of an honest living, are an added proof that you are the biggest and most fair-minded man in the world.

You have revived a living hope in the breasts of 12,000,000 industrious, loyal, peaceable, yet greatly distressed citizens, and aroused, we trust, a vigorous sentiment in the heart of all genuine Americans for a square deal. Unless the national Administration brings these murderers to justice your noble stand will make our government at Washington, which is preaching world democracy, a laughing stock in the eyes of Germany and Turkey. We are among the millions who are earnestly praying that a man like yourself may again occupy the White House. With highest esteem, we are yours for even-handed justice and equal opportunities.

THE ABYSSINIAN BAPTIST CHURCH,
A. CLAYTON POWELL, Pastor.

The tilt between Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Gompers occurred at the meeting arranged for the Russian commission in Carnegie Hall on Friday evening. Mr. Gompers sought to explain the cause of the riots as the economic opposition of labor to imported negro workers, and Colonel Roosevelt vehemently declared the persons killed in the riots had been murdered.

MILITIA HAD NO CARTRIDGES.

Alleged Reason for Failure to Stop East St. Louis Riots.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 8.—A detailed report of the race riots at East St. Louis Monday will be placed in the hands of Adjt. Gen. Frank S. Dickson tomorrow by Colonel S. O. Tripp, who was in command of the State troops.

It is understood that Colonel Tripp will say the reason the troops did not disperse the mob was that the soldiers were without ammunition until 7 P. M. Monday, when a supply was received. Colonel Tripp will also report that up to 7 P. M. he had slightly more than 100 troops with which to patrol seventy blocks, making impossible any mass operations. At 7 o'clock the rioting stopped.

POSSE RUNS DOWN THIEVES.

Two Negroes Admit Robbing and Injuring Collingswood Man.

Special to The New York Times.

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J., July 8.—Posses which began a search last night for two negroes who attacked and robbed William Pursglove here yesterday captured two men who confessed to the crime and brought them to jail here tonight. More than twenty suspects were arrested, but all were released when two men who said they were William Smith and Joseph Grayson of Philadelphia said they had robbed a man in Collingswood.

Pursglove's cries attracted the attention of neighbors, who ran to his assistance and aroused the village to search for the men. Ten posses were sent out to scour the country, with instruction to detain all colored men who could not give a satisfactory explanation of their actions. Pursglove was taken to a hospital, but his condition is not serious.

MOB ATTACKS COLORED MAN

Feeling Between Whites and Negroes in a Maryland Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—Incensed over the firing off of a pistol by David Paine, colored, early this morning, at Texas, Baltimore County, and the report that the shots were aimed at a white man, a score of men of the community armed themselves with a baseball bat and other weapons and roughly handled Paine while the police of Arlington were speeding to his rescue.

The police learned that there was considerable feeling between the white residents and the negroes of Texas and vicinity and that had it not been for the action of former Patrolman Daniel Kearns of Texas, who took Paine to his home until the police of Arlington arrived, the negro might have been more seriously dealt with.

Wounds Two He Did Not Shoot At.

LODI, N. J., July 8.—Philip Parrelo, in a quarrel with his brother John, in their home at Westminster Place tonight, drew a revolver and fired three shots at the latter, missing him but wounding two others who were in the room. Mrs. Kate Angelo, a relative of the Parrelos, was injured seriously and was taken to the Hackensack Hospital. Parrelo was locked up in the jail at Hackensack. Anthony Cinadrio, also a member of the family, was the other person hurt.

FIREMEN'S MEDALS WON AT GREAT RISK

Living Chains Formed to Rescue Persons Trapped by Flames on High Window Ledges.

GIRL SNATCHED FROM DEATH

Awards Made by Mayor Mitchel at City College Stadium Based on Official Reports.

The feats of the firemen who received medals last Saturday from the hands of Mayor Mitchel at the City College Stadium were detailed in the official program of the exercises that followed the presentations, and those who failed to be sufficiently thrilled by the demonstrations of practical fire fighting that took place before their eyes had nothing to complain of when they read what the honor men of the Fire Department had done.

Firemen John Walsh, John Devine, Michael Sloane, Richard Mangels, Thomas Kilbride, and Captain John E. Farley of Hook and Ladder Company 8 won medals at a fire in the building at 21 East Houston Street on Oct. 25, 1916.

The fire called for four alarms. Flames on the third floor sometimes spurted fifteen feet from the windows. At one time fifty persons, terrified and frantically calling for help, were trapped on the roof, on a stairway, clinging to window shutters, and on two lower fire escapes. The situation of these persons called for swift and certain work on the part of the firemen from the moment the first companies arrived.

The rescues for which the awards were made were of persons caught at windows.

Firemen Show Great Team Work.

Trapped by the fire, a Miss Goldberg stood on the ledge of the seventh-floor window clinging to an iron shutter. Fireman Walsh seized a scaling ladder, hooked it on the fifth-floor window sill, and swung out over the light shaft from the roof of a tenement. On the fifth-floor window sill he was joined by Fireman Devine. The two raised the ladder to the sixth floor and climbed up, Walsh leading. From here they raised the ladder to the seventh-floor window, Miss Goldberg leaning down and helping to catch the ladder hook over the sill. Fireman Walsh then climbed to the seventh-floor window and helped Miss Goldberg down the scaling ladder to Fireman Devine.

While Walsh was on the fifth-floor window sill of the factory, Devine reached out, grasped the iron shutter nearest the tenement roof, and swung himself bodily across the end of the light shaft to the same sill. Here he assisted Walsh in raising the ladder from the fifth to the sixth floor and from the sixth to the seventh. Devine then waited on the sixth-floor window sill to receive Miss Goldberg as she descended. When she reached his side, he assisted and partly carried her down another scaling ladder to the fifth-floor window sill. Here a third fireman, Sloane, had, meanwhile, taken up his position. Devine remained on the scaling ladder with the girl while Sloane pushed them over toward the tenement roof.

Two men rescued were clinging to the top of the fifth floor window shutter. Scaling ladders had not yet been brought to the scene. Fireman Mangels, standing on the coping of the roof overlooking the airshaft, braced a short wooden ladder on the roof against his legs and extended it out so that it rested against the shutter and the wall of the factory. With firemen holding him, he kept the ladder in this position by main strength long enough for the rescued men to descend to the tenement roof. The physical punishment and the strain that he underwent during this act of endurance were severe, and for many days afterward the imprint of the ladder on his body attested his stoicism.

Swung Old Man to Safety.

Fireman Kilbride rescued a man in the same blaze. After the arrival of the first companies, and before scaling ladders had been brought to the tenement roof back of the factory, a man was discovered clinging to the top of an iron shutter on the fifth floor. An old wooden ladder was found on the roof of the tenement. While this was extended across to the shutter and held by other members Kilbride ascended it until he could reach the man. Under Kilbride's direction the man then placed both his hands on the fireman's shoulders. Kilbride seized the man's clothing above the waist, eased him down to the top rung of the ladder, and from there assisted him to the tenement roof.

Captain Farley assisted in the rescues at this fire, exposing himself to great danger. His medal was in recognition of his work on this occasion.

Firemen Ferdinand A. Beyer, Leland Wallace, and Joseph Maher received medals for heroic work at a fire at 156 Boerum Street, Brooklyn, on Feb. 24, 1916. Standing on a wet and slippery window cap at the third floor of the burning building, they formed themselves into a human chain along which the half dozen members of the Feinberg and Shamis families were passed to safety. Maher received another medal for rescuing Mrs. Rose Schumer and her son from a fire at 166 McKibben Street, Brooklyn, on Feb. 18, 1916.

Fireman John J. Falls received a medal for his performance at a fire in the building at 232 Chrystie Street on Dec. 3 last. More than 125 frantic men, women, and children crowded the fire escapes and windows, and had to be snatched from their positions and taken down the overladen ladders in a steady stream to be saved in time.

Captain James J. Mooney of Hook and Ladder Company 120 received a medal for maintaining the best disciplined and most highly efficient company in the department during the year 1916; the officers and men of Hook and Ladder Company 10 were rewarded for efficiency in drill and evolution, and Captain Charles W. Rankin of Engine Company 38 received a medal for submitting to the department a carefully worked out plan for safeguarding passengers in subway tunnels in case of fire or other accident.

"Seeing America" Abroad.

The United States has advanced toward the leadership in the world's moving-picture industry in the last few years, making it possible for people of other nations to "see America" on a large scale while sitting in their own home towns. In a single month in Paris, out of 13,800 meters of film shown, 11,000 were American. The Department of Commerce at Washington has just issued a statistical volume, from which it appears that exports of "exposed" photographic films increased nearly five-fold, from 32,192,018 feet in the fiscal year 1913, to 158,751,786 feet in 1916, and their value from $2,276,460 to $6,757,658.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

During Benjamin Chapin's "Call to Arms" and other "Lincoln Cycle" pictures at the Globe Theatre, Misha Appelbaum, leader of the Humanitarian Cult, will give a ten-minute talk at 3:30 and 9:30 o'clock daily on "Democracy and War."

Because of the success of "Seven Chances" at the Cort Theatre in Chicago, David Belasco announces that he has extended the run of Roi Cooper Megrue's comedy through July, with Taylor Holmes replacing Frank Craven next week.

Paula Shay, former motion picture star, and Robert Maitland, English baritone, have been engaged by Henry Savage for leading roles in the morality play, "Everywoman," which begins its eighth season in August at Halifax and Boston.

Josephine Victor has been placed under contract by John Cort and will be seen the coming season in a new three-act play by Thompson Buchanan, author of "A Woman's Way" and other successful plays. The title of the new piece has not been chosen.

The sales agents of the B. T. Babbitt Soap Company will have a big theatre party tonight, for which they have picked out "Turn to the Right," at the Gaiety.

MUSIC NOTES.

"La Boheme" will be the first bill of the Summer Session Opera Company at Columbia University on July 17 and 19. Maggie Teyte, Mabel Riegelman, Luca Botta, Messrs. Malatesta, Ananian, Audisio, Bennyan, and Lazzari are named in the completed cast.

Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade," Saint-Saens's "Rouet d'Omphale," and Berlioz's "Romeo et Juliette" are on the Civic Orchestra's program Wednesday. Jean Cooper sings Massenet's air from "Le Cid" and John Powell plays Liszt's "Hungarian Fantasy."

Music from "Scheherazade" to "Mme. Sherry," "Old Folks at Home," and the trio from "I Lombardi" varies this week's Rialto movies, timely among which is a trip to Miles Glacier, the largest ice river in the world.

A Hampton Room of Endearing Charm

THE ideal Sleeping Chamber which makes for slumberous peace and quietude must be something more than a mere assembly-place of unrelated pieces of Furniture.

So at the Hampton Shops the talent of skilled Interior Decorators not only gathers together the Four-post Bedstead with its valance of flower-besprinkled Chintz, the cosy Wing Arm-Chair which sentinels the Tudor arched fire-place, and the Cabriole-legged Writing Table of Queen Anne's day, but also provides their appropriate surroundings and floods them with a kindly light through the stone-mullioned windows.

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Decoration Textiles Furniture

The Food Question

If Americans will overcome wastefulness in their daily table habits, it will be found that there is enough for ourselves and to spare for our allies.

It has always been a reproach to us not only that we live extravagantly in the character and amount of food purchased, but in its use and consumption or rather our waste, and we have often been told that the broken food from our table would supply the average French family.

It is not to be expected that the housewife can buy to the mathematically exact point of consumption, but it is to be expected, and, indeed, it must be, that she shall buy more scientifically, not necessarily gauging her purchases by calories, for man cannot live by calories alone, but governing them at least by sound common sense with reference to nutritive values and adaptation to needs of the individuals of the family.

It was a very happy piece of legislation that permitted the appointment of a Food Administrator, and it would be difficult to name a man for the post in whom the public has more confidence than in the present incumbent. In the opinion of the Harriman National Bank, a great and lasting benefit will come from the new office in the form of education of our people in the production, distribution and consumption of food.

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FAMILY DOCTOR MAY 'COME BACK'

Honored Counselor, Crowded Out by the Specialist, Likely to Have Another Inning.

PAY FOR KEEPING WELL

China's Topsy-Turvy View of the Medical Function Is Now Considered Good Sense.

Commenting on the future of the physician, the editor of The Interstate Medical Journal says that the way every branch of medicine is being regarded nowadays as a specialty it would almost seem that the general practitioner was about to disappear. He gives reasons for believing, however, that the family physician may come into his own again. He says:

"The minds of most of us have been much exercised with speculation on what is the future of our profession and, in particular, of that large element of it constituted by the general practitioner. Reviewing the divisions and subdivisions of the subjects with which we deal into specializations and sub-specializations and the increasing facilities in communication, one is tempted to contemplate as a probability the practical disappearance of the general practitioner from all but the remotest districts.

"The principal loss that the community would suffer, in such an eventuality, would apparently be that there would no longer exist that personal relation between the practitioner and his patient which exists in the case of the family physician.

"Nor is there any indication that either of the other professional advices of the family, the minister and the lawyer, is showing any tendency to increase his personal influence to replace that lost by the physicians.

"In this issue, we are publishing an article by Dr. Pottenger which contains a thought relevant to this question, and which seems, to me at any rate, novel. You will find that Dr. Pottenger seems to regard specialization as merely a temporary phase in the elaboration of medical technic and science. He considers it necessary, in order to deal with a vast amount of undigested material, to eliminate a great deal of what will subsequently be found to be unnecessary complication. He views as possible an ultimate simplication, which will result in the return of what is now special work into the sphere of a general practitioner. Whether Dr. Pottenger's views are correct or not, the future alone can decide, but they certainly merit thoughtful consideration.

"There is another aspect to this question which has received more consideration. Most of us are familiar with the story that the Chinese pay their physician as long as they remain in good health. We can remember when this was considered one of the cardinal instances of Oriental topsy-turvyism, but we have become so accustomed to the idea of health insurance that we now realize that the alleged Chinese plan is but one practical solution of that problem, economically, no doubt, an unsound solution, because the risk is not spread over a sufficiently broad base.

"There is here, however, the germ of an idea which must have been in the minds of many of us. It will, it must soon become the practice of every man, woman, and child, even in apparently good health, to undergo at regular intervals a proper medical examination for the purpose of preventing, cutting short, or treating any morbid condition. If such a practice be established it is fairly clear that it will, for each family, be carried out by a family physician, who will, perhaps, more than ever, stand in the position of the honored counselor."

TWO SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Civic Orchestra Plays to Throng—12,000 at Stadium.

By far the largest and the best-paying audience the Civic Orchestra has drawn this Summer filled the St. Nicholas Rink last evening, when Pierre Monteux's players began the second half of their brief season by performing for the first time an entire symphony, the Seventh of Beethoven. A popular assembly gave the orchestra a rising recall after that music. Paul Kefer stepped from the ranks as soloist in Faure's "Elegy" for 'cello. Sophie Braslau sang airs from "Favorita" in Italian and "Samson and Delilah" in French, adding the Habanera from "Carmen" to her own accompaniment at the piano, and later "The Star-Spangled Banner," waving a flag while the audience joined in the chorus. There was a patriotic speech by ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio.

Mr. Burton told the young men present of the need for fighting men. "I would that they might rush forward and enlist as they did on this side of Mason and Dixon's line in the civil war," he said. "I wish I could say they would find no danger, no suffering, but I cannot. There are millions now buried in the fields of France, whom the archangel's trumpet, and not glory's, will awaken. But there are others who will hear the shout of glory and will live to sing 'Home, Sweet Home.' When the war is ended, it will be a lasting reproach to you and me if we have not done our part."

"To the young women," he added, "I want to say, Your country needs you. It calls on you to help as nurses, in many active ways, or by your moral influence on those around you. It is better to have a sweetheart at the front than a slacker at home."

Twelve thousand persons packed the City College stadium last night, to the limit of all but the extreme side sections, for the first of the city's free public concerts, of which seven in all are planned, by an orchestra of wind and brass players of the best in New York, directed by Arnold Volpe. The great audience, a sight in itself, at least heard the concert as well as those given in the parks. All the spectators had seats and all could see over the broad athletic field to the Harlem plains below, while the acoustics of the central sections nearest the band were remarkable.

The favorite music last night was a fantasy from "Aïda," an opera that the stadium was to have witnessed in full dramatic form, had not plans gone awry early this season. There were other operatic numbers, lighter pieces by Nevin, Herbert, Litolff, Suppe, Dvorak, Waldteufel, and patriotic airs and encores, including the quickly recognized "Maryland, My Maryland."

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FISH POISONS A FAMILY.

Ten Are in a Hospital and Two May Die.

Ten members of the family of Max Beitchman of 867 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn, were taken to the Kings County Hospital yesterday suffering from ptomaine poisoning supposed to have been caused by fish which they ate. Physicians said that the condition of all was serious, with the recovery of Mrs. Beitchman and her daughter, Bessie, 23 years old, doubtful.

When the father returned from his work in a butcher's shop in Orchard Street on Thursday evening, he and his son went to the Blake Avenue Market in Brooklyn, where they bought fourteen pounds of carp and pike from a street vendor for $1.50. This was served at the family dinner on Friday. A physician was called on Saturday, who recommended that the entire family be taken to the Kings County Hospital for treatment. The physicians there said that Mrs. Beitchman and her daughter were so weak from the effects of the poison that only the use of strong heart restoratives would save their lives.

WINTER GARDEN B'WAY & 50TH. Evgs. at 8.
MATINEE TO-MORROW, 50c to $1.50.
PASSING SHOW OF 1917

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller
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Louise Glaum, "A Strange Transgressor."

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1917.

IMPERILING THE NATION.

The amendment to the Food Administration bill in the shape it assumed Saturday evening is a monstrous and shameful excrescence on a measure originally designed only to conserve the food supply of the United States in the period of war. It cannot stand. The Senate cannot afford to pass the bill with this amendment, which not only prohibits the distillation of spirituous liquors from food materials while the war lasts, but, without any pretense whatever of conserving food supply, commands the President to take over all existing stocks of spirituous liquors in bond, paying the owners the cost of the liquors and an additional 10 per cent. There are approximately 250,000,000 gallons of spirituous liquors now in bond, and, at 75 cents a gallon plus 10 per cent., this would cost the Government more than $200,000,000, while the loss of revenue from liquor taxation would increase the cost to the nation to more than $1,000,000,000. That sum would be added to the already enormous revenue bill.

To be sure, the owners of some of the liquor might raise money enough to take it out of bond before the food law became operative. The bill contains no provision against the sale of liquor. It is not a prohibition measure, in the true sense. As Senator Pittman and others have said, Senators who previously admitted the unwisdom of making prohibition an issue while the war lasts have voted for the various amendments to make mandatory the restriction of distillation. The provision for the seizure of the liquor in bond carries this pernicious legislation a step further. It will inevitably cause a long wrangle. This may serve to defeat the passage of the bill and leave the country in its time of great peril without a war measure that is absolutely essential to its safety. What can be done by Executive order will be done; but without a law the hands of the Food Administrator will be tied. What has been done to cripple the Food Administration bill in Congress in the last three weeks must give great joy to the enemies of this country.

The last and the worst of the amendments passed the Senate by a majority of only eight votes. There is evidence in this morning's Washington dispatches that the sober sense of the Senate is opposed to this kind of legislation. With every dollar in the Treasury needed to meet the nation's legitimate war expenses, how to obtain the money to pay for the liquor in bond and to meet the reduced revenues would be a serious problem. Apart from the chicanery and the obvious insincerity of the liquor amendments, this needless revenue problem is too serious to inflict upon the country in this crisis. Restriction of the production of liquor from foodstuffs while the war lasts should be left to the discretion of the Executive.

AID FOR RUSSIA.

With the news of Russia's military gains come encouraging reports about the good work of the Stevens Railroad Commission and the Government's plans for the development of the country's rich natural resources by American capital. In the railroad system Mr. Stevens and his associates find something to commend, but they propose many improvements. These include the use of more powerful locomotives, greater activity in the shops, and the creation of a new Government department for inspection and control of the service. The Commission agrees with Russia's Minister of Railroads, now in this country, in saying that the immediate demand is for locomotives and cars. Mr. Stevens is urging our Government to supply them with the least possible delay, and it is estimated that the number required will call for an additional credit to Russia of $375,000,000.

Russia's Department of Trade has a Mining Commission, whose director recommends that the gold mines of the Altai Mountains, the copper mines in the Caucasus, the railroads of the Ural district, and the Island of Sakhalien be placed under the control of our capitalists. They would be asked to develop coal and petroleum deposits on the island, and to do similar work in neighboring tracts of Siberia. These propositions are approved by the department. To some extent they are the result of what the American International Corporation has been doing in Russia since the first year of the war.

Our manufacturers are now making new locomotives and cars for Russia. They are also repairing old ones, sold to her by American railroad companies, and these will soon be ready for shipment. But it may be difficult to find the ocean carriers. Japan's Minister of the Navy said in the Diet two or three days ago that a Japanese fleet would be sent to the Atlantic if it should be needed there. But this would be a fleet of warships, and merchant vessels, of which Japan has a great number, are what Russia will need on the Pacific. Some of the 101 German ships which we have seized may be available. American capital will be invested in Russia's industries, but investment may be delayed until the end of the war. Those who saw the opportunity some time ago, and diligently promoted investigation, will regard with much satisfaction the responsive attitude of Russia's present Government.

AMERICAN AVIATORS NEEDED.

Already we have learned to take the flight of men in machines through the air at terrific speed over many miles of land and water, and the dropping of deadly bombs from great heights, as matters of course. The account of the flight of eighty-four allied airplanes over German territory excites interest and admiration. It does not surprise us. The great war has developed the airplane as an instrument necessary for the operations of modern armies. The aeronaut maps the enemy's country, he specifies to his own side the position of the enemy's batteries, making their speedy destruction possible; by destroying the enemy's airplanes he blinds his artillery. The airman also does his own large and effective share of the fighting.

All that we have learned lately of the achievements of the European airmen emphasizes the need of haste in our preparations for the extension of our own air service. The necessary bills cannot be passed too quickly. The unnecessary ones, that would confuse and delay preparations, should be laid aside for the present. When we have developed aviation on a large scale will be time enough to consider the wisdom of centralizing the control of it in one Government office. Meanwhile, we must get the fields and depots, enlist large numbers of men and train them, and build machines. Mr. Alan Hawley, President of the Aero Club, pleads, in a letter to the President published today, for the construction of a much larger number of airplanes than the 23,500 that one of the pending bills provides for. His strongest argument is that the manufacturing facilities may be lost if large orders are not placed immediately. We shall need many more airplanes than the number now specified undoubtedly, but the country will be encouraged if we make so good a beginning without needless loss of time. The essential thing is to get a good start. Our airmen are needed on the battle line, and there is much to do before the first reasonably large contingent of them is trained and equipped to go.

NEW LAWS FOR OLD.

An Executive order has been issued waiving the requirement of the navigation laws that watch officers must be American citizens. During the war they may be citizens of any country warring against Germany or of friendly neutrals. It is a reasonable relaxation of a statute which is burdensome at a time when the country needs thousands of officers for the new merchant marine. Secretary of Labor Wilson has waived the immigration laws so far as to admit Mexicans for agricultural labor in the Southwest. The Shipping Board has waived the requirement of experience for deck officers or engineers, and has established lower standards of qualification for the men whom it will admit to its training schools and to duty on the new fleet upon graduation.

All this ought to be the prelude to waiving the La Follette law requiring three-quarters of the crew of an American ship to understand English. Food Administrator Hoover is embarrassed by the law forbidding mixing wheat with other flour grains. The Supreme Court has deferred its decisions in the case of the conspicuous defendants under the anti-trust law for a period which may well outlast the war, and the law itself has been waived in the case of the Cabinet Secretaries and leading men of business who have been fixing prices and co-operating for the facilitation of business. Coal price fixers indicted in New York have been freed by the score from the necessity of answering the indictment, the allegations against them being faulty.

Without criticising either the laws or the dispensations from them, it may be remarked that such examples warrant only moderate expectations from the many proposals of new laws to meet occasions as they arise. They, too, may have unexpected faults as well as vaunted merits, and there is no foretelling when it may be necessary to waive them, too, in shoals. Our lawmakers are not unlike amateur clock fixers. Not being able to discover just what the matter is, and not knowing how to remedy the trouble if they knew what it was, they tighten something here and loosen something there, and do a little miscellaneous jiggling with the wheels, in the hope that they can start the machinery by chance.

Not everything is suitable for correction by statute. And administrators frequently find law for what they want to do without calling for new statutes, sometimes with too great facility. Present conditions are so unusual that little reproach attaches to the unsuitability of the statutes. It is only what might have been expected, and what may be condoned. But why repeat the error? Why not wait for new laws until there is a clear call for them, and some sure sign that they will meet the want?

GERMAN EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES.

Germany's misuse of her embassies and consulates in foreign countries while secretly planning hostilities and during the war has been so greatly at variance with the accepted rules of civilization that fresh proof of it always causes some surprise. The latest evidence is seen in Norway, where the German Embassy recently received a supply of bombs, brought from Berlin by a messenger whose baggage was not subject to inspection because he was in the diplomatic service. These bombs, carefully disguised, were to be placed in the holds of Norwegian ships. It was by a messenger of this class that germs of anthrax and glanders, with bombs in many forms, were carried to the German Embassy in Rumania just before the war. Some time later they were found buried in the Ambassador's garden, accompanied by written instructions as to the way in which they should be used. Everybody knows that Germany has had agents in the United States for the employment of incendiaries and murderers, who caused the destruction of munition factories—with much loss of life—placed bombs in the cargoes of ships, and plotted many crimes. We have prosecuted and convicted Germany's Consul General at San Francisco and his associates for destroying powder factories and the cargoes of ships at Pacific ports.

All over the world Germany's consulates have been and still are a part of her elaborate spy system, which was completed some time before the beginning of the war. The record which shows how these agencies have been employed by the Berlin Government, with the consent and approval of the German people, presumably enlightened by education and intellectual culture, is a dark blot on the history of the human race.

GERMAN FINANCE.

Saturday's cablegrams brought the result of the sixth German loan and the announcement of the ninth German credit. The latest loan produced 13,120,000,000 marks. The previous credits voted were around eighty billion marks, and the credit at present asked is for fifteen billion marks. To appreciate that burden it is necessary to recall the budget statement for 1917. There was a deficit requiring 3,566,000,000 marks to balance the extraordinary expenses, and 1,250,000,000 to balance the ordinary budget. New taxes were announced, and the margin upon bank loans to facilitate subscriptions to the new imperial loans was reduced from 25 to 15 per cent. Even in ordinary times the German budget was customarily balanced by borrowing. Now Germany is borrowing to pay interest. Of each new loan something like a fifth is now absorbed on interest account, and that fraction will not grow smaller.

Germany is proud of these figures, and the budget speech pointed out how superior the showing was to slavery to foreign creditors, a reference not too obscure to the billion dollars procured here by Germany's enemies. Germany may not need the dollars, but surely Germany would not scorn the materials purchased here with the credits granted to our allies, our "slaves" in German view.

The figures above are German, and supply about all that is known of Germany's financial affairs. To be above suspicion of bias, the comment on the figures also is best supplied by German authorities. In April Mr. O. K. Davis reported for The Times an interview with Herr Havenstein, the President of the Reichsbank. He thought that the limit of Germany's financial capacity would be reached when its interest charge absorbed its total annual increase of wealth. He believed that a debt of one hundred billion marks would bring Germany to the point of collapse. As the interest Germany already pays exceeds the limit which Herr Havenstein set as impossible to be reached because victory would be won previously, the present stage of hostilities must be included as part of the financial picture.

On the surface German complacency is justified. No war boom surpasses hers. Her industries are prosperous, and her savings bank deposits increase. But all German accounts are in paper, and the paper is not good outside Germany. The mark is at a discount of over 40 per cent. in neighboring neutral countries, and soon may not pass at all. As Germany prints her marks, there is no reason why the supply should not equal the demand. But Germany is beginning to spend gold abroad. That is the official report. All through the war Germany has been as miserly with gold as generous with paper. In the speech announcing the new credit Count Roedern said: "Gold in "the form of jewelry and coins must "be handed to the Reichsbank." The reason for the order is that the Reichsbank within a fortnight reported the first loss of gold since the war. It was only 76,000,000 marks, less than $20,000,000. But why was it parted with? The customary explanation is that it was desirable to support the mark's ratio of exchange. But what does Germany care for exchange if it can buy with printed money? And how far would that trifling sum go in supporting billions of marks afloat? It is equally easy to imagine that Germany needed something which paper marks would not buy, and had no option but to part with gold.

So long as Germany held her gold she published her iron and steel statistics. She was as proud of them as of her swelling debt. They furnished proof of the German will to conquer, and bounded up faster than the prices of her industrials in the illicit market for them. But for recent months the figures have not been available. It is as disturbing almost as would be the suppression of the bank statement. Perhaps labor power is failing. Perhaps the gold went for some indispensable alloy. Be the reason what it may, the world will watch the German gold stock even more closely than it watches the bank reports. Ambassador Gerard shrewdly remarked in this city that the Reichsbank and the war loan banks do not make their reports on the same day. The Reichsbank notes are secured by gold, but the provincial banks state their accounts simply in marks. There is no means of knowing whether the currency of Germany is Reichsbank notes or war loan notes. When the Reichsbank wishes to make a good statement it calls in its notes from the provincial banks and issues to them war loan notes. A few days later the process is reversed, and the ratio of the Reichsbank suffers, with nobody the wiser.

It staggers credulity to believe that Germany can buy the materials it needs with paper marks, or that it would dare to part with gold enough to buy them. If the war loan banks' operations are intelligible at all, all Germany is enslaved to the Government financially as well as politically. If the war loans are repudiated, every German will be beggared. If the war loan interest is paid—the principal cannot be paid in hundreds of years—it will absorb the labor of every able-bodied German to support the others in Government institutions as wards of the State.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Overwork as Bad as Underwork. It is likely, or certain, rather, that the utmost possible output soon will be demanded of our ammunition factories, and, with this in mind, we are urgently advised by The New York Medical Record not to make here the grave mistake that was made in England at the beginning of the war and continued for some time afterward.

In the desperate need to supply the guns and rifles in use at the front the workers in the British factories were put on much longer hours than formerly, and in many instances they were subjected to the unusual strain for each of the seven days in the week.

The first result, of course, was increased production, and, as a means of meeting a grave emergency soon to be passed, this hard driving of the workers would have been more than justifiable—at least as much more as was the sending of other thousands to the perils and hardships of the trenches. The war turned out to be a long one, however, and it was found after a while that the long hours so affected the health, and drained the strength of the workers so far beyond their powers of recuperation in their brief periods of rest, that output steadily decreased. At last the necessity for readjustment became apparent, and then a shortening of the hours of labor, instead of decreasing production, slowly increased it until the maximum that could be done by the men and women available was discovered.

They were still hard worked, but they were not overworked, and they did have the one day a week of leisure that really is essential to the maintenance of high industrial efficiency. It is the determination of the exact line separating underwork and overwork that is the problem to be solved, and the arriving at a correct solution is even more important in war than in peace, because then the consequences of error are more grave.

No matter what the limit decided on may be, it will not fit every worker, for no two of them are alike in endurance, but there is a golden mean between the two equally undesirable extremes that will bring about the maximum of production with the minimum of injury to the majority of the workers, and that is what must be sought as promptly as possible in a crisis of this kind. Probably it will differ from the one that was established in England, but the principle is the same in both countries, and the experience of the one should not be ignored in the other.

Alike in Manner and Purpose. When a savage tribe sends its warriors to raid the outlying and more or less ill-defended settlements of an alien and hated race it has, after the usual human fashion, a motive that is a mixture of several motives. Prominent among the desires entertained by the raiders in every instance, probably, is the hope, almost always vain, though not known to be so by those who entertain it, that thus they can spread such terror among their enemies that the latter will abandon whatever undertaking they may have in hand and so permit the makers of the foray either to re-establish old conditions that pleased them or to create new ones still more to their liking. This might be called the politics of the raid, but there is also the chance for plunder, and with this there is, too, an element of actual and positive enjoyment in the killing of hated human beings and the destruction of such property of theirs as cannot be stolen and taken away.

Consideration of a savage custom the following of which has been at one time or another familiar enough in all parts of this country, as each part became in turn the frontier where the white and the red race were in hostile contact, is prompted by the new aerial attack on London. It and every such attack have had strangely many similitudes to the innumerable "Indian massacres" recorded in early American annals, for the purposes of the Germans are almost precisely the same as those that moved our Iroquois, Sioux, Apaches, and other more militant tribes in their hopeless struggle with the forces and representatives of civilization. There is the same ultimately useless slaughter for the avowed purpose of intimidation, and though neither the airplane nor the Zeppelin is adapted for the carrying away of booty, they both can very effectively start the fires that were features of all the more successful Indian attacks.

It is permissible, therefore, to ask what difference, and what degree of difference, moral and intellectual, separate the raid on Deerfield, for instance, from those made by the Germans on London and the other English towns. The best excuse made by the more modern raiders is that thus they decrease the pressure on their line in France, but the Indians as justly could have made a like plea if they had thought any defense of their acts necessary. Being a simpler folk, they didn't.

They, Also, Qualify the Command. Up river in the town of Coeymans, better known to history than to fame, there have appeared two "conscientious objectors" of the kind about which much confidently can be expected to be heard in the next two months. They are George R. Alberton and Floyd Van Denburgh—men, that is, with names carrying no necessary implication of either pro-Germanism or pacifism—if there be any real difference between the two.

Both of these men have filed affidavits presenting a claim to exemption from military service, and neither of them—presumably because he couldn't—declares himself a member of a recognized religious organization forbidding its members to take part in war. Instead both, in words essentially the same, base their plea on their acceptance as authoritative and final of the sixth commandment. They interpret "Thou shalt not kill" to suit their purpose, and not quite literally, for that would prevent them from taking any form of animal, or even vegetable, life, nor yet after the common understanding as prohibiting unjustifiable killing, or murder. They quite ignore the many biblical texts that could be quoted in favor of righteous war, that exhort to courageous participation in it, and commend the skillful and devoted soldier.

As a further inconsistency, both profess a fervent love of country and an eager willingness to do anything for it except actual fighting. It does not bother their tender consciences at all, apparently, that every one of a thousand tasks to which they might be assigned will as much facilitate war and bring upon them as much of moral responsibility for the killing of fellowmen as does the actual carrying and firing of a rifle.

In short, they lay themselves wide open to the suspicion that they are plain, ordinary skulkers and slackers, with a far more sincere objection to being killed in battle than to killing somebody else. This suspicion, however, may be unjust and untrue, for the possibilities of the human mind in the way of inconsistency are infinite, and conscious hypocrisy is probably the rarest of all the vices. Therefore, they should not be too harshly or too hastily judged and condemned. But as the law does not admit their claim to exemption they should not get it.

How to Fly the Union Jack.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been of singular interest and pleasure to me, an Anglo-Canadian, to see the British flag in so many places in New York. But I wonder whether it is generally known that there is a right and a wrong way of flying it. At the time of the union between England, Scotland, and Ireland it was ordered that, as Scotland was in the union before Ireland, the broad strip of white should be uppermost near the pole, representing Scotland, and the narrow strip beneath the red for Ireland. At the other end, away from the pole, the widths were, of course, to be reversed. But if the flag is flown with the narrow strip uppermost near the pole, it is a signal of distress! W. H. GRIFFITH THOMAS.

Stony Brook, L. I., July 6, 1917.

Red Cross Dividends.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Besides the reasons mentioned by Saturday's Times there is another, perhaps important, why the Red Cross dividends actually paid into the $100,000,000 fund are likely to fall short of the amount declared for that purpose. Many a stockholder, besought for a prompt contribution to help along the local campaign, and aware of his coming special dividend, has included it in his subscription already paid. When his dividend check at length comes he will justly consider it a partial reimbursement, not a surplus. C. H. H.

Ithaca, N. Y., July 7, 1917.

The Author of the Soldier's Song.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I say that Captain Gridley's only son, Second Lieutenant John P. R. Gridley, of the Marine Corps, was killed in an explosion on board the U. S. S. Missouri off Pensacola, Fla., on April 13, 1904? The author of the song sung by our soldiers as they marched onto French soil may be a relative, but is not a son of the late Captain Gridley. I am glad to know there is some one of the name doing his bit in this wonderful war. I would be glad to know who Clarence Gridley is.

KATHERINE GRIDLEY BUDDY.

New York, July 5, 1917.

A Small Boy's Submarine Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have invented a plan to sink submarines, it is the shape of a crab with a thick crystal glass perascope, the machinery is just like that of a submarine, the claws must be very sharp so that they cut the perascope of the u-boat.

JOHN H. HOWELL.

PS my age is 7.

Peekskill, N. Y.

THE PLACE OF DREAMS.

I long to float in a silver boat
On the breast of a silver sea;
In the silver light of a moonlit night
I would drift from a lonely quay
To a spot I know where the rushes grow,
And memory calls to me.

I would travel back on that shining track
To the beautiful secret place
Where my dead dreams lie when I put them by,
Having loved them a little space—
I would trace the gleam of the fairest dream,
Just to gaze on its dear, dead face.

The breezes sigh as they flutter by,
And they echo a name that thrills;
Lo, a name forgot that I whisper not—
But it rides on the wind, and fills
All the midnight air where I breathed it there
In the silence of the hills.

BEATRICE BARRY.

EXCUSES FOR WHITE HOUSE PICKETING.

A Statement in Extenuation from Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, of the National Woman's Party.

Newport, July 7, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So many letters from eager and intelligent men and women have come to me inquiring as to the purpose of suffrage picketing that I feel it is due those seeking information to be told of the great motive animating the suffrage sentinels to their duty. I hope, therefore, that you will make public this letter which will perhaps in part answer the questions asked.

Few people realize, perhaps, that picketing is just an advance form of demonstration which the women are forced to make in order to call to the attention of a resisting Government and an indifferent mass of people the claim of women, now of all times, to participation in the Government on equal terms with men. Every new form of appeal which women have with great resourcefulness been forced to use has been condemned by the unthinking and the conservative. It was so with processions, beautiful as they were. It was so with street meetings, necessary as they were. It has been so with deputations, conventions, lobbying, automobile and steam car tours of suffragists, and now, and we hope lastly, the necessary picketing and unjust imprisonment of the silent sentinels who so courageously plead for the enfranchisement of women.

American women have been imprisoned for holding at the gates of the White House banners demanding democracy at the hands of a Democratic Administration. They have committed no violence, but have stood there quietly, peacefully, lawfully, and gloriously. In return they have been attacked by the metropolitan police and their property destroyed. One of the banners they were arrested for holding bore a quotation from President Wilson's book, "The New Freedom," which read: "We are interested in the United States, politically speaking, in nothing but human liberty."

Another banner bore this legend, "How long must women wait for liberty?"

And still another one carried the noble words of Susan B. Anthony, written at a time when our nation was also at war, which read:

"We press our demand for the ballot at this time in no narrow and captious or selfish spirit, but from purest patriotism for the highest good of every citizen, for the safety of the Republic, and as a glorious example to the nations of the earth."

The other three women who were arrested and sentenced to prison carried the tricolored flags of purple, white and gold, the emblem of the National Woman's Party.

Defenders of democracy abroad become outraged that American women should continue to demand democracy at home. In Italy and France, and even in Germany, the demand by women for participation in the Government is growing more powerful. In new free Russia women have already voted; in England the bill is assured of passage, and yet America, which has laid claim to leadership in world democracy, allows women to be unlawfully arrested through its Government at Washington for merely doing their patriotic duty—urging the wisdom and justice of the great ideal of democracy. Women cannot be so unpatriotic as not to complain of a grievous injustice which denies them freedom at home while they are asked to send their sons abroad to fight for world democracy. If democracy is noble, if it is a principle, an ideal worth dying for, then is it not an extraordinary attitude on the part of the President and Congress which allows women no right even to appeal for justice, let alone receive it?

If we were now sitting in the halls of Congress or were represented nationwide in that body, we would not have to take the humiliating method of printing our appeals on innocent banners. We should then be able to speak authoritatively through legislative channels. As it is we are forced to call to the attention of the world the resistance of our Government by the only method left to us. And shall we not protest when men not only continue to refuse to give us our liberty but decide the manner in which we shall demand our liberty?

Foreign Governments are allowed to present their claims to allegiance in the world war for democracy through representative commissions. These demands are officially recognized by our Government. Since the demands of women are not, we must take the only means left to us. "Militant?" Why all this tenderness and delicacy about "militancy" in the form of banner-bearing when the Governments of all nations are conscripting their men, including our own nation, to be militant? They leave them no choice. Why this horror of mild "militancy" on the part of subject citizens?

We insist that we women would be ashamed to stop trying to win democracy at home—now of all times—when the whole world is dying to possess this precious political freedom. We believe with Garibaldi that "only free men can fight for freedom." All we ask is simple justice. And we ask it now, because we know that the enfranchisement of women as well as men will make the world permanently safe for democracy.

The sentimental ladies and gentlemen who are so afraid lest we fatigue the President are urged to remember that we ourselves are very, very tired, and perhaps the sentimentalists will confer some pity on the faithful women who have struggled for three-quarters of a century for democracy in their own nation.

The Government itself and not the women is responsible for the situation which it has created. It can overcome the embarrassment of having increasing numbers of women expose its shortcomings to the world in one hour's time. Women patriots on behalf of democracy will never rest their labors until the Government has yielded its stupid resistance.

I ask you, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Congress, in the words of our valiant and beloved leader, Inez Milholland Boissevain, "How long must women wait for liberty?"

ALVA E. BELMONT,
Chairman New York Branch, National Woman's Party.

NORTH DAKOTA'S PART.

Why the Liberty Loan Subscription Fell Below the Allotment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Feeling that you have done a great injustice to a large body of patriotic and loyal citizens of the United States—in fact to a whole State—I am taking the liberty of writing you. In an editorial June 21, entitled "Resistance to the Government," The Times says:

> Passive resistance to the Government of the United States already has in its grip one State of the Union, North Dakota, where a Populist organization, called the Nonpartisan League, is in control. The league is headed by A. W. Townley, who has stumped the State, calling on the farmers to defeat the Liberty Loan and thus cripple a "rich man's war." His speeches and the work of his organization were so effective that North Dakota, whose allotment was $10,400,000, raised only $2,500,000 for the loan, while Montana, the adjoining State, which was called on for only $7,500,000, raised $15,000,000.

The plain facts are that North Dakota had little or no money to put into the Liberty Loan. The State had almost a total crop loss last year, and this Spring the farmers, who constitute nearly 90 per cent. of the total population, had to borrow money at high rates of interest to pay the highest known prices for seed and other supplies and machinery necessary for a crop. The farmers, however, showed their patriotism by sowing a record acreage, and with favorable weather from now on will harvest one of their biggest crops. For wheat, the farmers did not have any seed, as none of the wheat grown last year in the State was fit for seed. It had to be imported at $2.50 to $3 a bushel, the average price in former years being around $1. You perhaps know how farm machinery, farm labor, binder twine and the other things necessary to farming have doubled in price. You can see, therefore, the position the farmers were in, having had a crop failure last year. To buy Liberty bonds would mean borrowing money at 8 to 10 per cent.

Under these conditions, Governor Frazier of North Dakota, making it plain he was not opposing the Liberty bonds or trying to hurt their sale to people who had money to buy them, advised the farmers that the money would be of more help to the United States in this crisis if they put it into supplies and seed and labor for the crop, if it was necessary for the farmer to borrow. In other words, he recommended the purchase of the bonds by those who had the money, but in the case of farmers—the large majority—who had had to borrow money to make a crop, he advised against buying Liberty bonds.

President A. C. Townley (his initials are A. C., not A. W.) of the Nonpartisan League took the same stand. He said that the men who had money to loan to the farmers at 8 to 10 per cent. should buy the bonds, and that the farmers, by a species of coercion, should not be forced to borrow money at these rates to buy bonds.

The Nonpartisan League has many and powerful enemies, and Mr. Townley's and the Governor's words were misquoted and distorted by those anxious to break up the league. False reports as to the ability of the farmers to buy bonds and statements that Mr. Townley and the Governor were opposing their sale were sent out of the State, and doubtless formed the basis for your editorial.

OLIVER S. MORRIS,
Editor The Nonpartisan Leader.

Fargo, June 28, 1917.

EYES FOR U-BOAT CHASERS.

The Glass-Bottom Boat Suggests an Anti-Submarine Plan.

New York, July 7, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every day we read of improvements in the submarine which make them less easy to see and more difficult to trap. The only principle which enables the human eye to see well into the water is the principle of the "water glass." In the clear waters of the Southern seas the conch fisherman can hook up his conch with his rake at thirty or forty feet by using a simple glass-bottom pail. The sponger also makes use of it. From simple glass-bottom boats we view the sea gardens at Nassau and Catalina. I have used the glass-bottom pail and boat for years in order to watch the very interesting fish and marine life, and have been able to see at very great depths. At night, by using a light screened from one's eyes one can see wonderfully well, even in the darker Northern waters.

The present tactics of the chasers in circling and awaiting the reappearance of submarines has not proved very satisfactory, and it is very difficult to shoot accurately from a small unstable craft. At present the "chaser" has but one eye, and it cannot see very well with that one. Why not provide it with an under-water eye?—a properly constructed and large glass well, built in a dark room, the well so made that the observers can see at quite an angle to the vertical, (for it is possible to see almost horizontally.) Provide this observation room with controls and signals so that a submarine sighted may be followed and accurately located at any time for bombing or netting. A bombing apparatus can be attached to the chaser, using bombs which explode automatically or those controlled and exploded from the boat.

On bright, "smoothish" days artificial lights are not necessary. For dark days and at night electric searchlights can be fitted into the bottom of the boat and screened from the observer's eyes. The lights will not be visible to enemy's craft on the surface. One of the lights might be of considerable dispersive power, covering a large area, the other condensing the rays, so that they penetrate to a great depth; this latter light being movable and under the control of the observer so that it may be turned in any direction. The outside of the glass well may become foul with deposit in time. A set of brushes operated from the inside would clean it off in a few moments. A protecting cover for the outside of the well, (operated from within,) and a quickly adjusted watertight cover for the inside, to prevent flooding in case of accident, can be fitted.

When a submarine is seen to submerge, chasers so equipped can "pick it up" under water.

Areas known to contain submarines may be thoroughly searched. Perhaps submarine bases can be located, too. This may have all been "tried out." If not, I'm offering it as a suggestion worth trying.

WILLIAM E. CARLIN.

Red Cross Epigrams.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following epigrams, struck out in the fervor of the Red Cross Week Campaign in Cincinnati, seem worthy of being passed on to your readers. The Rev. Dr. Frank Nelson, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Cincinnati, and captain of one of the teams, declared, "If war is Hell, the Red Cross is Heaven." Mr. Julius Fleischmann, President of the Cincinnati Chapter of the Red Cross, touched all hearts by saying, "In this war my boy is your boy and your boy is my boy." These, and like epigrams reported by others, might well serve as slogans for the next campaign.

CALVIN DILL WILSON.

Glendale, Ohio, June 27, 1917.

PREPARE FOR DRAFT, CROWDER WARNS

Registrants Advised to Seek Their Boards and Find Out Serial Numbers.

LISTS TO BE POSTED FIRST

Seven Days in Which to File Exemption Claims and Ten More for the Proofs.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Another step in building up the selective conscription army was taken today with the distribution of a circular by Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder, notifying the registered men to hold themselves in readiness for appearance before the boards which will conduct examinations and consider exemptions.

How or when the Government will select the men to be examined is not detailed in the circular, but it is revealed that registration cards in each county or city jurisdiction are to be numbered with red ink, and that "as soon as the drawing is complete lists showing the order in which these red ink numbers are drawn will be published in the press and will be posted at the offices of each local board." It has been already announced that the selection will be made at some place in Washington, and the general presumption has been that some device similar to a jury wheel will be employed.

Exemptions are to be determined by the local boards, the circular shows, only for the previously announced specified causes, such as responsibility for the support of relatives and not for agricultural or industrial reasons. Seven days after designations are posted will be allowed for filing claims. Then there will be an additional allowance of ten days for filing proofs, and the board must decide within three days after the proof is filed.

When the case of any registrant has been disposed of, so far as the local board is concerned, the names of those not exempted or discharged will be posted. Claims for exemption for agricultural or industrial work must be made within five days after such posting and must go direct to the higher board sitting for that judicial district. Appeals from the rulings of local boards must be made to the higher boards within ten days.

Time of Drawing Not Told.

The circular does not cover the summoning of the men for actual service, pointing out that selection and acceptance does not mean an immediate summons. Even the time of the drawing is not specified, but issuance of the circular is taken to mean that the work of selection may be in progress within a few days. Sept. 1 has been tentatively considered as the date for assembling the first half million men in cantonments for training.

The steps a registered person should take are set forth in great detail in the circular. First of all the registrant is advised to find out the location of the office of his county or city local board and then ascertain, if he intends to claim exemption for agricultural or industrial reasons, to what district board he must apply.

"Every board has numbered the cards in its jurisdiction with red ink in a series running from one to the number representing the total number of cards in its jurisdiction," continues the circular. "Lists showing the names of persons in the jurisdiction of each board and the red ink number of each card are open to inspection at the office of each board. Inspect the list and inform yourself of your red ink serial number.

"These red ink numbers are to be drawn by lot, to determine the order in which registered persons are to be called by the various local boards. As soon as the drawing is complete, lists showing the order in which these red ink numbers are drawn will be published in the press, and will be posted at the office of each local board. Go to your local board and find out the order in which you stand for call.

"As soon as quotas are assigned to each State each board will call upon persons whose cards are in its jurisdiction, instructing them to present themselves for examination. This call will be posted at the local board and the papers will be requested to print it. A notice will also be mailed you, but the posting of the list at the office of the board will be deemed sufficient notice to charge you with the duty of presenting yourself. * * * Watch the lists at the office of your board and see when you are called for examination.

"You must report for physical examination on the day named in your call. If you are found physically disqualified, the board will give you a certificate which will explain to you what your further duties are.

For Claims of Exemption.

"If you are found physically qualified and file a claim for exemption within seven days after your call, you will be given ten days after filing your claim of exemption to file proof in support of your claim of exemption.

"If you are found physically qualified and file no claims for exemption, or if you do not appear for physical examination, your name will be posted to the district board as one who was called for military service and was not exempted or discharged. On the eighth day after the call, or within two days thereafter, copies of the list of persons so posted to the district boards will be given to the press with a request for publication, will be posted in a place at the office of the local board accessible to the public view, and notice will be mailed to you at the address on your registration card.

"Therefore, watch the notices posted in the office of the board about ten days after the day you were called, and make arrangements for the prompt receipt of mail."

The grounds for exemption are set forth in the same language as in the preliminary regulations issued a week ago. The circular says the methods of proving exemptions will be detailed to the registrant and blanks furnished on application to the local board. The method of appeal also will be made plain, and it is set forth that appeals must be made within ten days after the local board has refused exemption, that the proof must be filed within another five days, and that a decision must be made five days thereafter.

"Only the District Board," concludes the circular, "can receive claims for discharge on the ground that you are engaged in industry, including agriculture. * * * Only decisions of District Boards on industrial claims for discharge can be appealed. If you desire to appeal the decision of the District Board to the President, you may do so within seven days of the date of mailing to you of the decision of the District Board. * * * As soon as your case is finally disposed of the Adjutant General of your State will notify you by mail that you have been selected for military service.

"Notice that you have been selected for military service will not necessarily order you into service. The notice to report for military service will come when the Government is ready to receive you."

WOMEN WILL RENEW WHITE HOUSE PICKET

Miss Morey Declares Suffragists Have No Intention of Lowering Their Banners.

GLAD TO BE OUT OF JAIL

Hold Jubilation Breakfast at Which Mrs. Frederic C. Howe Makes a Speech.

Miss Katherine Morey, one of the women who were arrested for suffrage picketing in front of the White House, announced last night that the women had no intention of giving up their vigil, and that as soon as those who were in prison had recovered from their experience, they would resume their display of banners at the gates of the President's house. Miss Morey, a slender young woman, who said she was one of those who spent three days in jail, but that she had been in prison so many times she didn't mind it much, came to the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES to tell all about it.

"I'm going back to Boston for a few days to rest up, and then I'm going back to Washington again," she said.

Then she told of a "jubilation" breakfast given to the released suffragists in Washington yesteday, at which Mrs. Frederic C. Howe, wife of the Immigration Commissioner, made a speech.

"They had no right to arrest us just for doing what we had been doing for five months. First the Judge sent six of us to jail because we did not keep on moving while we were picketing. The second time we kept moving, but they arrested us anyway, and the Judge fined us $25 because, he said, he 'just had to keep us from going to the White House.'

"And mind you," said Miss Morey impressively, "he was the very Judge who said that if we kept moving it would be all right. And it wasn't because of what appeared on our banners. One of the banners said: "Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed," and this is taken from the Declaration of Independence. So what could there be wrong about that? Yet, they arrested eleven of our women, just because they marched in front of the White House with banners like that.

"This was the second time they arrested us. The first time they arrested six, and I was one of them. The Judge fined us $25, and we refused to pay, so we had to spend three days in jail.

"The second arrest was made on July 4 Among the women arrested were Vida Milholland, Lucy Burns and Joy Young of New York, Iris Calderhead, daughter of Congressman Calderhead of Kansas; Helena Hill Weed, daughter of a Congressman from Kansas; Mrs. Lawrence Lewis of Philadelphia, and other prominent women.

"The Judge was terribly worried when he found he had to fine them; he said that if they'd only please promise not to go to the White House again he'd let 'em go, but they wouldn't promise, and so all had to go to jail.

"This morning they were released, and we had a breakfast at our headquarters in Washington, and Mrs. Howe talked."

Miss Morey brought with her a copy of the speech made by Mrs. Howe. In it Mrs. Howe said: "I have never been able to understand why this silent protest of women meets with so much approval when used with State Legislatures, and becomes offensive to many when it is applied to our national Legislature. I can't understand what there is about a State referendum that makes it dignified and womanly, while a national referendum is not. In regard to the pickets there is this same difficulty of our minds not being able to get behind the symbolism."

Miss Morey was not able to tell when the campaign in Washington would be resumed, but said it would be soon.

Miss Mabel Vernon, who served three days in jail in June on the charge of obstructing traffic in front of the White House by displaying banners, will tell her story at the Ritz-Carlton at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. It is to be known as a "picket meeting," and Miss Vernon will be assisted by Miss Vida Milholland, another of the militant suffragists.

Cards announcing the meeting read: "Uphold honor and women who believe in making the United States 'safe for democracy.' Unite with us in demanding the passage of the National Suffrage Amendment. Why can Lord Northcliffe and Mr. Roosevelt criticise their Governments when they have the vote and we women who haven't the vote are fined and put in prison when we tell the truth? Isn't it a farce!"

WED IN CALIFORNIA.

Niece of Edward Clark of New York Bride of Lawyer.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 8.—Mrs. Paul Everett Peabody of this city, whose marriage to Lieutenant Peabody took place in the same beautiful surroundings a year ago, was matron of honor yesterday when her sister, Miss Margaret Clark, became the bride of William Clark Crittenden of San Francisco, the wedding taking place in the music room of Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst's beautiful hacienda near Pleasanton. The bride, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Clark of Berkeley, was given in marriage by her uncle, Edward Clark of New York.

Besides Mrs. Peabody, her other attendant was her cousin, Miss Helen Clark of New York. Richard Miner was his cousin's best man. Only near relatives witnessed the ceremony. The bride wore heavy ivory satin, embroidered in seed pearls and encrusted with real old point lace. Orange blossoms caught the long lace veil.

Mr. Crittenden, who is a graduate of the University of California, won the Rhodes scholarship. He took honors in athletics at Oxford. He is now practicing law in San Francisco.

Sachs-Loewenthal.

The marriage of Henry B. Sachs of Philadelphia, a son of Mrs. Etta Sachs, and Miss Minnie Loewenthal, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Loewenthal, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 349 Central Park West, the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman performing the ceremony. The bride was attended by the Misses Irene Barth, Faith Simon, Hilda Goodwin, and Lilian Grosner. Carl Sachs was his brother's best man.

Kirkpatrick-McKee.

SUMMIT, N. J., July 8.—John William Kirkpatrick of Plymouth, Ohio, and Miss Dorothy McKee, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver McKee of this place, were married here on Saturday at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. W. O. Kinsolving officiating. A chorister from Grace Church, New York, sang the prelude to the wedding march. Miss Helen Large of Flemington, a classmate at Vassar of the bride, and Miss Myra Hills of Cleveland, a cousin of Mr. Kirkpatrick, were the bride's attendants.

ALARMS ARE MANY ON ATLANTIC VOYAGE

Tea Broker Tells of the Numerous Incidents That Enlivened Recent Trip.

In the opinion of Arthur M. Whiston, a London tea broker who arrived in America yesterday from England, people who cross the Atlantic under present war conditions need a stout heart and strong nerves. He related the incidents which took place on a recent voyage to America.

"There were about 200 passengers," he said, "and we had no escort and carried only one six-inch gun at the stern.

"After I went on board the liner steamed out to the mouth of the river and anchored for fifty-four hours, as we were told the Channel was too dangerous to navigate until it had been cleared of mines and enemy submersibles.

"At 10:30 on the first night the liner was really on her way to America. I was in the smoking room listening to a dismal man singing a cheerful song called 'The Sailor's Grave,' in which all concerned were drowned, when there was a commotion on deck, the whistle blew and the liner careened to starboard because of the suddenness with which her helm was ported.

"We all rushed on deck in the moonlight and looked over the sea, but could not distinguish any object. One of the officers said that the Captain had sighted what appeared to be a submarine on the bow and had swung the liner over and rammed it, he believed, after sounding the warning.

"No one undressed that night, as the Captain said it would be better to stand by in case of emergency. Next evening while we were at dinner the signal was blown again and the ship altered her course. Before we got on deck the gun was fired at a periscope on our port quarter, at a range of 3,750 yards. The shell exploded when it struck the water where the submarine was supposed to be and pieces of shrapnel ricochetted in every direction. I do not know whether the periscope was hit or not, but the enemy craft did not appear again.

"I heard afterward from the Captain that three submarines were near the ship on the previous day, and that two steamships had been sunk by them.

The final shock to the nerves occurred on the day before reaching an Atlantic port, Mr. Whiston said. A submarine was sighted at noon to the westward, which fortunately proved to belong to the United States Navy.

MOTORISTS AT GREENBRIER.

Touring Parties Spent Sunday at White Sulphur Springs.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 8.—A foursome was played today between Jimmie Green and G. W. Gwathmey of Hot Springs and Grander White of New York and Charles Mothersell of White Sulphur, which resulted in 1 up for White Sulphur.

Mrs. Edward T. Robinson, who is an annual visitor at the White, arrived from Richmond today to pass the Summer.

W. W. Finley, Jr., has joined Mrs. Finley and August C. Downing's party.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Graham Glasgow of Richmond have taken a cottage here, and Mrs. Charles E. Wortham of Richmond is also here for the season.

Mrs. Samuel Balkam Schoyer of Pittsburgh is stopping at the Greenbrier.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. L. Montiers of Barcelona, Spain; Captain E. E. Gauch of New York, and Mrs. Hugh Buckingham and daughter of Memphis arrived today.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Marshall, Miss Edith G. Marshall, and Miss Marie Louise Blair rode over Greenbrier Mountain today, and the Misses Mary and Martha Burke rode to the summit of High Top Mountain.

Automobile parties stopping for the day include R. O. Middleton and D. M. Middleton, who motored from Hot Springs, and W. B. Borland of Kansas City.

Mrs. L. O. Stevens of Macon, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. T. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Harvey and daughter, Mrs. James Sands, and Miss Katherine V. Plover, who have been passing a fortnight at the Greenbrier, started tonight for Westbury, L. I., where they will pass July with Mrs. Alexander Webb before going to Bar Harbor, Me.

NOTES OF NEWPORT SOCIETY

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 8.—Mme. Gilda Darthy of the Comédie Française of Paris, who will recite "The Battle of the Marne" during the Red Cross entertainment at the residence of Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James Tuesday afternoon, will arrive tomorrow from New York to arrange with M. Bicman for the opening of the little theatre. La Reserve, formerly Berger's, the middle of July. The first dance at La Reserve is set for next Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, who entertained a week end house party, gave an informal dinner tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Prime of Roslyn were here today on board the yacht Flyer.

Cyril Hatch and W. B. Kip of New York are registered at the Casino.

Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, who suffered a paralytic shock last Wednesday, was better today.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Lieutenant Harold S. Vanderbilt, Oliver Iselin, and Harry Payne Whitney of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind.

Miss Hare, A. J. D. Biddle, Jr., McKim Holland, S. S. Whitlock, Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen, J. Francis A. Clark, Mrs. Augustus F. Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence T. Paul, Miss Van Rensselaer, and Mrs. Cornelius H. Tangeman are registered at the Newport Country Club.

Mrs. John J. Mason of New York and Newport, who is absent from Newport this Summer, has rented her cottage to Mr. and Mrs. Ogden L. Mills of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt of Philadelphia are spending the Summer on their houseboat Gadfly here.

Mr. and Mrs. William Faversham of New York have come to Newport to take part in "Gardens in Color and in Poetry," to be given by Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James on Tuesday afternoon.

RENEW BREAD CARD THEFTS

Certificates for 20 Tons Found In One Berlin Raid.

LONDON, July 8.—After an interval of quiet, bread card thieves have resumed their operations in Berlin. According to reports reaching London, 18,000 weekly bread cards were found in one raid. The significance of the thieves' operations may be judged from the fact that these cards represented more than twenty tons of bread. The newspapers dismiss the incident with a paragraph.

The courts of Cologne in June passed on 882 cases of violation of food regulations.

New Hospital for Rutgers.

NEW BRUNSWICK, July 8.—Students in the Rutgers College Summer session are arranging to send a hospital unit to France. The regular college students have already organized a unit of twenty-five men, and this will be a second contingent. Red Cross courses are the feature of the Summer work this year. The men students are also taking military drill and training in military science.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

POLICE PUZZLED BY GIRL WHO VANISHED

Miss Harrison Not Seen After She Left Sister at Broadway and 110th Street.

16 IN GRAND JURY'S NET

Escape of Cocchi and Those Who Assisted Him Will First Be Investigated by That Body.

The police began a vigorous search yesterday for Miss Claire Leicester Harrison, 20 years old, of 464 Riverside Drive, whose disappearance from home was as puzzling as that of Ruth Cruger. Late last night it was reported that a girl resembling Miss Harrison had been taken, or had gone, to a city in New Jersey, but the Bureau of Missing Persons refused to give out any information until they had completed their investigation of this clue.

Miss Harrison left her home on last Thursday to go to a tailor shop, according to her brother, Harold Harrison of 650 West 160th Street. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Virginia, but when they reached 110th Street and Broadway they separated. Miss Claire has not been seen since by any of her relatives.

It is probable that the Grand Jury which has been taking evidence in the Ruth Cruger case and which will resume its hearings this morning will have its attention called to the Harrison case. It was reported last night, on good authority, that the jury would consider evidence against at least sixteen persons in the Cruger case, and that as many indictments were expected. Twelve of those against whom evidence is to be presented are members of the police force, and four are in private life.

The Grand Jury already has received evidence that at least one policeman and certain outsiders assisted in the escape of Cocchi. The jury will first investigate the charges against those who are accused of having assisted the keeper of the motor cycle repair shop to get out of the country, and then turn its attention to the members of the Police Department who are charged with having been negligent. In this connection they will inquire particularly into alleged irregularities in the records of the motor cycle squad. The third phase of the Grand Jury inquiry will be an investigation of the charges of grafting made against certain members of the force. Finally, the jurors will take evidence on the reported existence of an organized system of white slavery responsible for the disappearance of many girls from the city.

"At least fifty witnesses will be called before the Grand Jury before it finishes its labors," said Alfred J. Talley, Assistant District Attorney, last night. "And we are confident that definite results will be obtained."

Beginning today the Grand Jury will sit for four hours daily instead of two, as heretofore. Because of the great mass of testimony to be taken it is expected that even with the extension of the sittings that it will be Aug. 1 before the Grand Jury has completed its labors.

MRS. CARNEGIE AT LENOX.

With Her Daughter, She Is Guest of Mrs. John E. Parsons.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Rodman DeK. Gilder, who have been at Four Brook Farm in Tyringham, have gone to Oyster Bay. Mrs. Kenneth M. Spence and Chumley Jones are also returning to New York from Four Brook Farm. Mrs. Percy Kammerer of Boston is with Miss Francesca DeK. Gilder at the Gilder place in Tyringham.

Dean and Mrs. Beekman of South Bethlehem, Penn., who have been with Major and Mrs. Newbold Morris at Brookhurst, returned to New York today. Mrs. Morris will leave tomorrow for Cooperstown, N. Y., and Major Morris expects to be ordered to France soon.

Thayer Thorndike, who has been ill in Boston, has joined his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alden A. Thorndike, in Windsor.

Mrs. John E. Parsons was hostess at luncheon Saturday for Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and Miss Margaret Carnegie.

Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick and Miss Christine Sedgwick have gone to Boston after a visit in Stockbridge.

Mrs. William Douglas Sloane has Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt and Miss Cornelia Vanderbilt as her guests at Elm Court.

Mrs. George A. Crocker and Mrs. George A. Crocker, Jr., returned to town today from a stay at Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop arrived today to visit Mrs. Robert Winthrop at Ethelyn.

Mrs. Forsythe Wickes has gone to Tuxedo from a visit with her mother, Mrs. George Griswold Haven.

PRESIDENT'S NIECE ENGAGED

Mrs. Annie Howe Cothran to Wed Frank E. Compton.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 8.—Announcement is made of the engagement of Mrs. Annie Howe Cothran to Frank E. Compton, President of the publishing house of Compton & Johnson, of this city. Mrs. Cothran is the niece of President Wilson and a daughter of his sister, Mrs. Annie E. Howe, who died last September in New London, Conn.

Mrs. Cothran, who is living at 102 West Eightieth Street, New York, from which city she authorized the announcement of her engagement, has been a frequent visitor at the White House and at the home in Cornish, N. H., which was the Summer capital for a season or two. It was there that Mr. Compton met her. Repeated reports that he was engaged to Miss Margaret Wilson, the daughter of the President, arose from the fact of their friendship of many years' standing.

Mrs. Cothran's daughter Josephine, 5 years old, is said to be one of the President's favorites, and is inseparable from him when she and her mother are visiting at the White House. Mrs. Cothran, like her cousin, Miss Wilson, is an excellent musician, and has done some notable concert work as a soprano singer. She was heard last season both in St. Louis and in Pittsburgh concerts.

Mr. Compton's first wife died in June, 1914. He has two children, Frank, 10 years old, and Edna, who is 7. Mrs. Cothran was divorced some time ago from Perrin Cothran.

No plans have been made for the wedding, although Mr. Compton expects to bring his bride to live in Glencoe.

Engagements.

The engagement is announced of Miss Adele Allen, a descendant of Ethan Allen and daughter of Mrs. John J. Burgess of Rockville Centre, L. I., and Walter S. Dayton, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dayton of Bayview Terrace, Bayside, L. I. Mr. Dayton, who is well known in yachting circles, is now a seaman in the Naval Reserves, and for years was a member of the Seventh New York Infantry.

Dr. William Melvin and Mrs. Melvin of Scarsdale, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Vanderbilt Whitlock, to Bradford Downey of Mount Vernon, N. Y., a son of the Rev. David G. Downey. Miss Whitlock has just been graduated from the Emma Willard School at Troy, and Mr. Downey was also graduated this Summer from the Wesleyan University, and is now a member of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Madison Barracks.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. D. Keller of Montclair, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Bertha M. Keller, to Robert A. Littlejohn, son of Samuel Littlejohn, also of Montclair.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Jaretzki of 121 East Seventy-third Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Maud Jaretzki, to Eustace Seligman, a son of Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University.

REICHSTAG DEPUTY FLAYS GOVERNMENT

Dr. Cohn, Socialist, Accuses Imperial Chancellor of Shifting Responsibility.

RECALLS STRIKE ARRESTS

Says Delegation Sent to Confer at Ministry of Interior Was Incarcerated.

During the last few weeks the name of Dr. Oskar Cohn, a member of the Independent Social Democratic Party of Germany, has been frequently mentioned in cablegrams from Amsterdam and Copenhagen telling of sharp attacks made in the Reichstag upon the policy of the German Government and its military leaders. One of these reports said that during a discussion on May 5, between Deputy Cohn and Dr. Earl Helfferich, Minister of the Interior, it was brought out that the entire deputation of workers that had called upon the Under-Secretary of the Interior to discuss the situation growing out of the summary methods used by the Government in attempting to suppress the May Day strikes had been arrested.

As reported in Vorwärts of Berlin, the speech delivered by Deputy Cohn upon that occasion was as follows:

"It is a huge falsehood that we are a nation in arms, a people's army. In the battle of the Marne the political policy of assault went to smash, the belief that the people may be armed for other purposes than defense. The democratic origin of the universal military service law has been lost sight of, that is the story of the lamentations by the Liberals.

"We do not want to supervise the management of the army, but the conduct of the war. To this, for example, belongs the treatment of the men, but also the general plan of the war, and, furthermore, the decision if war is to be begun with still another country, as with the United States at present. The methods of carrying on the war should also be subject to the deliberations of this committee, such as the problem of the U-boat warfare, and the question if London is to be regarded as a fortified city that may be bombarded from Zeppelins. Also, the aims of the war must be subject to the decisions of this committee.

"The fearful desolation of the district covered by the retreat of our army in the west finds a counterpart in our internal conditions. The declaration of war reduced our intellectual battlefield to a desert. For that reason the people could be left in darkness about the most important events of the war. The U-boat warfare is of decisive importance, all the rest was an episode. (Cries of "Tannenberg!" The battle of Tannenberg, too, was only a brilliant episode. (Laughter.) The proclamation of an independent Poland also shows the falsity of our public position. That measure was taken out of purely German military reasons.

"And here, too, the Imperial Chancellor has shifted his responsibility upon others. The Imperial Chancellor was against the war, against the state of siege, but still he joins in with everything. When he does things with the others that really do not correspond with his own political convictions he uses the popularity of the Supreme Army Command as a shield. This example has also had its effect upon Lieut. Gen. Gröner. I hardly believe that Hindenburg himself is pleased with the idolatry of which he is being made the object. Besides, it is so much effort wasted to attempt to influence the minds of grown men with such means. ("Quite true!" from the Social Democratic Working Group.)

"Marshal Hunger" Invincible.

"General Winter can be overcome—that has been shown in this campaign—but Marshal Hunger is not to be overcome, at least not by Gröner's methods. These measures must make it appear abroad that here a military autocracy reigns that even tries to force free men to work under threats of prison. What we may expect from the Commander in the Marken (the district including Berlin) is shown by his appeals announcing a reward of 3,000 marks for spy work. Indeed they are written by a gentleman who up to the outbreak of the war was the Director of Police spies in Berlin. These appeals are framed in the harsh police spirit. This appeal for informers is documentary evidence of a base activity.

"In England in similar cases the matter is taken up at great meetings with the munition workers. Here there are threats of trials for high treason and jail sentences, and the persons are arrested who went to the office of the Imperial Chancellor upon the invitation of Mr. Wahnschaffe for a conference. That is still the old Prussia of Frederick I., who wanted to make his subjects love him by means of a stick. The resolution of my friends about May 1 has been attacked. This resolution said only what it contained. We did not call for a strike and did not want to call for one. If we had wished to do so, we should have said so clearly. The strike arose quite spontaneously from the sentiment prevailing among the workers. We knew no more about the strike before it broke out than any one of you. But when striking workingmen turn to us after the beginning of a strike we represent their cause.

"The feeling of hunger in the stomachs of the workingmen is joined by a hunger for political equality. The workers know that there can be no improvement in the matter of food supply until the arrival of peace. We stretch out our hands to the martyred peoples on the other side of our borders and ask them to join us in the cry: 'War upon war! Peace unto mankind! Workingmen of all countries, unite!"

Helfferich Makes Reply.

In answering Dr. Cohn, the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Helfferich, said:

"The previous speaker doubtless did not consider how his speech would be received abroad. What kind of an impression of conditions obtaining here must be made abroad when Deputy Cohn tells stories here like the one about Mr. Wahnschaffe having invited a number of workingmen to see him and afterward having had them arrested. I assume that he knows the state of affairs. In the first place, Mr. Wahnschaffe did not invite any workers to the office of the Imperial Chancellor. The true version is that during the agitated days of the strike he was visited by a delegation. In the second place, it is possible that of these workers some have been arrested; I do not know, but I do know that they have not been arrested by request of Mr. Wahnschaffe, and that Mr. Wahnschaffe also does not know who or how who or how many of them have been taken into custody. [Shouts from the Social Democratic Working Group of "All of them!"]

"All right, then I assume that it was a question of the ringleaders of the strike, not indeed during the first days of the strike, but after the strike was continued, and then the persons were arrested for reasons good in the eyes of justice and God. ["Bravo!" from the Right. Great disturbance among the Social Democratic Working Group. Deputy Henke cries: "Leave our Lord God out of the game!"]. In this strike we have displayed a measure of calmness and patience that we do not regret. If afterward there were persons active who wanted to prevent the workingmen from returning to their work for our troops, and if these persons were rounded up as the Commander ordered, he was only performing his duty in so doing. ["Very good!" from the Right.]

"Mr. Cohn asserts that the troops are not fighting for the Fatherland, but are the victims of the policy of the Government. This logically means that the Government is to blame for the war. [Deputy Cohn: "At least guilty of complicity!"] You indorse that and consider it patriotic [Deputy Cohn: "Yes!"] to say so at a time when our soldiers out there on the western front are braving the assaults of the enemy. Outside this house I would only find one expression for this, something that I cannot allow myself to use here.

"From the very beginning the Imperial Chancellor has accepted the responsibility for the use of the intensified U-boat warfare as a military measure. He was not to be won over to this idea so long as he was not convinced that this means would bring us nearer to a victorious peace. When he became convinced that such was the case, he abandoned his opposition.

"If all these things are bound to injure our cause and our troops abroad the case is no better with what Mr. Cohn has said about the strikes. Our workers out there are sensible. If they were to allow themselves to be influenced by the remarks of Deputy Cohn it would be very regrettable. His remarks about the right to strike cannot help but have a provocative effect. He says that it is for the workers alone to decide if they want to strike or not. No, today no man has the right to decide his own fate, the working men no more than myself. Today every one is in the service of the Fatherland. Mr. Cohn says if the workers turn to him and his friends under these conditions they will support them as a matter of course. But in so doing they are failing in their patriotic duty. In such a case it is our duty to pacify the people, and that is something they have not done."

ITALIANS RAID IDRIA.

Airmen Drop 2 1-2 Tons of Explosives on Mercury Extracting Works.

ROME, July 8.—Following is today's official communication:

"In the Upper Val Tellina on Saturday night the enemy attempted to capture one of our advanced posts. He was driven off by artillery fire and a prompt counterattack. On the remainder of the front the artillery was more active, especially in the Vodice, where the enemy suddenly concentrated his fire, to which we replied violently and effectively.

"Yesterday afternoon a large Italian raiding squadron, accompanied by pursuit planes, flew to Idria. Notwithstanding the heavy anti-aircraft fire of the enemy, our aviators dropped two and one-half tons of explosives on the military mercury-extracting works, causing fire and other damage. Having carried out this difficult enterprise successfully, the airplanes returned safely. [Idria is in Carniola, twenty-three miles west-southwest of Laibach. Its quicksilver mine is, next to those at Almedea, in Spain, the richest in Europe.]

"In the course of aerial fighting on the Carso two enemy machines were brought down in our lines. A third fell within the enemy lines."

BIBLE STUDY FOR CHILDREN.

Twenty-Two Schools Open Here Today—Will Aid Red Cross.

Twenty-two schools for children will open today in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn. They will accommodate 7,000 boys and girls, and will have a small army of instructors from Barnard, Columbia, Hunter, New York, Mount Holyoke and other colleges. The pupils are enrolled by the Daily Vacation Bible Schools, the Rev. George E. Mayer the head for the Metropolitan District. The schools are at the Spring Street Neighborhood House, the Church of the Covenant in Forty-second Street, at the Kips Bay Neighborhood Association, in St. John's Chapel, Harlem, and in Willoughby House, the Deaconess Home and other points in Brooklyn. These schools are a part of 400 that will open this morning in cities West and South, and will have in them 75,000 children.

The new feature of their work this year is the Red Cross, and all these boys and girls are in effect enlisted in the military service of their country. They will make bandages, study American history along with Bible stories, and learn to sing patriotic hymns, for many of these children's parents were born in Europe.

DIPHTHERIA CLOSES SCHOOL

Sunday Classes and Picnic Abandoned After Defiance at Hilton, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 8.—Backing down after having assumed an attitude of defiance toward the health officials of South Orange Township, the heads of the Hilton Christian Sunday School not only refrained from having their annual picnic yesterday, but they closed their school today. The Health Board, because of the spread of diphtheria in Hilton, ordered all gatherings of children stopped. The Christian Sunday School leaders, headed by William Friburger, Superintendent, felt that no occasion for such a strict quarantine existed, and at first declared they would defy the authorities.

One child in the family of George Haas died today, and Mrs. John Reed, the fourth in her family to be taken with the disease, was removed to the Essex County Isolation Hospital, seriously ill. It was in this family that the epidemic started, and one of the three children continued to go to the Hilton school while ill.

FREDERICK BEMENT DEAD.

High School Instructor Refused Aid of Physician.

Refusing the aid of a physician while seriously ill, having become converted to Christian Science, Frederick Bement, teacher of chemistry and Assistant Principal of Bryant High School, Long Island City, died Saturday night at his home in Bayside. He was 45 years old. In accordance with his expressed wish his body will be cremated.

For a while after his health began to fail eight months ago, following the suicide of his wife, he was under treatment of a physician, but recently he had relied solely on Christian Science. Mrs. Ellen Eager Bement, his mother, with whom he lived with his two sons, Frederic A., aged 13, and H. Norwood, 8, tried to persuade him to have a physician called, but he refused and was confident that he would get better.

Professor Bement was a graduate of Brown and Yale, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Brown and Bachelor of Science at Yale.

Obituary Notes.

PATRICK J. HOWARD, for more than twenty years an employe of Johans & Co. of Manhattan, is dead at his home, 536 Ninety-fourth Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. SUSIE McEVOY CLARK, widow of Walter B. Clark, died on Friday at her home, 1,021 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 65 years. Mrs. Clark was for a number of years a teacher of music in the Five Points Mission of Manhattan.

Mrs. ANNA CLAIR died on Saturday at her home, 156 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn, of complications. She was born in Ireland fifty-six years ago.

OSCAR C. SCHURIG, 85 years old, son of the late Colonel Charles Schurig, died on Friday in the Long Island State Hospital after a long illness.

ALBERT W. JACKSON, a retired insurance broker, died on Friday at his home in Kings Park, L. I., in his fifty-second year.

THOMAS HALLOWELL, a retired banker of Denver, Col., 72 years old, died last night in Flushing Hospital from a complication of diseases. He was at one time one of the wealthiest men in Colorado, but he lost his fortune in the panic of 1907.

Miss ADA LOUISE TERRY, daughter of the late William D. Terry, President of the Boston Bank Note Company, died suddenly on Friday, at the residence of her brother, C. T. Terry, 30 East Fiftieth Street.

ALBERT E. LA TOUR, a retired banker and broker, died Saturday at his home, 676 Riverside Drive, at the age of 81.

Mrs. ABBY MARIA HARRIS FRENCH died at Rome, N. Y., yesterday, at the age of 102.

EDWARD COLBIORNSEN WILSON, Treasurer of Peekskill, died there yesterday.

Captain CARL JACKSON, a retired yachting master of Babylon, L. I., was found dead on his sloop in the harbor at Babylon yesterday. He was 82 years old.

WILLIAM ARBUTHNOT, for twenty-six years Clerk in the City Court, died on Friday at his home, 236 East 197th Street, aged 68 years.

Rabbi SAMUEL MARGOLIES, son of Rabbi M. S. Margolies of Kehilath Jeshurun Synagogue, 117 East Eighty-fifth Street, died in Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, where he had for twelve years been rabbi of Congregation Anshe Emith. He left a wife and two sons. Funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock this morning at Kehilath Jeshurun Synagogue.

THOMAS SLOAN YOUNG, a prominent member of the New York Produce Exchange and Second Vice President of the Southern Cotton Oil Company of New York, died yesterday at his residence, 155 Riverside Drive. Funeral services will be held at his late residence tonight, and the body will be buried at Montgomery, Ala., Mr. Young's old home.

HENRY FIELD DIES IN HOSPITAL HERE

Grandson of the Late Marshall Field Suffers Relapse After an Operation.

HIS BRIDE AT BEDSIDE

Had Been Active in Management of the Chicago Store Founded by His Grandfather.

Henry Field, grandson of the late Marshall Field of Chicago, died yesterday morning at the Presbyterian Hospital, following an operation. He had been ill for several weeks, and was operated upon on Thursday by Dr. Adrian Lambert. It was at first announced that the operation was entirely successful, and that Mr. Field was practically out of danger, but Saturday night a sudden relapse came, and his family was summoned.

Mrs. Field, a bride of only six months, was at her husband's bedside when he died, together with his brother, Marshall Field, 3d, his wife, and Mrs. Henry Field's aunt, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson. Marshall Field, who recently enlisted in the First Illinois Cavalry, had hurried from Chicago on receiving word of his brother's illness.

Henry Field and his brother each inherited a large fortune from the estate of their grandfather. Their father having died when Henry Field was quite young, his mother married a second time, Captain Maldwin Drummond of the British Army, and put her son in English schools. However, when he came of age he returned to America, and has since taken an active part in the management of the great business left by his grandfather. He is a nephew of Lady Beatty, wife of Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, Commander in Chief of the British fleet.

Under the terms of the will of the original Marshall Field, who died in 1906, various bequests were made after which it was ordered that the remainder of the estate should be held in trust for forty years, then to be divided between Marshall Field, 3d, and Henry Field, 60 per cent. to the former and forty to the latter. In the event of the death of either the will provided the surviving brother should receive the whole estate, and by the death of his brother yesterday, Marshall, 3d, is said to have become the wealthiest young man in the world.

Both young men were delicate in childhood and plans for the residuary estate created by Marshall Field were made in a codicil to his will after the death of his only son, father of the two boys. The value of the estate is reputed to be more than $200,000,000.

Henry Field was married on Feb. 7 last to Miss Nancy Keen Perkins, daughter of the late T. Moncure Perkins, whose mother was one of the Langhorne sisters, noted for their beauty. They were daughters of Colonel Charles D. Langhorne of Greenwood, Va.

The funeral will take place at Greenwood, Va., tomorrow. Mr. Field was 22 years old.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

KOTTLER.—To Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Kottler, (nee Hannah Shapiro,) 930 Fox St., son, July 3, at Misericordia Hospital.

ALBERT.—July 6, 46 Edgecombe Av., to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Albert, a son.

BROD.—July 4, 3,673 Broadway, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Brod, a son.

MOSS.—July 6, Lying-In Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Moss, a daughter.

Engaged.

GREENBERG — BERGER.—Etta Berger to Leo W. Greenberg. Will Boston and Worcester papers please copy?

WOLLMAN—MEYROWITZ.—Mrs. J. Meyrowitz begs to announce the betrothal of her daughter, Anna Ella, to Mr. Ezra Wollman. Cards later.

ANISFIELD—LEISER.—Martha Leiser to Dr. Samuel P. Anisfield.

CHANDLER—FLEMING.—Louise V. Fleming to Harry A. Chandler.

DECKER — HEMMERDINGER. — Augusta Hemmerdinger to Louis Decker.

De WITT—SCHULTZE.—Charlotte Schultze to George B. De Witt.

DRACHMAN—NEWMAN.—Viola Newman to Abe Drachman.

GALINDO—IBANES.—Alba Galindo to Raul Ibanes.

HERBERT—HARTUNG.—Florence Hartung to Francis M. Herbert.

HOWIE—PETRY.—Hattie Petry to Michael Howe.

KOHN—SPIEGEL.—Selma Spiegel to Herman Kohn.

KRENNING—ROL.—Helen M. Rol to George C. Krenning.

ROGERS—FIX.—Margaret E. Fix to Walter H. Rogers.

RUNKEL—SCHWARTZ.—Jessie Schwartz to Dave H. Runkel.

SCHATTMAN—FRIEND.—Beatrice Friend to Beverly Schattman.

SCHWARTZ—SAMETH.—Lillian Sameth to Dr. Henry J. Schwartz.

Married.

ARNSON—SAXE.—Mrs. Helen M. Saxe announces the marriage of her daughter, Amy Juliette, to Mr. Ludwig Arnson, July 8.

BOWERS—WARD.—At San Francisco, Cal., at the residence of the bride's father, on Saturday, June 30, 1917, by the Rev. Wilmer Gresham, Dean of the Cathedral, Ruth, daughter of James A. Ward, Esq., M. D., to Ray Durant Bowers of New York.

CHAVIN—MINTZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mintz announce the marriage of their daughter, Mollie, to Lieutenant Raphael Saul Chavin, U. S. A., on Sunday, July 8, 1917, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEEN — SEE. — Miss Flora Thurston See, daughter of the late Harry Thurston See, a prominent portrait painter of New York and London, was married Sunday afternoon to F. Graham Deen, son of Mrs. William M. Deen, in St. Matthew's Church by the Rev. A. J. M. Willson, only the immediate family being present. Mr. Deen is a member of the Seventh Regiment, soon to be mustered into the service of the United States.

AARONSON—SPIER.—July 7, Florence Spier to Harry Aaronson.

FISHER—FISHER.—July 4, Lillie Fisher to Sidney F. Fisher.

GUNTHER—BROWN.—July 5, Juanita Brown to Clarence E. Gunther.

RUSKIN—PRUSSAK.—July 8, Dorothy Prussak to Dr. Randall A. Ruskin.

WENNICK—MAYER.—July 4, Rosetta Mayer to Simon C. Wennick.

ZELLER—LASHER.—July 4, Renee Lasher to Joseph D. Zeller.

Brooklyn.

BARKER—McVICKER.—July 7, Mabel McVicker to Charles L. Barker.

CARPENTER—GARDINER. — July 7, Ruth Gardiner to John T. Carpenter.

HOBLIN—BROWN.—July 5, Hazel L. Brown to Lester G. Hoblin.

Long Island.

JOHNSON—THOMAS.—July 7, Whitestone, Amy B. Thomas to Willard W. Johnson.

Died.

BEMENT.—Suddenly, on July 7, 1917, Frederic, son of Ellen Eager and the late Hiram M. Bement, in his 45th year. Funeral services at his late residence, Bayside Boulevard, Bayside, L. I., on Monday, July 9, on the arrival of the Long Island train leaving Pennsylvania Station at 7:23 P. M. Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

BRANDON.—Suddenly, at Greenwood Lake, July 6, Alexander Brandon. Funeral services today at Chapel Island, Greenwood Lake, 3 o'clock Erie train. Leave Jersey City 9:08, station Sterling Forest.

BRECK.—At Asheville, N. C., on Friday, July 6, George McKnight Breck, son of George and the late Elizabeth Ogden McKnight Breck. Interment at Pittsburgh, Penn. Rochester (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BURGESS.—At Dedham, Mass., July 6, Theodore Phillips. Funeral at his home, Sunday, at 2:30. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

CHAMBERLAIN.—At the Profile House, White Mountains, on July 7, Anna Garland, widow of Dr. Cyrus N. Chamberlain and beloved mother of Mrs. A. E. Dick and Mrs. Mary L. C. Clarke, in her 75th year. Funeral at Andover, Mass., Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Summer Clearance
Entire Stock
Cloth Coats
Sweaters
Afternoon and
Evening Wraps
at exceptionally
Low Prices

Clark & Weinberg
634 Fifth Ave - Opp. Cathedral

JEWISH CONGRESS POSTPONED BY WAR

At President's Suggestion Date of Washington Meeting Is Set for Nov. 18.

The American Jewish Congress has been postponed until Nov. 18, partly in deference to the wish of President Wilson that preference be given to public business at this time by all patriotic citizens. The President's message was brought to the Congress Administrative Committee by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue, who had a conference with Mr. Wilson recently. The President at this meeting expressed himself as unqualifiedly in accord with all of the objects of the congress, but said the urgency of the public business might make it inexpedient to hold it on Sept. 2, the date originally arranged.

Dr. Wise attended a meeting of the Congress Administrative Committee in the office of Nathan Straus, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and repeated what the President had told him. The rabbi and the others present agreed that it would be unwise to hold any meeting that might detract from the interest in American affairs and the prime necessity of making effective arrangements to carry on the war, and the following resolution, offered by Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago, was adopted:

"Resolved, That in view of the urgency of public business at this time, the Administrative Committee deems it wise and needful in the interests of American affairs that the American Jewish Congress be postponed from Sept. 2 to Nov. 18, 1917."

Unless something else intervenes, the congress will be held on that date at Washington. The overthrow of the Czar and the restoration to the Jews of equality in civil and religious affairs will make it unnecessary for the delegates to consider the Russian problem, but there are other countries which still discriminate against them, and these will be discussed. It had been suggested, following the success of the Russian revolution, that the congress be abandoned entirely, since Russia presented the biggest problem of the Jews at the time the congress was conceived, but the suggestion failed to prevail.

The Executive Committee foresaw the need for postponement, however, and at its last meeting adopted a resolution that the Administrative Committee be empowered to convene the congress on Sept. 2, and also to postpone it upon the sanction of a two-thirds vote of its members.

Died.

DAVIS.—On Friday, July 6, 1917, William, beloved father of William A. Davis, in his 79th year. Funeral from his late residence, 40 Pulaski St., Brooklyn, Monday, July 9, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Evergreens.

DILTS.—At Westfield, N. J., at her residence, 129 Ferris Place, on Sunday, July 8, 1917, Martha E., wife of the late Charles C. Dilts, aged 55 years. Services private.

FELLMAN.—On Saturday, July 7, Mrs. Emma, beloved wife of Leopold Fellman of Galveston, Texas, aged 78 years. Funeral at convenience of the family.

FIELD.—Henry, of Chicago, July 8, at the Presbyterian Hospital, at 10 o'clock, aged 22. Funeral Tuesday, in Albemarle County, Greenwood Cemetery.

GILBERT.—On July 8, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. James Howard Burton, 31 Archer Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Amelia Bradley, widow of Jesse Burton Gilbert, aged 83, of Hamden, Conn. Services at Whitneyville Congregational Church, Whitneyville, Conn., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock. Interment Hamden Plains Cemetery.

HENRY.—At Yonkers, on Saturday, July 7, Richard Mentor Henry, husband of Louise Bass Henry, in his 75th year. Funeral private, from his late residence, 14 Highland Av., Yonkers., Tuesday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

JENKS.—Isaac. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, Frank E. Campbell Bldg., Tuesday evening, 8:30.

KANTROWITZ.—Priscilla, widow of Nathan, in her 83d year, July 7, 1917, beloved mother of Isaac M., Joshua, Henry J., N, Albert, Gertrude Justice, Berenice Sultan, and Julia H. Sultan. Funeral services at Rodeph Sholem Cemetery, Union Fields, Monday, July 9, 1917, at 11 A. M. Omit flowers.

KING.—On Monday, July 2, 1917, in Columbus, Ohio, William Neil King. Services in Trinity Church on Thursday, July 5, at 9:30 A. M., by Rt. Rev. Theodore Irving Reese. Interment in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio. Boston, Cincinnati, and San Diego (Cal.) papers please copy.

LANDON.—John H. Landon, on July 7, age 84. Funeral services at Silvie's Funeral Chapel, Port Richmond, Staten Island, Monday, 8 P. M. Interment Cypress Hills Cemetery.

LINDSEY.—Lillian Hopkins, beloved wife of G. Walter Lindsey, after a lingering illness, at Fairfield Beach, Conn., July 7. Interment at Fairbury, Ill.

MARGOLIES.—Rabbi Samuel, aged 37, at Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday, July 7, son of Rabbi M. S. Margolies of New York City and husband of Mrs. Ren Margolies, and brother of Mrs. Harry Feingold, Mrs. Issie Schlang, and Hyman Margolies, and father of two sons, Asher and David. Funeral at the Congregation Kehilath Jeshurun, 117 East 85th St., on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

MARTINDALE.—Joseph Boardman Martindale, in his fifty-fifth year. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, Monday, at 11 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

MEHRBACH.—Dora, beloved wife of Albert and mother of Albert, Jr., and Elliott. Funeral Monday, 2 P. M., private. Middleboro, Mass., papers please copy.

MILLS.—Suddenly, at 22 Linden Place, New Rochelle, N. Y., July 7, 1917, William Mills, Jr., of Venice, Cal., eldest son of William and Sarah V. Mills, in his 42d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEYERS.—At Norfolk, Va., Sunday, July 8, Virginia Gerst Meyers, widow of Herman Meyers of Savannah, Ga. Funeral and interment at Savannah, Ga., Tuesday, July 10.

NAEGELI.—On July 7, 1917, Robert, beloved husband of Elizabeth S. Naegeli, (nee Singer.) Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 69 Liberty Place, Weehawken, N. J., on Monday, July 9, at 8 P. M. Funeral Tuesday, private.

PHILLIPS.—Abraham, the beloved husband of Leah and beloved father of Rose, Louis, Dinah, Archie, Edna, Anna, and Samuel, at his home, 1,381 Franklin Av., Bronx, July 6, 1917.

PHILLIPS.—At New York, July 8, 1917, William Wirt Phillips of New York, in the 45th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

RYAN.—Rose A., July 8, after short illness, wife of the late Thomas Ryan, mother of Thomas, Edward and William Ryan, and Mrs. M. E. Monaghan and Mrs. James P. McGeough. Burial will take place from her late residence, 267 Nott Av., Long Island City, Wednesday morning, 9:30 o'clock, thence to St. Patrick's Church. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

SMITH. — At Stamford, Conn., on July 7, 1917, Julia Louise, daughter of the late James R. and Eliza L. Smith. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at Fifth Av. Presbyterian Church Chapel, 55th St., near 5th Av., on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

STONE.—Richard Fisher, beloved husband of Mary Romaine Stone, suddenly, July 7, 1917. Funeral services at St. Andrew's Church, 127th St. and 5th Av., Wednesday, July 11, 1917, 1 P. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery at convenience of the family.

TERRY.—July 6, Ada Louise, daughter of the late William D. and Harriet V. Terry of Boston, at her residence, 30 East 50th St. Funeral services 4 P. M. Monday, July 9. Boston papers please copy.

THOMSON.—On Friday, July 6, 1917, at Lausanne Palace Hotel, Lausanne, Switzerland, Jane E. Thomson, widow of Eugene Thomson of New York City.

VON SIEGHARDT.—Ferdinand A., July 7, 1917, in his 80th year. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 410 East 85th St., Wednesday, July 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., thence to St. Joseph Church, East 87th St. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

WENNER.—Elizabeth Motz, Sunday, July 8. Funeral service on Tuesday evening, July 10, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

WELLS.—On Friday, July 6, Dr. Brooks Hughes Wells of New York, beloved husband of Mary Frances Pomeroy and eldest son of the late Rev. Edward Livingston Wells and Mary Huder Hughes Wells. Funeral at Trinity Church, Southport, Conn., on Monday, July 9, at 2:15 P. M.

Died.

WELLS.—The Medical Society of the County of New York.—Members are hereby notified of the death of our fellow-member, Dr. Brooks Hughes Wells, which occurred on Friday, July 6, 1917. Dr. Wells was President of the society in 1913 and served as Censor in 1910 and 1911 and again in 1914-1915. Members are requested to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, Southport, Conn., on Monday, July 9, at 2:15 P. M.

J. BENTLEY SQUIER, M. D., President.
DANIEL S. DOUGHERTY, M. D., Sec'y.

WILSON.—At Peekskill, N. Y., July 8, 1917, Edward C. Wilson, husband of Clemence R. Hobby, in his 72d year. Funeral Wednesday, July 11, 2:30 P. M., from his late residence, 20 Field St. Interment Hillside Cemetery, Peekskill.

YOUNG.—On Sunday, July 8, 1917, at his residence, 155 Riverside Drive, corner 88th St., Thomas Sloan Young. Funeral services will be held from his late residence tonight (Monday) at 8 o'clock. Interment at Montgomery, Ala. Georgia and Alabama papers please copy.

CHICHERIO.—Anna T., 235 West 129th St., July 7, aged 7. Funeral private.

CODY.—Ruth M., 2,248 Webster Av., Bronx, July 6. Funeral today.

EASTON.—Joshua T., 178 West 95th St., July 6. Funeral private.

FISCHER.—Caroline, 124 East 86th St., July 6, aged 78.

GANNON.—Patrick, 353 East 138th St., July 7. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

GRACE.—John B., 660 St. Nicholas Av., July 6. Funeral today, 10:45 A. M.

LA TOUR.—Albert E., 676 Riverside Drive, July 7.

LEVY.—Kate, 531 East 84th St., July 7.

McHUGH. — Catherine, 68 Bradhurst Av., July 7. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MAYER.—Philip, 562 Bainbridge St., July 6, aged 49. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MORAN.—Mary B., 301 West 143d St., July 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SMYTH.—Mary J., 905 Morris Av., Bronx, July 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

TRENNE.—Thomas, 324 East 16th St., July 7.

WEBER.—Joseph, 2,539 Belmont Av., Bronx, July 7, aged 59. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WENNEKER.—William, 3,800 Broadway, July 6, aged 74. Funeral private.

WOLTMAN.—Peter N., Great Kills, S. I., July 7. Funeral today.

Brooklyn.

ALBER.—Martin, 104 Dresden St., July 6, aged 72. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ALLAN.—William L., 48 Pulaski St., July 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BETTS.—George, Kings County Hospital, July 7, aged 59. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CLAIR.—Anna, 156 Clarkson Av., July 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CONDON.—Kathleen A., 301 74th St., July 7. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

COX.—Ida K., 3 Sherman St., July 7. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

CYR.—Arthur, Jewish Hospital, July 7. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DONOVAN.—Annie, 669 Bergen St., July 6. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

ENGERS.—William, 38 Wolcott St., July 7, aged 28. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

FISCHWENGER.—Anthony, 18th Av. and 64th St., July 7, aged 76. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HOWARD.—Patrick J., 536 94th St., July 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

KOOP.—Henry F., 1,170 St. John's Place, July 7. Funeral notice later.

LISSNER.—Harry, 868 Bedford Av., July 6.

MIROUET.—Marcella, 664 57th St., July 6. Funeral today.

MORIO.—Wilhelmina, 442 Enfield St., July 6, aged 58.

ORFF.—Gustave E., July 6, aged 82. Funeral 725 Humboldt St.

PAGANO.—Ernest, 209 Linwood St., July 6. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

QUINN.—Joseph, 304 5th St., July 6. Funeral today.

RITZHEIMER.—Charles H., 773 Bushwick Av., July 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

ROUGHSEDGE.—Katherine I., 83 Pilling St., July 6. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

SULLIVAN.—Elizabeth, 9,478 Ridge Boulevard, July 6. Funeral private.

WILDHAGEN.—William, 192 Irving Av., July 7, aged 63. Funeral tomorrow.

Long Island.

HANSHE.—Julia A., Freeport, July 7. Funeral private.

HILLMAN.—George W., Flushing, July 6. Funeral today, 3:15 P. M.

MUELLER.—August F., Middle Village, July 6, aged 79. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Newark.

LEROY.—Jules, 71 Warwick St., July 7, aged 58. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam.

MINER.—In loving memory of a beloved husband and father, Edwin D. Miner, who died July 9, 1916.

BOCK.—Kate, in memory of; died July 11, 1916.

COUGHLIN.—Peter R., in memory of; died July 10, 1902.

DONAHUE.—John, in memory of; died July 10, 1916.

DONOHUE.—Daniel C., in memory of; died July 9, 1910.

FARRELLY.—Nicholas J., mass St. Stephen's Church today, 9 A. M.

HANSON.—Alfred E., in memory of; died July 9, 1916.

KELLEHER.—James J., mass Our Lady of Mercy Church, Fordham, July 13, 7:30 A. M.

ROSENBERG. — Joe, unveiling monument Bayside Cemetery, July 15, 3 P. M.

SEXTON.—Margaret A., mass St. Gabriel's Church, July 11, 9:30 A. M.

SIMONS.—Esther, in memory of; died July 9, 1913.

WALLACH.—Fanny, in memory of; died July 16, 1915.

WALLACH.—Samuel, in memory of; died July 10, 1915.

23d St. & 8th Av. FRANK E. CAMPBELL B'way & 66th St.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys.
Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.
Lots of small size for sale.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Partly because of the holiday in the middle of the week and partly due to uncertainties preceding Congressional action upon the new revenue law, the stock market of last week suffered a contraction in dealings to about 70 per cent. of the previous week's volume. Prices closed generally lower, with losses ranging from small fractions to as high as 18 points. The two classes of stocks suffering the greatest declines were the rails and the automobile issues. There was a good deal of selling of the former on disappointment caused by the partial recognition by the commission of the carriers' plea for higher rates. The motor stocks have declined because of a marked falling off in the demand for pleasure cars coming simultaneously with greatly increased cost of manufacture brought about by the higher basis obtaining in the steel market. Call money was easier last week, the highest rate touched being 4½ per cent. as against 6 per cent. in the week before, while at the close of the period money was in plentiful supply at 3¼ per cent. There was a good tone to the list in the final session, but the entire week was marked by an absence of new business, and transactions were almost entirely professional in character. The promise held out during the flotation of the Liberty Loan that the stock market would broaden once funds were released to the banks again has not been realized. On the contrary, the list has been narrower, and such activity as has developed has been brought about on declining movements. Steel common is now quoted at 127, or 10 points below its best price made on the expectation that a boom would follow the successful offering of the Government loan.

Every swing in the stock market carries too far, whether the movement is upward or downward. A boom in stocks persists after the fundamental conditions which gave rise to it have begun to change and a slump continues beyond the point at which unfavorable conditions have been fully discounted. The motor issues are suffering now from a reaction from the rapid rise they had two years ago. There is no question but that one inevitable result of the war will be the exercise of national economy, and one of the first luxuries to feel the effects of contraction is the automobile. At the same time traders last week seemed to forget the fact that the automobile is more than a fad which will soon be succeeded by something else. The development of plants and new cars undoubtedly proceeded too fast at the height of the movement. Now production is slowing down and may be checked still further if no substitute is found for gasoline, but there is a minimum demand which will call for a large number of cars even under the most adverse conditions imaginable. The truck business, which most manufacturers are engaged in to a greater or less extent, promises to increase in importance. Another possibility which only a few of the automobile makers are embracing so far lies in the development of facilities for making airplane motors. If the plan which the Government has for dispatching thousands of airplanes to Europe is carried through it will be necessary to call upon the automobile factories for motors and parts. The slump which carried Studebaker, Chandler, General Motors, and Saxon to levels below the point from which the upward movement started was checked last week only by a recovery due to short covering.

The Senate Finance Committee has announced its proposed war revenue measure, and after adoption it will go into conference after which a bill substantially along the lines mapped out by the Senate is expected to be enacted into law. The Senate's bill is much more carefully worked out to meet business conditions than the one framed in the lower house. Its most important feature is the tax on excess profits. As it left the House the Revenue bill provided for a tax of 16 per cent. on profits in excess of 8 per cent. of capital, a plan that was inequitable and surrounded by many administration difficulties. The Senate substitute takes no account of the allowance for a fair rate on capital, but carries a sliding scale of taxes based on a pre-war average of profits. This average is computed on the basis of earnings for the three years, 1911, 1912, and 1913. It has been held in banking circles that this constitutes a serious fault. In between 1913, the last year figuring in the averages, and 1917, the first year against which the tax is to apply, there occurred such great changes in the volume and nature of business as to make the pre-war period as taken anything but a true normal base on which to compute excess profits. The consensus of opinion among financiers is that operation of the new law would be greatly simplified if Congress should take the three years, 1914, 1915, and 1916, in arriving at average earnings. If the latter period were taken it would be necessary to increase the rate of assessment in order to produce the amount of revenue counted upon through operation of the new revenue. At the same time the real purpose of the tax, which is to make the industries which have benefited by the war contribute largely to the expenses now being borne by the United States as a consequence of its entrance in the struggle, would be more nearly realized if the later period were taken. A study of the application of the proposed Senate provision against business of many kinds shows that on the basis of profits earned in 1916 the Government would receive practically the same amount of revenue through the levying of a 40 per cent. tax on excess earnings over the 1914-16 average as it would from a tax of 20 per cent. on the excess over 1911-13 period. Both in the Senate and the House the matter of expediency assumed undue importance in the answers made to objections that the tax as proposed would not bear fairly upon those industries that have not derived any benefit from the change in commercial activity worked by the war.

The more mature consideration which the Interstate Commerce Commission decision in the 15 per cent. case has received in the past week has given rise to no expectation that it will result in a return of investment funds to railway development in this country. The desire of the commission to be fair cannot be questioned, but it has tried so hard to safeguard shippers that it has rendered the railway field unattractive for the investment of new capital. The railroads are not keeping pace with the growth of business, and it seems now that they will be unable to provide a considerable sum either out of earnings or the sale of securities for extending their facilities. The Railway Age Gazette points out that the expectation of the commission for better results, announced in the decision of the two previous applications for general advances in freight rates, was not borne out. Complete returns for 1914 show the smallest percentage of net return for fifteen years, and within a year from the time that the commission rendered its first decision in the 55 per cent. case there were more miles of railroads in receivers' hands than ever before, and there had been made the lowest annual record of new construction in time of peace since 1848. "The commission up to this time usually has looked backward instead of forward," says The Gazette. "It has not correctly appraised the ruling tendencies in the railroad business or foreseen the results which the operation of those tendencies would produce. One of its fundamental troubles as at present constituted is that it has too many professors and lawyers and no business men at all. The business man who always looks backward soon becomes bankrupt. Foresight is the successful business man's qualification. The railway situation in the United States is what it is today mainly because for over ten years the earnings of the roads have been controlled chiefly by a regulating body whose members have not been able to tell what was going to happen in the railroad business until it has happened."

LONDON STOCKS BUOYANT.

Dealings More Active on Resumption of Russian Offensive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 8.—The business week was curtailed by a bank holiday on Monday, but dealings in stocks were more active, and with a wider spread and a more buoyant tone on the resumption of the Russian offensive. Most sections participated in the improvement, which occurred chiefly in the closing days.

Investment stocks were firmer, including the 5 per cent. war loan and consols, and there was a pronounced revival in British railways on dividend announcements, near and expected. Last year's returns are being repeated, which makes trade-line stocks fairly attractive at current levels. American and Colonial railways were much neglected, but South American lines were well supported, especially Brazilian. Argentines failed to maintain an early rise owing to unsatisfactory traffic.

Foreign bonds were not prominent. Chinese bonds were lower, following the monarchical coup, but Russians responded to military developments, and there was improvement in exchange and Russian mining shares, as well as stiffening in semi-speculative industrials.

Interest in explosives companies is increasing, Nobels being prominently strong. Investors also are acquiring oil shares, particularly Mexican Eagle, which rose to well over £3. Breweries were again supported, the Government making the expected announcement on Thursday of increased barrelage of beer in the interest of munition and harvest workers.

Lombard Street was startled on Tuesday by the rise in the official Treasury bill rate from 4½ to 4¾ per cent. Expectations had favored a reduction in money rates after the turn of the half year, but clearing banks adhered to their resolution not to change the deposit allowances, which practically compelled the Government to offer more attractive terms for Treasury bills. In view of the large weekly maturities discounts responded with an advance to 4¾ per cent., and money, which was plentiful in the first days of the new month, became scarcer at the end of the week.

PARIS MARKET CLOSES FIRM.

Home Crops Expected to Exceed the Previous Estimates.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 8.—Russian military successes gave a sharp fillip to prices at the opening of the Bourse on Monday, and the arrival of the American troops on Tuesday accentuated the all-around improvement, especially in the Russian group. Some profit taking followed on Thursday, but on Friday the market closed firm, with the exception of the Spanish group, which had been agitated for some days and the closing in which was weak, due to confirmation of the news of internal political troubles. The war loan closed at 88.40, and rentes at 60.25.

There was a good demand for shares of the Banque National Credit on the decision to increase the capital. Mexicans and French industrials were active, and there was a recovery in rubbers and American coppers. There was considerable agitation in international exchanges; sterling touched 27.65 and dollars 5.80 on Thursday, but the market broke Friday on the intervention of the Bank of France, sterling closing at 27.30 and dollars at 5.73. In the business done on Saturday the market got out of hand, and certain speculators were badly caught.

At a meeting of the Bourse employes the cost of living and the presence of undesirable aliens at Bourse sessions was discussed. The Finance Minister appointed a committee today to control foreign exchange operations. Home crops are expected to exceed previous estimates, owing to the exceptionally hot weather in June.

Gold holdings of the Bank of France amount to 3,256,014,195 francs. Advances on account of the war amount to 10,700,000,000 francs. Advances to foreign Governments amount to 2,640,000,000 francs.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 7, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,538,420	103,813,676
Same period a year ago.	1,880,526	87,038,974

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	82.44	80.05	90.46	75.77
Same period a year ago.	87.94	85.18	91.83	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	ADAMS EXPRESS	110	110	110	..
100	Advance Rumely pf.	28	28	28	− ¼
100	Ajax Rubber	68	68	68	− ½
900	Alaska Gold Mines	5½	5¼	5⅜	− ⅜
1,000	Alaska Juneau	4½	4	4	− ½
4,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	30¾	28⅛	29¼	− 1¼
200	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	82¾	82⅜	82⅜	− 2¾
1,700	Am. Agricul. Chem.	94⅛	92	92	+ ⅜
100	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	99½	99½	99½	− 2½
600	Am. Beet Sugar	93¼	91	91⅝	− 1⅝
14,600	Am. Can	51	48⅛	49½	..
400	Am. Can pf.	105	105	105	..
11,800	Am. Car & Fdy.	78⅞	75½	76½	− 1⅜
300	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	116	116	116	..
800	Am. Cotton Oil	37½	36	36	− 1½
100	Am. Express	90	90	90	−10
800	Am. Hide & Leather	14⅛	13½	13½	− ½
100	Am. Ice Securities	9	9	9	..
300	Am. International	55⅜	55	55⅜	..
3,150	Am. Linseed	24½	23¼	23⅜	− ⅛
1,800	Am. Linseed pf.	61¼	60	60½	+ ¼
9,800	Am. Locomotive	73⅜	69⅜	70	− 1⅝
300	Am. Locomotive pf.	103½	103½	*103½	+ ½
500	Am. Malting	12½	11½	11½	− ¼
4,100	Am. Malting 1st pf.	66⅞	64	66½	+ ⅝
15,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	107⅞	104⅛	105⅝	− 1¼
600	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	113½	112	112½	− 1⅜
600	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜	+ ½
400	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B	91½	91½	91½	+ ¾
3,600	Am. Steel Foundries	73	70	70½	− 2
9,100	Am. Sugar Refining	121¾	118	119¼	− 1⅛
28,900	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	45⅝	38¼	43½	+ 3⅜
25	Am. Tel. & Cable	60¼	60¼	60¼	..
1,550	Am. Tel. & Tel.	121	120	120⅝	+ ½
100	Am. Tobacco	193	193	193	+ ½
1,550	Am. Tobacco pf., new	100	100	100	− 1
1,400	Am. Woolen	54⅜	52¼	52¼	− ⅝
300	Am. Writing Paper pf.	41	40⅝	40⅝	− ⅜
1,800	Am. Zinc L. & S.	33	31⅜	31⅜	− 1⅝
200	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	61	61	61	− 1
82,300	Anaconda Copper	81⅝	78⅞	80⅛	− ⅝
7,300	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	100¼	99⅞	100⅛	− ⅛
400	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	97	96	96	+ ½
400	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	15½	15½	15½	..
900	Atlantic Coast Line	109	107⅞	108¼	− ⅝
8,000	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	108	102	104¼	− 2¼
200	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	62	62	62	− 2
75,600	BALDWIN LOCO.	76½	70⅛	71½	− 1⅞
300	Baldwin Loco. pf.	99	99	99	− 1
21,700	Baltimore & Ohio	72	69	71¼	− 1
703	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	70	69½	70	− ⅝
100	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	..
105,300	Bethlehem Steel, Class B, temp. cfs.	142¼	132¾	135	− 6¼
2,170	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	59½	56½	57	− 3
300	Brown Shoe	71½	71	71	− ½
1,300	Bruns. Ter. Ry. & Sec.	12⅜	10½	10½	− ⅞
500	Burns Brothers	100	98½	98½	− 1½
700	Butterick Co.	13	12	13	..
4,200	Butte & Superior	41	39½	40⅛	− ⅝
1,200	CAL. PACKING	38⅝	38¼	38¼	− ⅛
200	Cal. Petroleum	20½	20	20	+ ½
500	Cal. Petroleum pf.	51½	51	51	− ¼
100	Calumet & Arizona	79½	79½	79½	− ½
6,900	Canadian Pacific	159½	157½	159	− ⅝
21,200	Central Leather Co.	95⅜	92¼	93⅜	− 1½
200	Central Leather Co. pf.	112½	112¼	112¼	..
1,500	Cerro de Pasco	36	34½	34½	− 1¼
18,300	Chandler Motor	82	67	81	+ 2
7,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	60	58⅝	59	− 2
1,000	Chicago Gt. Western	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	− ½
400	Chicago Gt. Western pf	33	32	32	− 1
61,500	Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	72½	65½	68½	− 4½
2,700	Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf	110½	108	108	− 2½
1,800	Chicago & Northwest'n.	110	108	108½	− 2½
295	Chi. & Northwestern pf	144⅞	144⅛	144⅛	− ⅛
1,000	Chi., R. I. & P. cfs. of d. f. p.	65⅝	63⅞	64	− 3⅝
8,400	Chi., R. I. & P., w. i.	36½	33¼	33⅜	− 2½
8,400	Chi., R.I.& P.7% pf., w.i.	78⅜	76	76⅜	− 2½
6,500	Chi., R.I.& P.6% pf., w.i.	69¼	66½	67⅞	− 1⅝
8,200	Chile Copper	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅝
7,900	Chino Copper	56	54½	55	− ½
200	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	36	35⅞	35⅞	− 2⅛
100	Clev., C., C. & St. L. pf	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	..
100	Cluett, Peabody pf.	110	110	110	..
6,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	53¼	50⅛	51	− 2⅛
100	Colorado South'n 1st pf	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	− ½
8,400	Columbia Gas & Elec.	42	40⅜	41	− ⅝
200	Consolidated Gas	108½	108½	108½	+ ¼
800	Continental Can	102¼	101	102¼	− 2
77,100	Corn Products Refining	35½	32¼	35½	+ 3
2,300	Corn Products Ref. pf.	105⅝	97¼	*97¼	− 2
178,500	Crucible Steel	91⅞	85⅜	87	− 3½
950	Crucible Steel pf.	103	102¼	102⅝	− ⅝
8,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	43⅜	41½	43	..
200	Cuban-American Sugar	185½	185½	185½	− 4½
400	DEERE & CO. pf.	100	99⅛	100	+ ⅛
8,200	Delaware & Hudson	111⅞	109	110	− 2
300	Denver & Rio Grande	8	8	8	− 1
1,600	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	14⅞	13⅝	13⅝	− 2⅜
20	Detroit Edison Co.	124	124	124	..
10,300	Distillers Securities	23⅜	20	*22⅝	+ ⅞
800	Dome Mines	12	11¾	11¾	− ½
200	Duluth, S. S. & Atl.	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ½
100	Duluth, S. S. & Atl. pf.	9	9	9	..
1,000	ELK HORN COAL	36	34½	35½	− ½
15,840	Erie	25½	23⅞	24⅝	− ⅞
1,400	Erie 1st pf.	38	35⅞	36⅜	− 1¼
300	Erie 2d pf.	28½	28	28⅛	− ⅞
100	FED. MIN. & SM. pf.	45	45	45	..
200	Fisher Body	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ⅜
100	Fisher Body pf.	88	88	88	..
500	GENERAL CIGAR	38	38	38	− 6
800	General Electric	160	157½	158¼	− 2½
76,700	General M., temp. cfs.	117¾	109⅝	112½	− 5½
200	Gen. M. pf., temp. cfs.	90½	90	90½	+ 1½
6,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	47	45	46	− 1
500	Granby Consol.	84	83½	83½	− 2½
18,200	Great Northern pf.	106½	101¼	*102	− 2¼
4,900	Great Northern cfs. for ore properties	32¼	30⅝	31½	− ⅜
800	Greene Cananea Copper	40⅝	40	40⅝	+ ⅝
1,500	Gulf States Steel	128¼	123¼	124	− 4
200	Gulf States Steel 1st pf.	110	110	110	+ ⅞
800	HASKELL & BARKER	39½	38¼	38⅜	− ¼
100	Homestake Mining	102½	102½	102½	− 5
800	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	103¾	103	103¾	+ ⅜
12,500	Inspiration Copper	62⅞	60⅝	61½	− 1¼
6,500	Interborough Con.	10	8⅞	9	− 1
3,000	Interborough Con. pf.	55⅜	52½	55	− 2⅛
1,700	Internat. Agricul. pf.	56	54½	55½	..
400	Internat. Harv., N. J.	111⅜	110	110	− 2
100	Internat. Harv., N. J. pf	116	116	116	− ¼
100	Internat. Harv. Corp. pf	101	101	101	− 1
10,000	Internat. Mer. Mar.	28¼	26½	27⅞	+ ½
42,000	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf.	85½	81⅝	84½	+ 1⅝
5,800	Internat. Nickel	40½	39⅝	*40½	+ 1½
1,100	Internat. Paper	35⅝	34	34½	+ ⅞
300	Internat. Paper pf.	105	103	105	+ 9
100	Internat. P. pf. stamped	74	74	74	+ 2
100	JEWEL TEA	47	47	47	+ ¾
100	Jewel Tea pf.	100	100	100	− 8⅝
1,000	KAN. CITY SOUTH.	21½	21	21½	..
100	Kansas City South. pf.	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	− 1⅛
400	Kelly Springfield Tire	46	46	46	+ 1
8,749	Kennecott Copper	45⅛	43¾	44½	− ½
100	Keokuk & Des Moines	4½	4½	4½	− ¼
26	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	110	109½	110	..
200	Kress (S. H.) pf.	106	105¾	105¾	..
7,100	LACKAWAN'A STEEL	97½	93	94	− 3
500	Lake Erie & West. pf.	30¼	30	30	− 4
2,300	Lee Rubber & Tire	19	16⅝	19	+ 1
2,000	Lehigh Valley	62½	61	61⅜	− ⅛
100	Liggett & Myers	224⅞	224⅞	224⅞	−10⅛
700	Louisville & Nashville	127	125	125	− 2⅜
100	MACKAY COS. pf.	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	+ ⅝
10	Manhattan Elevated	116	116	116	..
8,800	Maxwell Motors	47½	44⅛	46	− 1⅜
900	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	67⅛	64	64	− 1¼
2,000	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	30⅞	28½	28½	− 2
100	May Department Stores	55½	55½	55½	+ ½
100	May Dept. Stores pf.	105	105	105	+ 2
71,500	Mexican Petroleum	100⅞	94½	99¼	+ 3
100	Mexican Petroleum pf.	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+ 1⅛
5,200	Miami Copper	41½	40½	*41	..
12,733	Midvale Steel	63¼	60	61½	− 1⅛
600	Minn. & St. Louis, new	16	15	16	− 2
400	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	102	100	102	− 2⅜
160	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	120	120	120	..
2,700	Mo., Kansas & Texas	6½	6	6¼	+ ¼
300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	13	13	13	− ½
16,200	Mo. Pacific, w. i.	30½	28¼	29⅜	− ⅞
750	Mo. Pacific pf., w. i.	55	54	55	− 1½
100	Montana Power	93½	93½	*93½	− 1¼
800	NATIONAL ACME	35	33⅜	33⅞	− ⅜
200	National Biscuit Co.	110¼	110	110	+ 1½
100	National Biscuit Co. pf.	115	115	115	..
3,400	Nat. Conduit & Cable	36⅝	34	35	+ ⅜
13,000	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	41⅜	38¼	41¼	+ 1⅝
200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	98	96¼	96¼	− 1½
4,300	Nevada Con. Copper	23¼	22½	*22⅞	− ¼
1,200	New Orleans, Tex. & M.	25¼	24	24	− 1
700	N. Y. Air Brake	140½	138	138	− 7
19,300	N. Y. Central	90	86⅝	89½	− 1⅜
5,200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	37⅛	35	35¼	− 1¾
900	N. Y., Ont. & Western.	23⅜	23	23	+ ⅜
800	Norfolk & Western	122¼	121½	122	− ⅜
800	North American	60	60	60	− 1⅛
32,600	Northern Pacific	101⅝	99	101	..
200	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	97⅝	97½	97⅝	− 1¼
37,000	OHIO CITIES GAS	126⅝	120¾	124⅝	− 1⅞
5,900	Ohio Cities Gas rights	67	64	66	− ⅛
1,300	Ontario Mining	5⅝	5	5¼	− ¼
500	Owens Bottle Machine	91	91	91	..
1,700	PACIFIC MAIL	29	27⅝	*27⅜	− 1⅛
200	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	91	91	91	+ 2
10,500	Pennsylvania R. R.	52⅜	51⅝	52	− ⅜
1,400	People's Gas, Chicago	77	74	76	− 2
800	Pere Marquette	19	18	18	− 1⅛
800	Pere Marquette prior pf	64	62½	64	+ 1
600	Pierce-Arrow	41⅝	40½	41	..
700	Pierce-Arrow pf.	98	96¾	96¾	− ⅝
800	Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L.	72½	72	72	− 2
11,300	Pitts. Coal cfs. of dep.	55½	52¼	55½	..
500	Pitts. Coal pf. cfs. of dep.	118½	117	118	− ⅜
10,400	Pitts. & West Va.	34½	31	32¼	− 1½
1,000	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	64½	63	63	− 1½
900	Pressed Steel Car	76½	74	74	− 1
884	Pullman Co.	141½	139	139	− 1⅛
800	QUICKSILVER	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
300	RY. STEEL SPRING	54	53	53	− 1
5,800	Ray Con. Copper	28¼	27⅞	28	− ½
47,800	Reading	95¼	91¼	95	− ⅜
56,400	Republic Iron & Steel	93½	90½	91	− 1½
400	Republic Iron & S. pf.	103⅜	102⅝	103	+ ⅜
4,700	Royal Dutch t. r.	64⅞	64¼	64⅜	+ 1
300	ST. L. & SAN FRAN.	17½	16½	16½	− 1½
300	St. Louis Southwestern	30½	30	30	..
400	Savage Arms	100	98	98	− 2
4,200	Saxon Motor	19⅜	15	19⅜	+ 1⅜
700	Seaboard Air Line	18	12¾	12⅝	− ⅜
300	Seaboard Air Line pf.	29	28	29	+ ⅜
1,100	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	166¼	164	166	− 2
500	Shattuck-Arizona	25⅞	25⅛	25¼	− 1⅝
45,300	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	46⅜	42½	43½	− ⅜
800	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I.	58	57	57	− ½
21,860	Southern Pacific	93¼	90¾	92⅜	− 1
2,000	South Porto Rico Sugar	9	8¼	8¼	− 1¼
12,600	Southern Railway	27	25⅝	26¼	− ¼
600	Southern Railway pf.	55	54¼	55	..
100	Standard Milling	88	88	88	− 5⅞
100	Standard Mill. 1st pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾	− 4⅜
159,900	Studebaker Co.	66¾	54¼	58	− 9⅛
400	Studebaker pf.	94	91	94	..
1,100	Stutz Motor	38½	36½	38½	+ ½
600	Superior Steel	50	48⅞	48⅞	− 1⅞
300	Superior Steel pf.	102½	101	102½	+ 1½
2,600	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	18¼	17⅛	17⅜	− ⅜
2,700	Texas Co.	215	211½	213⅞	− ½
1,500	Texas Co. rights	23	21⅝	22	− ½
2,500	Third Avenue	20½	17½	18½	− 2
400	Tidewater Oil	195	195	195	− 1
28,600	Tobacco Products	61	56⅜	60½	+ 1⅜
300	Tobacco Products pf.	101	99½	100	+ 2
100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf. t. r.	8	8	8	− 2
300	Transue & W. Steel F.	46	42¼	*42¼	− 2⅛
400	Twin City Rap. Transit	85	85	85	− 1⅜
100	UNION BAG & P., new	85	85	85	− 1
20,000	Union Pacific	135	132¾	124⅛	− ⅛
230	Union Pacific pf.	80	79⅞	80	+ ½
2,100	United Alloy Steel	45⅜	45¼	45⅜	+ ⅜
4,300	United Cigar Stores	105¼	103⅞	105	+ 1
100	United Drug	75	75	75	+ 1
3,400	United Fruit	133½	130¼	131½	− 2
400	United Paperboard	29⅜	29	29½	+ ½
1,800	United Rys. Investment	8⅞	7	7½	− 1⅜
300	United Rys. Invest. pf.	18	16	16	− 1⅜
100	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	21½	21½	21½	− 1¼
100	U. S. Express	19	19	19	..
65,800	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	157⅜	152	157⅜	− 1¼
100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	103	103	103	− 2
3,510	U. S. Rubber	60¼	57½	59⅝	+ ⅝
535,500	U. S. Steel	130⅝	125½	*126⅞	− 3
7,315	U. S. Steel pf.	117⅝	117½	117⅝	+ ⅛
7,700	Utah Copper	110¼	108½	109	− 1
300	Utah Securities	19	19	19	− 1⅛
600	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	43	41⅛	41⅛	− 1⅛
100	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	108	108	108	+ 1½
400	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	70	68	68½	− 1½
1,500	WABASH	12⅜	11⅝	12	− ⅛
4,800	Wabash pf., A	50	48	49⅝	− ½
1,800	Wabash pf., B	26¼	25⅛	25½	− ⅜
3,000	Western Maryland	21½	19	20½	− ½
800	Western Union Tel.	94⅝	94	94	− ½
7,800	Westinghouse E. & M.	50⅝	49⅝	50	− ½
300	Western Pacific	16⅞	15½	16⅛	+ ⅞
200	Western Pacific pf.	45	45	45	− ⅛
3,800	Wheeling & Lake Erie	16½	15¼	15¼	− ⅜
1,000	Wheel. & Lake Erie pf.	34⅜	33	34	− ⅜
800	White Motors	47⅞	46½	46½	− 1⅜
1,200	Wilson & Co.	71½	68¼	69	− 1
100	Wilson & Co. pf.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	− 1¾
24,500	Willys-Overland	32½	30¾	31⅞	+ ½
100	Willys-Overland pf.	92	92	92	− ⅜
1,000	Wisconsin Central	47	46	46	− 5
700	Worthington Pump	35½	34½	35	+ ⅝

*Ex dividend.

Wm. A. Read & Co.

United States Government
Municipal, Railroad
and other
Investment Securities

Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Investment Tax Law

[New York State]

Are you aware that this Law, which went into effect June first, permits you, upon payment of a nominal tax, to exempt your investments, as defined in the Act, from the Personal Property Tax in New York State, and that failure to comply with the requirements of the Law makes your Estate liable to a severe penalty through the imposition of an additional Inheritance Tax?

We have prepared a pamphlet giving both a digest and the full text of the Act, and upon request shall be glad to send you a copy.

Write for Pamphlet No. 1596 "Investment Tax Law"

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Canadian Government and Municipal Bonds

Yield 5¼% to 6%

Principal and interest payable in New York

Send for circular A-63

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14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

JULY
Investment Suggestions

Our current general circular of sound investment bonds offers:

1—Variety of issues
2—Diversity of maturities
3—Breadth of markets

In order to bring to the attention of investors the unusually low prices for bonds now prevailing we have prepared a comparison of January and July bond prices.

A copy of this comparison will be forwarded with our general circular AG—127 on request.

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York

Municipal Bonds

We own and offer a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal bonds exempt by law from the Federal Income Tax which we recommend for investment. We shall be pleased to send descriptive circulars to investors on request.

Send for General Circular 90

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Brooklyn City R. R.
STOCK
LADD & WOOD
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
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For July Investment
We Offer
Municipal Bonds
Yielding 4½% to 5½%
Exempt from Income Tax

The yield obtainable from these and similar bonds a few months ago was 4% to 4½%. The security is the same or better. These bonds should return to their former yield upon the return of normal times. They therefore represent an investors' opportunity which should not be overlooked.

Particulars upon request for special circular B-46

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Established 1871
Equitable Bldg., New York
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7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

of hydro electric Company, the net earnings of which will not be adversely affected by the increased cost of coal, labor and supplies. Value of property in excess of bonds and preferred stock. Net earnings over three times dividend requirements.

To Yield 7%

Circular "T" on request.

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Investments
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$200,000
State of California
4% Gold Bonds

Due July 2, 1989
Optional January 1, 1955

Eligible to secure postal savings deposits at par

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Price 97 and interest yielding better than 4⅛%

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French 5s
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Bought—Sold—Quoted

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Descriptive Circular D-21 on request

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

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Our special statistical letter regarding this property may interest you.

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Clark, Dodge & Co.

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Deal in Railroad, Industrial and Public Service Bonds suitable for conservative investment.

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51 Wall Street, New York

Steel Stocks

An Analysis for the Investor

Copy "W" on request

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MEMBERS, NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
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105 DEVONSHIRE ST. BOSTON
MARINE BANK BLDG BUFFALO

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We shall be glad to advise with those who may be interested in making purchases at this time.

Dominick & Dominick
'Phone 2020 Rector
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Municipal Bonds
Exempt from Federal Income Tax

We offer the following bonds subject to previous sale and change in price:

	Amount		Rate	Maturity	% Yield
*MNCJP	$500,000	City Bridgeport, Conn.	4¼	1921–45	4.25
MNCJP	58,000	City Bridgeport, Conn.	4¼	1927–41	4.30
MCP	18,000	Town Stamford, Conn.	4½	1943–45	4.30
*JP	27,000	Town West New York, N. J.	5	1924	4.35
JCP	108,000	Town Wallingford, Conn.	4	1925–46	4.35
JCP	33,000	Town Danbury, Conn.	3½	1932	4.35
*JP	7,000	Township No. Bergen, N. J.	5	1938	4.35
*JP	115,000	City of Wildwood, N. J.	4½	1927–57	4.40
*MNCP	35,000	City San Francisco, Cal.	5	1930–37	4.40
P	43,000	City of Port Arthur, Texas	5	1929–53	4.70

N Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York State
C " " " " " " " " Connecticut
M " " " " " " " " Massachusetts
J " " " " " " " " New Jersey
P " " " " " " " " Pennsylvania

Exempt from taxation in state wherein municipality is located.

All the above bonds are eligible to secure United States Postal Savings Deposits and are a legal investment for insurance companies.

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NEW YORK
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The *WOLLMAN REVIEW* of July 7th deals with pertinent questions of present times: working and advisory directors—government ownership—railroad credit—taxation.
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100 A. D. T. of N. Y.
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25 Babcock & Wilcox
50 Bordens Milk Pfd.
100 Eisenlohr Bros. Com.
$5,000 Hecker-Jones-Jew'l 1st 6s
$2,000 Peoria Water W. Cons. 4s
$1,000 Securities Co. of N. Y. 4s
25 Sheffield Farms Pfd.
25 Singer Mfg. Co.
100 Trenton Potteries Com.
$5,000 Union Waxed Parch. 6s

WILL SELL:
$5,000 Amer. Malting Co. 1st 5s
50 Amer. Press Ass'n
25 Barnhart Bros. & Sp. 1st Pf.
100 Buffalo Gas Com.
40 Childs (Rest.) Pfd.
$5,000 Equit. Gas Lt., N. Y. 1st 5s
25 Foundation Co. Pfd.
$7,000 Jamaica & Bkln. R R 1st 5s
50 Old Dominion S. S.
50 Royal Bkg. Powder Pfd.
$10,000 Sen Sen Chiclet 6s
$10,000 Stand. Gas Lt., N. Y. 1st 5s
$5,000 United Lead Co 5s
50 Ward Baking Com.

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Standard Oil

April oil exports and comparative Pipe Line statement for May.

Letter sent upon request

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 7, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$11,197,800	$520,135,650
Same period last year	14,062,500	556,948,450

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	83.11	82.65	89.48	82.65
Same period a year ago	87.33	87.10	87.43	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
AM. AG. CH. deb. 5s	100	100	100	9
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	100¼	100	100¼	14
Am. Hide & L. 6s	101½	101½	101½	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref. 1st 5s, temp. ctfs	92½	91½	91⅞	168
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	88	87	87¾	36
A. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	99	98½	99	208
Am. Thread 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	6
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	88	86½	88	11
Armour & Co. 4½s	90¼	89⅝	90¼	81
A. T. & S. F. gen. 4s	88½	87⅞	88¼	60¼
A. T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	82¼	81⅞	81⅞	7
A. & C. A. L. 4½s	90½	90	90	2
A.&C.A.L. 1st 5s, S.B.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	5
Atl. Coast Line 4s	87⅝	87¼	87¼	2
BALD. LOCO. 5s	101	101	101	20
Balt. & O. pr. l. 3½s	91	90	91	50
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	86	85½	85½	24
Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	97⅛	96¾	97	42
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	88⅝	87⅞	88⅝	68
B.&O., S.W.Div. 3½s	87	87	87	5
B.&O., P.,J.&M. 3½s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	4
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	100½	100¼	100½	14
B. R. T. ref. 4s	68	68	68	2
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	98⅝	98	98½	30
Brooklyn Un. El. 5s	92	92	92	2
Brooklyn Un. Gas 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	8
Bush Term. 5s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	1
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	97	95¾	97	20
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	101½	101½	101½	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	97	97	97	10
Central Leather 5s	99⅝	99¼	99½	53
Cen. of N. J. gen. 5s	109	109	109	1
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	83½	82¾	83½	8
C. de Pasco con. 6s	109¼	109¼	109¼	16
Ches. & O. cv. 5s	88	87½	88	60
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	78⅝	78⅛	78⅛	8
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	84¼	83½	83½	8
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	89½	89½	89½	1
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96	95⅝	95⅞	88
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	95½	95½	95½	1
C., B. & Q., Den. D. 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	10
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 4s	90	89⅞	89⅞	3
C. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	35	35	35	5
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	66½	65⅝	66	7
C.,M. & St.P. gen. 4½s	94½	94½	94½	5
C.,M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	84⅝	84⅛	84⅝	61
C.,M. & St.P. ref. 4½s, new	84½	8	84	17
Chi. & St. P. cv. 5s	98½	98	98½	31
C.,M. & St.P. cv. 4½s	90⅝	88½	88⅞	135
C., M. & St. P., C. & P. W. 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	3
Chi. & St. P. 4s, '25	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	7
C., M. & St. P., W. & M. Div. 5s	100	100	100	1
Chicago Rys. 5s	92½	91⅞	92	7
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	80⅝	80¼	80	17
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	84	81	81	18
Do ctfs. of dep., sta.	73½	72	72	153
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	71½	70¼	71	104
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	111	111	111	1
Chi. & W. Ind. gen. 6s	106½	106½	106½	1
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	72½	72	72½	2
Chi. Union Sta. 4½s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	2
Chile Copper 7s	124	122	122	14
C., C., C. & I. gen. 6s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	1
Cleve. Short Line 4½s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	4
Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s	91	90½	90½	2
Col. Industrial 5s	78	77½	77½	17
Col. & So. 1st 4s	88½	88½	88½	6
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	79	78½	79	8
Con. Gas. conv. 6s	108¼	107⅞	107¼	13¾
Corn P. Ref. s. f., '34	98⅝	98	98⅞	9
Com. Cable 4s, reg	69	69	69	1
Cumberland Tel. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
DEL. & HUD. cv. 5s	97½	97	97½	10
D. & R. G. con. 4s	72¼	71	71	8
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	58	56	56	13
Detroit United 4½s	80	79	80½	15
ERIE con. 4s	78½	78⅛	78⅛	2
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A.	52½	52½	52½	5
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B.	53⅛	52⅝	52⅞	11
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D.	67	65	66	27
Erie (Penn.) col. 4s	88½	88½	88½	14
Erie gen. 4s	61	61	61	16
Erie & Jersey 6s	103	103	103	2
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	12
Gt. North. ref. 4½s	95⅞	95½	95⅝	4
Green Bay deb. B	11⅝	10½	11	18
HOCKING VAL. 4½s	80½	80	80	4
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	12⅝	12½	12⅝	13
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	86	86	86	7
Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	10
Ill. Steel 4½s	87¼	87¼	87¼	22
Indiana Steel 5s	101½	101¼	101½	23
Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	93¼	92⅝	93¼	60
Inter.-Met. 4½s	63¼	61½	61⅝	38
I. M. M. s. f. 6s	91	90⅝	91	42
Int. Paper cv. 5s	100⅛	100	100	50
Int. Paper 6s	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞	7
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	49	49	49	2
KANSAS C., F. S. & M. 6s	103	103	103	8
K. C., F. S. & M. 4s	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	1
Kan. City South. 5s	85	85	85	9
Kan. City Term. 4s	83	83	83	1
LACK. S'L 5s, '23	99½	99	99	8
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	105	104⅝	105	84
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	99½	99⅝	99½	16
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	92⅝	92½	92½	11
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	91	90⅝	90⅝	17
Lex. & East. 1st 5s	97	97	97	8
Liggett & Myers 5s	99⅞	99¼	99⅞	7
Long I. Ferry 4½s	90	90	90	1
L. I. deb 5s, tp. ctfs.	80	79⅞	80	13
Lorillard 5s	99	99	99	5
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	110¼	110¼	110¼	5
L. & Nash. un. 4s	91½	91¼	91¼	4
MAN. con. 4s, tax ex.	83	83	83	3
Mex. P. cv. 6s, Ser. C.	107½	107⅛	107⅛	1
Mich. Cent. 5½s	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	1
Mid. Steel col. tr. 5s	93½	93	93½	80
Mil. & N. ext. 4½s	97½	97½	97½	8
Minn. & St. Louis 1st and ref. 4s	49	48	49	6
Mil., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	88	87⅞	87⅞	6
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	55	55	55	6
M., K. & T. 1st 4s	68	68	68	7
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	40	37⅝	37⅝	10
M., K. & T. 2d 4s ctfs. of dep.	40	40	40	5
Mo., K. & T. 1st & ref. 4s	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	1
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w. i	59½	58⅝	59¼	291
Mo. Pac. con. 6s	100	100	100	8
Mo. Pacific 1st ref. 5s, '23, w. i	94½	94½	94½	2
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s tr. r.	55	55	55	1
M. & O., Mon. Div. 5s	93	93	93	1
Montana Power 5s	95⅝	95	95¼	5
NEW O. TERM. 4s	70	70	70	1
N. O., T. & M. 6s	96½	96½	96½	10
N. O., T. & M. inc. 5s	47½	45	45	30
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	105¼	104¼	104½	143
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	79	78⅛	79	20
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	4
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	92½	92	92¼	34
N. Y. C. eq. 4½s, '19	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	5
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	71	70⅞	71	2
N. Y. Conn. R.R. 4½s	94¼	94¼	94¼	1
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	5
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	104¼	104¼	104¼	5
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. 5s	102½	102½	102½	2
N.Y.,N.H.& H. cv. 6s	96	96	96	14
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	69⅝	67½	67½	5
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	80	75	80	2
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	26	24	24	64
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	56	54	54	15
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	94	93½	93⅝	43½
Niag. Falls Pow. 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	5
Northern Pacific 4s	87	86½	86½	12
Northern Pacific 3s	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	8
Nor. Pac. Term. 1st 6s	110	110	110	1
N. S. P. 1st & ref. 5s	93⅝	93¼	93¼	15
ORE. S. L. REF. 4s	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝	18
Ore. Short L. 1st 6s	103½	103½	103½	1
PAC. GAS & E. 5s	88	87⅞	88	8
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	97¼	96⅝	97¼	7
Penn. gtd. 4½s	99⅜	99⅛	99⅛	9
Penn. R. R. r. e. 4s	99½	99½	99½	6
Penn. con. 4½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	10
Penn. gen. 4½s	95⅝	94⅝	95⅝	5
Penn. gen. 4½s, tem	94⅞	94¼	94½	109
Penn. con. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Peo. Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	94½	94½	94½	3
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	90	88	88	50
Pere Marq. 1st 4s	71	71	71	1
Phila. Co. 5s, 1922	92	92	92	2
Public Service 5s	87⅛	87¼	87⅛	16
RY. ST. SPR., L.T. 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
Rdg.-Jer. Cent. col. 4s	91	91	91	1
Reading gen. 4s	90	89½	90	23
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	100¼	100¼	100¼	31
Rio. Gr. So. gtd. 4s	38	38	38	5
ST.L., I.M. & S. gen. 5s	98	98	98	2
St. L., I. M. & S. u. 4s	76	75⅝	76	4
St.L.&S.F. pr. lien 4s, A	62	61½	61½	118
St.L.&S.F. pr. lien 5s, B	78	77½	77½	20
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	65⅝	65	65	79
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	48	46	46	10
St. L. & M. Bdg. 5s	95½	95½	95½	5
St. L. S. W. 1st t. 5s	64½	64½	64½	2
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	1
St. L. S. W. 2d inc. 4s	57	57	57	2
St.P., M. & M., E.M. 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼	3
San A. & Ar. P. 4s	62½	62¼	62¼	1
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	60½	59	59¼	10
So. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s	99	99	99	1
So. Bell Tel. 5s	96⅝	96	96	8
So. Pac. conv. 5s	99	98	98¼	148½
So. Pac. conv. 4s	82	81⅝	81⅝	142
S. P. S. F. T 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	2
So. Pac. ref 4s	85½	85	85½	6
So. Pac. col. 4s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	1
So. Ry. 1st 5s	98	97⅞	97⅞	22
So. Ry. gen. 4s	66⅛	65⅝	65⅝	45
TENN. COP. CO 6s Sub. Rects f. p.	92	92	92	8
Texas Co. deb. 6s	103¼	102⅝	102⅝	20
Third Av. ref. 4s	66½	66	66	9
Third Av. adj. 5s	38½	36½	38	88
Tri-City 5s	97	97	97	1
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	92¼	91½	91½	85½
Union Pac. con. 4s	89¼	88½	89¼	18
Union Pac. ref. 4s	85	85	85	9
U. S. Rlty. & Imp. 4s	51	51	51	5
U. S. R. 5s, tr. ctfs.	86½	85½	86	226
U. S. Rubber 6s	101½	101¼	101½	11
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s	104	103⅝	104	13
U. S. Steel 5s	104⅝	104	104⅝	95
U. S. Steel 5s Reg.	104½	104	104½	4
Utah P. & L. 5s	89⅝	89½	89⅝	3
VA.-CAR. CH. 1st 5s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	2
Va.-Car. Ch. conv. 6s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	2
Va. Mid. gen. 5s	100	100	100	1
Va. I., C. & C. 5s	87	87	87	5
Va. Ry. 1st 5s	94	93¾	93¾	3
Va. Ry. & Power 5s	84	84	84	2
WABASH 1st 5s	100	99⅞	100	40
Wabash 2d 5s	92½	92½	92½	2
Wab., Deb. & Chi. 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	25
Western Electric 5s	100¼	100	100	9
Western Md. 4s	70	70	70	3
Western Pacific 5s	86½	86¼	86¼	5
West. Union Tel. 4s	91⅝	91½	91⅝	4
West Shore 4s	83	83	83	5
West Sh. 4s Reg.	82	81⅞	81⅞	8
W. Union Col tr. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	5
Wh. & L. E. con. 4s	76	76	76	1
Wilson & Co. 5s	101¼	100⅞	101¼	14
Total sales				$4,879,100

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 4s, registered	105	105	105	1
U. S. L. 3½s	100 3-50	100	100 1-50	2439
U. S. L. 3½s (small)	100 2-50	100	100	*244½
Am. For. Sec. 5s	96⅝	95	96	190
Anglo-French 5s	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	1413½
City of Bordeaux 6s	95⅝	95	95⅝	12
City of Lyons 6s	95⅝	94⅞	95⅛	81
City of Paris 6s	94¼	93⅝	94¼	125½
City of Marseilles 6s	95	95	95	15
City of Tokio 5s	80	79½	79½	13
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	99	98½	98½	4
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	96	95½	96	23
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	96½	95½	95½	83
French Gov. tp. 5½s	99⅛	98⅞	99	316
Japanese 4½s	86½	86½	86½	10
Jap. 4½s, Ger. sta.	80½	80½	80½	2
Jap. 4½s, 2d series, Ger. sta.	80	79½	80	13
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '14	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	5
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	3
U.K. of G.B.& I. 5s	98	97⅞	98	244
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918	99⅝	99⅝	99½	294
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	97	96⅝	97	122
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	99⅝	99⅛	99¼	434
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	96	95	95⅝	240
Total sales				$6,154,700

*In $100.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s, Nov., 1954	86	83½	86	8
4s, 1958	95	95	95	5
4s, 1959	95¼	94	94	1
4½s, Nov., 1957	103	102½	102⅜	16
4½s, Nov., 1917	100	100	100	2
4½s, 1963	102½	102½	102½	1
4½s, 1965	102⅝	102½	102½	51
4¼s, 1964	97⅞	97½	97⅞	36
4¼s, 1960	98	97⅞	97⅞	40
4¼s, 1966	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	1
Total sales				$161,000

STATE BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. State 4s, 1962	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1962	100⅛	100	100⅛	2
Total sales				$3,000
Grand total				$11,197,800

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	50,556	82,440	153,220	$12,000
Tuesday	53,651	59,840	126,440	42,000
Wednesday	Holiday			
Thursday	59,448	96,450	145,635	94,000
Friday	65,802	80,090	180,485	102,000
Saturday	27,425	87,316	104,580	82,000
Total	256,882	406,136	710,360	$332,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
19,450	*Aetna Expl.	5⅝	4¼	5⅛	+ ⅜
430	*Aetna E. pf.	35	30	35	+ 6
2,000	*Aetna C. of D	5	4¼	5	..
1,750	*Air Reduct.	90	84	90	+ 4½
2,200	Am. Int. Cor., ($50 paid)	57½	55	57	..
1,500	Am. Tin & T.	11-16	⅝	11-16	..
1,800	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., Ord. B.	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅝
3,450	*B'worth Jud.	70	56	70	+16
135	*Carbon Steel	104	103	104	..
1,600	*Car L. & P.	3	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
8,400	Carwen Steel	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
800	*Cent. Fdy	36½	35½	35½	− 1
800	*Cent. Fdy. pf	54½	53	53	− 3
100	Char. Iron Co. of Am. pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
7,850	Chevrolet Mot.	100	91	94	− 7
2,450	*City Serv., w.i.	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	− ½
13,500	C. Aero., com.	45	38½	41	+ 2
26,800	C. Aero., rts.	3	⅜	1¼	+ ⅜
675	*E. Anilin Ch.	5⅝	5½	5½	..
1,026	Emerson Phon.	6	5⅝	5⅞	..
900	Everett H., Inc	22¼	22½	22½	− ¼
325	Holly Sug. C.	46	44½	45	..
107	Holly S. C. pf.	101	100⅞	101	..
1,700	*Int. Tdg. Cor.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
3,000	*Int. T. C. pf.	1	1	1	..
3,050	*Lake T. Boat.	7⅝	7	7½	− ⅜
20	*Lukens Steel.	45	45	45	..
230	*L. S. 1st pf.	103½	102½	102½	..
400	Marlin A. v. t. ctfs	100	97½	100	− 4
46,500	*Maxim Mun.	2¼	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
400	*N. Y. Ship'g.	46	44½	46	− 1
2,900	N. A. P. & P.	5	4⅞	5	− ⅛
5,656	*Ohio Cities G., w. i	59½	57	57⅞	− 7½
1,065	S. & T. T. pf.	10¼	10	10¼	..
100	*St. J. Lead.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	..
2,000	*Steel A. Cp.	6⅝	6½	6⅝	..
14,000	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs	33	29½	30	− 3¼
8	*Todd Shipyds	84	84	84	− 1
16,500	Triangle F. v. t. ctfs	2	1⅝	1⅞	− ⅞
3,050	*Un. E. Aero.	3½	3	3¼	..
9,300	U. S. S'p Co.	4½	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
14,900	*United Mot's.	27¼	25	25	− 2
2,100	*U. S. Air. Cp	7½	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
300	*U. S. L. & H. Corp	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
800	Un. Zinc. Sm.	5	4⅝	5	− ⅛
2,300	World F. Cp. v. t. ctfs	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
25,000	*W.-M. A. Cp.	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅝
3,600	*Zinc Con. Co.	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	..

STANDARD OIL

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
9,400	Anglo-Am. Oil	19½	‡19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
10	Nor. Pipe L.	98	98	98	+ 1
80	St. Oil, (N.J.)	588	585	588	− 2
95	St. Oil, (N.Y.)	282	278	279	− 5
16	St. Oil, (Cal.)	261	259	259	− 1

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
15,300	*†Allen Oil	66	64	64	− 1
500	Atlan. Petrol.	6⅝	6½	6⅝	..
4,400	*†Am. V. Oil.	19	14	16	− 3
10,400	*Bar. O. & G.	2⅛	2	2	− ⅛
11,000	*Bos.-Wy. Oil, (a prospect)	19	17	17	− 4
1,225	†C. Mex. Oil, (a prospect)	53	49	50	− 2
12,500	*Cosden Oil & Gas ctfs.	13	12⅛	13	+ 1⅛
12,500	*Cosden & Co. (Oil R.) ctfs.	13	12⅛	13	+ ⅝
200	Cos. O.& G. pf.	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	..
8,860	Crosby Pet., (a prosp.)	59	53	55	− 8
22,700	*Cum. P.& R.	1	⅞	⅞	− 1-16
8,100	*Elk B. Pet.	10⅝	8⅝	10½	+ ⅝
19,500	*Elkland O. & G., (a pros.)	⅜	¼	⅜	+ ⅛
28,700	*Esmer. Oil C.	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16	− 1-16
9,200	*Federal Oil	5	4½	4½	− ½
1,900	*Int. Petrol.	13⅛	13	13	..
2,700	Ken. O., (a p.)	5-16	¼	¼	− 1-16
19,460	Keystone Con.	9⅝	9	9	− ⅝
250	*Kn.-Wy. O. pf.	9½	9½	9½	..
8,400	*Lost C. Oil.	1⅛	⅝	⅝	− 1-16
17,200	*Merritt Oil.	27½	24⅜	27½	+ 2
9,300	Met. Petrol.	1⅞	1½	1⅝	− 1-16
12,500	*†Midwest Oil.	80	77	80	+ 3
1,800	*†Midw. Oil pf.	99	95	98	+ 1
6,400	*Midwest Ref.	155	133	150	+15
1,500	*N.Y.-Ok. Oil.	⅝	11-16	11-16	..
1,000	*N.Y. Tex. Oil.	2	1¾	1¾	− ¼
15,500	*†Okla. Oil	7⅛	7	7⅛	..
10,000	Okla. P. & R.	10	9½	9⅝	− ⅛
26,000	*Okla. P. & R. rights	⅝	½	½	− ⅛
9,300	†Omar O.& G.	34	31	33	− 1
6,400	Osage-H. Oil.	8	7½	7⅝	− ⅜
800	Penn. Gas	½	½	½	..
5,550	*Penn.-W. Oil.	5½	5¼	5½	..
7,240	Penn.-K. Oil.	5½	5¼	5½	..
3,600	*Sap. O. & R.	10½	10	10¼	+ ⅛
25,800	Seq. O. & R.	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16	+ 1-16
1,850	*Sinc. G. C.	28	24	24½	− ½
11,300	*Un. W. Oil.	11-16	⅝	⅝	..
7,000	†Utah P. Co., (a pros.)	40	38	40	+ 1
8,550	*Victoria Oil, new stock	8⅛	7¼	7⅝	− ⅛
5,900	*West St. Pet.	1	1	1	..

MINING STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
14,600	Acme C. H.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
21,700	A.-Br. Col. M.	⅞	11-16	11-16	− 1-16
3,020	Alaska M. C.	⅝	⅝	⅝	− 1-16
3,100	*†Alas. St. C.	32	28	28	− 7
1,635	Ariz. B. Cop.	5½	5¼	5¼	− ¼
18,200	*†Atlanta	11	10	10	− ½
15,200	Big L. Cop.	2¼	2	2¼	..
100	Bing. Min.	13	13	13	+ ⅛
3,600	*Bisbee Cop., (a pros.)	⅜	¼	3-16	..
3,600	*†Booth	8	7	7	− 1
18,700	†Boston & M.	60	58	57	− 2
735	*Brad. Cop. M.	1	⅞	1	..
2,100	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	+ ¼
4,000	Butte Detroit.	¼	3-16	3-16	− 1-16
400	Butte-N. Y.	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
3,300	*†Caledonia	58	55	56	− 1
22,600	*Cal. & Jer.	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛	..
4,600	Canada Cop.	2⅛	2 1-16	2⅛	+ 1-16
12,500	†Cashboy	8	7½	8	..
3,130	*Coco R. M.	1 1-16	1	1 1-16	..
12,500	Con. Ariz. S.	2 1-16	2	2⅛	− 1-16
1,025	Con. Cop. M.	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	+ ¼
8,500	Cresson Con.	5½	5	5¼	+ ¼
2,500	*Con. H'stead	3-16	3-16	3-16	..
6,200	Crystal C. M.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	+ 1-16
55,925	*Emma Con.	1⅛	1	1	..
7,000	First Nat. C.	3½	2⅞	3⅜	+ ¼
100	*Globe D. C.	3-16	3-16	3-16	− 1-16
10,650	†Gold. Cons.	53	51	52	+ 1
6,500	*†Gold. Merg.	6	5½	6	..
2,000	*†Gt. Bend.	6	6	6	..
10,300	*G'monster M.	1 1-16	⅞	1	..
2,000	Harg. Mines.	12	10	11	− 1
8,525	Hecla Mining.	9⅛	8⅝	8 15-16	− 1-16
600	Hud. B.Z. Min.	1	1	1	− ⅛
2,750	*Iron Blos.	1 1-16	1	1 1-16	..
20,000	Ind. Lead	12	11½	12	..
2,600	Jim Butler	84	82	84	+ 1
23,800	*Jerome Verde (a pros.)	1 11-16	1½	1½	..
4,100	Josvig-Kenne. (a pros.)	⅝	..	⅝	+ 1-16
5,700	†Jumbo Ext.	33	31	32	− 1
15,600	*Jum. M. of N. M. (a pros.)	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅝
200	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
1,000	*Kewanas	14	14	14	..
5,800	Louis. Cons.	1⅛	1	1⅛	− ⅛
1,000	Lucky Girl	15	14	15	..
560	Magma Cop.	45½	43½	45½	− ½
2,025	*†M'matic Cp.	23	22	22	− 1
15,500	†Magnate C.	11-16	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
10,000	*†Marsh M.	16	14½	15	− 1
4,900	Mason Val.	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	− ¼
1,500	Mines of. Am.	26½	26½	26½	..
1,000	†McK.-Dar.	50	49	50	..
6,140	*Milford Cop.	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
6,000	Mogul Min.	62	58	60	..
12,000	*†Mohican Cp.	⅞	⅝	⅝	..
11,500	*†Mother Lode	27	26½	27	+ ½
2,400	*†Nan. Hanks Montana	1	⅞	1	..
7,500	*†Nat. Z.& L.	71	65	70	..
3,500	*†Nev. Rand (a pros.)	12	11	12	..
3,150	N. Y. Zinc				..
5,900	Nip. Mines	7 13-16	6⅞	7 11-16	− ⅜
20,900	*Ohio Cop. new w. i	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ 1-16
38,600	†Por. Cn. C.	39	38	38	− 1
200	*Ray Her. M.	4	3⅞	4	..
5,250	*†Rich. Cop.	58	54	56	..
12,200	†Rex Con. M.	27	25	26	+ 1
1,600	Red Warrior.	⅞	⅝	¾	− ⅛
400	Round Mtn.	35	35	35	..
6,800	†Roch. Mines.	52	51	51	− 1
6,300	†San Toy	16	14	15	..
2,350	*Santa R. Dev.	¼	3-16	¼	..
21,700	St. Nicholas.	24	18	21	− 1
145	Seneca Cop.	10½	10½	10½	..
6,000	Silver Kg. of Arizona	3-16	3-16	3-16	+ 1-16
1,370	*†Silver Pick.	11	10½	11	..
4,400	Stan. Sil.-Ld.	11-16	⅝	11-16	− 1-16
10,200	Stewart				..
1,900	Superior Cop.	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
9,200	*†Success Min.	38	36	37	..
250	*Ton. Belm't.	4⅛	4¼	4¼	− ¼
2,100	Ton. Exten.	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
90	Ton. Mining.	6¼	6⅛	6¼	− ⅛
1,100	Tri-Bullion.	¼	¼	¼	..
4,500	*†Troy-Ariz.	28	25	27	− 1
1,100	Un. Eastern.	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅜
4,250	Un. M. of Ar.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
2,300	United Cop.	13-16	¾	13-16	..
800	Unit. Magma.	15	15	15	..
300	Un. Verde Ex.	37½	37⅛	37⅛	− ½
4,200	*†U. S. Tung.	23	22	22	− 1
9,200	*†Utah N. M.	6¼	5⅛	5¼	− ½
30,500	*†Utica Mines	27	24	25	..
3,200	Verde Inspir.	72	68	70	− 3
3,100	†Wilbert Min.	20	16	16	− 4
3,400	†W. E. Con.	70	68	68	..
16,700	†Yering. M. C.	30	20	28	− 1

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$68,000	*B. & O. 5s, notes, (1 yr.)	99⅝	99	99⅝	+ ⅜
13,000	*B. & O. 5s, nts, (2 yrs.)	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	+ ⅛
10,000	Beth. Steel 5s	98⅝	98¼	98¼	..
5,000	Cos. & W. 6s.	96¼	96⅛	96¼	− 1⅝
8,000	Erie 5s	98¼	97⅞	98¼	..
19,000	N. Y. City 4½s, w. i	102½	102⅜	102⅜	− ⅜
33,000	*Russ. Govt. 6½s	89	82½	89	+ 5
100,000	*Russ. Govt. 5½s	78	71⅝	78	+ 6½
6,000	*Sou. Ry.	98¼	97⅞	98¼	+ ⅜

*Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. ‡Odd lot.

MONEY RATES

On Call.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
July 2	4½	3½	3½	4½
July 3	3½	3	3	3½
July 4	Holiday			
July 5	3½	2½	2½	3½
July 6	3½	2	2	3½
July 7	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Week's range—				
High	4½			4½
Low	2			3¼
Same week last year—				
High	4½			4
Low	3½			3¼
Year to date—				
High	6			6
Low	1½			1¾
Same period last year—				
High	3½			3
Low	1¾			1¾

On Time.

	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
July 2	4 @4½	4¼@4¾	4½@5
July 3	4 @4½	4 @4½	4½@5
July 4	Holiday		
July 5	4 @4¼	4 @4¼	4¼@4¾
July 6	4¼@4½	4½	4½@4¾
July 7	4¼@4½	4½	4½@4¾
Week's range—			
High	4½	4¾	5
Low	4	4	4½
Same week last year—			
High	3¾	3¾	4
Low	3½	3½	3½
Year to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days........3@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days........4@4¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days........4¾
4 to 6 months........5

Other Names.
4 to 6 months........5@5¼

DISCOUNT RATES FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Days. 15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*3½	†4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	3½	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3½	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	3½	4	4	4½
S. Francisco	3½	4	4	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	4
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	†3½	4	4
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	..
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	4	4
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3½
S. Francisco	5½	3½	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
July 2	Par	†10c	†15@5c	*10c
July 3	Par	†10c	†15@5c	*10c
July 4	Holiday			
July 5	Par	†10c	†15@5c	*10c
July 6	Par	†10c	†15@5c	*10c
July 7	Par	†15c	†15@5c	*10c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short. Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
July 2	3 @4	4¾	4 13-16	27f 18c
July 3	3 @4	4¾	4 13-16	27f 18c
July 4	3½@4	4¾	4 13-16	27f 18c
July 5	3½@4	4¾	4 13-16	27f 18c
July 6	3½@4	4¾	4 13-16	27f 18c
July 7	3½@4	4¾	4 13-16	27f 18c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British 4½%.	Rentes, Paris.
July 2	Holiday.	Holiday.	60f 25c
July 3	54⅞	94	60f 20c
July 4	54⅞	94	60f 25c
July 5	55⅛	94¼	60f 25c
July 6	55¼	94½	60f 25c
July 7	55¼	94½	60f 25c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
July 2	39½d	77⅞c
July 3	39½d	77⅞c
July 4	39⅞d	77⅞c
July 5	39⅞d	78⅛c
July 6	39 15-16d	78⅜c
July 7	39⅞d	78⅛c

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended July 7, 1917:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	609,590	232,407	Holiday
Tuesday	552,209	Holiday	228,101
Wednesday	Holiday	461,909	552,200
Thursday	607,762	558,642	348,920
Friday	566,164	478,400	376,831
Saturday	202,695	154,078	221,934
Total w'k	2,538,420	1,880,526	1,702,986
Year to date	103,813,676	87,038,974	64,742,232

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	$2,011,900	$1,980,000	Holiday
Tuesday	2,519,700	Holiday	$2,202,000
Wednesday	Holiday	3,473,000	2,489,000
Thursday	2,266,400	3,235,000	2,180,000
Friday	2,584,000	3,325,000	2,371,500
Saturday	1,815,800	2,049,500	1,195,000
Total w'k	$11,197,800	$14,062,500	$10,437,500
Year to date	520,135,650	556,948,450	412,378,200

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

STOCKS.

	July 7, '17.	July 8, '16.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	2,538,420	1,880,526	657,894

BONDS.

	July 7, '17.	July 8, '16.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	$4,879,100	$9,764,500	*$4,885,400
Government	6,154,700	3,955,000	2,199,700
State	3,000	19,000	*16,000
City	161,000	324,000	*163,000
Total all	$11,197,800	$14,062,500	*$2,864,700

*Decrease.

Partial Payment Bonds

Liberal return and a high degree of safety are the twin requisites which should govern investmentss made on the Partial Payment Plan.

In past years, high prices and low yield of many bonds have directed the attention of Partial Payment purchasers to the opportunities available in diversified, high-earning stocks.

War-tax conditions have resulted in the sacrifice of the best bonds, which are now selling on a plane where prices are low and the yield high.

Thousands of investors who are now purchasing standard securities for the first time are buying such time-tested bonds with a reasonable initial deposit and regular monthly payments—on the Partial Payment Plan.

Send for Booklet B-15—"Partial Payment Plan."

Members New York Stock Exchange
John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots
Main Office 61 Broadway New York

42d St. & Broadway
125th St. & Lenox Av.
59th St. & Mad. Av.
26 Court St., Bklyn.
105 West 82d Street
810 Broad St., Newark.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN., First Bridgeport National Bank Bldg.
NEW HAVEN, CONN., 902 Chapel Street.

Stocks
Bonds
Cotton
Grain

Josephthal & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange.
120 Broadway, New York
Phone Rector 5000
Private Wires to Principal Cities

Preferred Shares

protected by large equities and dependable earnings, meet the prevailing need for liberal income. Upon request will mail details of such an issue yielding 7%.

ASK FOR CIRCULAR L.D.

H. D. Robbins & Co.
Incorporated.
61 Broadway New York

Inheritance Tax

The Bank deposits of a non-resident are not taxable under the inheritance tax laws of New Jersey, and a Safe Deposit Box rented in the name of a non-resident is accessible to representatives of his estate without notice to or consent of the State.

MECHANICS' TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Only Trust Company in New Jersey That Clears Through the New York Clearing House.
19 WEST 8TH STREET, BAYONNE, N. J.
OPP. R. R. STATION.

STANDARD OIL

WE WILL BUY	WE WILL SELL
20 Atlantic Ref.	25 Buckeye P. L.
25 Northern P. L.	25 Galena Sig. Com.
25 Southern P. L.	50 Indiana P. L.
25 South Penn. Oil	50 Ohio Oil
50 S. O. of N. J.	50 Prairie P. L.
25 Vacuum Oil	25 S. O. of N. Y.

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Aetna Explosives 6s
Aetna Explosives Pfd.
Bought & Sold
Wheatley, Matchett & Co.
Incorporated
120 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 9717 Rector

Cities Service Issues
No. Texas Elec. Com.
Republic Motor Truck Com.
Private wires to Detroit, Kansas City, Louisville and other principal cities.
WARE & LELAND
Members { New York Stock Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
Telephones Rector 7160-67
61 Broadway, N. Y.

We Finance
Electric Light, Power and Street Railway enterprises with established records of earnings.
Electric Bond & Share Co.
(Paid-Up Capital and Surplus $21,000,000)
71 Broadway, New York.

New Orleans Gt. No. R. R.
1st 5s, 1955
A. E. FITKIN & CO.
141 Broadway, New York City.
Tel. Cort. 7305.

Cleveland Elect. Illum.
1st 5s, 1939
Trading Department.
John Nickerson, Jr.
61 Broadway, New York.
Telephone Rector 5418.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Agent; Custodian.
Pays Interest on Deposits

8%
Preferred Stock of corporation which should show net income after bond interest of 6 Times Preferred Dividend Requirement.
Ask for Circular & Giving Full Details.
Ussing, Poole & Simmons,
Incorporated.
5 Nassau St., New York.

FUNDAMENTAL CONDITIONS
Treated in readable form in The Annalist—every Monday. 10c. at all newspaper stands; $4.00 a year. Times Annex, New York.—Advt.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1827
PIERREPONT and CLINTON STREETS
ENTRANCES
Pierrepont St. and 300 Fulton St.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be credited to depositors July 1, 1917 (payable on and after July 20th) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
CHARTERED 1866
31 W. 34th St., bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
103d SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

A dividend has been declared of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum and will be credited depositors entitled thereto under the By-Laws, on July 1, 1917, on sums of $5 to $3,000, and payable on and after July 16th, 1917.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Mondays, 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

CHARLES ROHE, President
GEORGE T. CONNETT, Sec'y & Treas.
HERMAN F. DIETMANN, Asst. Treas.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, on July 1, 1917, at the rate of 4 % PER ANNUM on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000, payable on and after July 16, 1917.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1917.

Accounts can be opened by mail. Booklet, "Banking by Mail," sent free.

WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

23RD ST. N.E. COR. 6TH AVE.

138TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK
No. 20 Union Square

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending June 30, 1917, on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 16th, 1917. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, President.
H. ROCKWOOD BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.
FREDERIC C. MILLS, Cashier.
Open 10 to 3; Mon. 10 to 7; Sat. 10 to 12.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

German Savings Bank
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Cor. 4th Ave. and 14th St.
New York, June 4, 1917.

Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending June 30, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) Dollars, and will be payable on and after July 21, 1917.

Deposits made on or before July 10, 1917, will draw interest from July 1, 1917.

HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
114TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after July 16th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1917, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EDWIN A. LAHM, Assistant Secretary.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue
Dividend July 1st, 1917, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Secty.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1917, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after July 16, 1917.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1917.

H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

Dollar Savings Bank
2808 Third Avenue.
Interest credited July 1st, at the rate of
Three and One-Half Per Cent.
per annum, on accounts from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10th draw interest from July 1st.
GEORGE E. EDWARDS, President.
WM. M. KERN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, NEW York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 10 A. M., July 12, 1917, and then opened, for furnishing wooden motor mine yawls. Information upon application.

THE COMPTROLLER OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK
will sell at his office in the Municipal Building, on
Thursday, July 12, 1917, at 2 P. M.
$47,500,000—4½%
Gold Corporate Stock of the City of New York
Payable July 1, 1967,
—and—
$7,500,000—4½%
Gold Corporate Stock (15-Year Serial) of the City of New York
Maturing annually from July 1, 1918, to July 1, 1932, inclusive.
EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX,
And from all Taxation in the State of New York Except for State Purposes.

The latter class will be only sold in series. For example: A single bid for $15,000 is a proposal for 15 $1,000 items maturing from one to fifteen years. No bids will be accepted for separate maturities.

Separate Proposals must be made for each class.

The Greater New York Charter provides that bids may be made for as small an amount as $10 and in multiples of $10 for each maturity. No bid for Corporate Stock in the serial form can be accepted for less than $150.

Send bids for each class in separate sealed envelopes, enclosed in other envelopes addressed to the Comptroller. A deposit of Two Per Cent. of Par Value must accompany each Bid. Such deposit must be in money or certified check upon a New York State Bank or Trust Company, or any National Bank.

For fuller information see "City Record," published at Nos. 96 and 98 Reade street, New York, or consult any Bank or Trust Company. Send for descriptive circular to

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller, City of New York.
Municipal Building, New York.

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of Certificates of Interest issued by The Equitable Trust Company of New York in respect of FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS OF CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, AND FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE INDIANA, DECATUR AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Reorganization Committee has effected a settlement of the litigation against The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company and its stockholders upon the bonds above specified. The liability of the said stockholders was dependent upon a statute of the State of Ohio, which was repealed in November, 1903. As a consequence, such bonds of both issues, as were specifically guaranteed by The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company and issued before the date of such repeal, will receive on the settlement a larger amount than bonds not specifically guaranteed or bonds guaranteed but issued after said repeal. These latter bonds, however, are included in the settlement because of certain agreements made before the repeal of the statute, in which your Committee found some basis for the contention that these bonds, although issued subsequent to the repeal of the statute, carried a stockholder's liability.

Holders of Certificates of Interest representing FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS OF CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY bearing the following serial numbers, to wit, 1 to 1175 inclusive, 1476 to 2200 inclusive, and 2651 to 3560 inclusive,—will receive for each bond represented by said Certificates the sum of $272.50.

Holders of Certificates of Interest representing FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE INDIANA, DECATUR AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY bearing the serial numbers 1825 to 2757 inclusive, will receive for each bond represented by said Certificates the sum of $272.50.

Holders of Certificates of Interest representing bonds of either issue bearing serial numbers other than as above specified, will receive for each bond represented by said Certificates the sum of $47.50.

Payment will be made on and after the second day of July, 1917, at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Depositary, to the holders of Certificates of Interest, upon presentation and surrender of their Certificates, duly endorsed.

Dated, New York, July 2nd, 1917.

FREDERICK H. ECKER, Chairman;
J. AUGUSTUS BARNARD,
HENRY E. COOPER,
GEORGE K. JOHNSON,
H. F. WHITCOMB,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
L. EDMUND ZACHER,
Committee.

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT, Counsel.

F. B. MOWLE, Secretary,
28 Nassau Street,
New York City.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary,
37 Wall Street, New York City.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, for Contract 129, for the completion of the superstructure over the drainage chamber at Shaft 21 of the city tunnel of the Catskill aqueduct. The shaft is located at the corner of South and Clinton Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The building will be three stories high, about 48 feet by 42 feet by 89 feet, of the skeleton steel type, with brick walls and limestone and granite trimmings. The greater part of the steel framework is already in place.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

FIRST NATIONAL COPPER CO.

A dividend of 40 cents per share for the year ending July 1, 1917, has been declared payable August 15, 1917, to stock of record July 21, 1917.

WM. A. KERR, Treasurer.
New York, July 6, 1917.

127TH CASH DIVIDEND.
Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) in cash, payable September 1, 1917, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Monday, August 6th, 1917.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, June 27, 1917.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
Five Per Cent. Adjustment Mortgage Gold Bonds.

The semi-annual instalments of interest on Seaboard Air Line Railway Adjustment Bonds amounting to 2½% ($25.00) represented by Coupons Nos. 29 and 30 for $12.50 each, will be paid on and after August 1, 1917, at the office of Messrs. Blair & Co., No. 24 Broad Street, New York.

Seaboard Air Line Railway Co.
By D. C. PORTEOUS, Secretary.
New York, June 22, 1917.

The New York Central Railroad Co.
New York, June 13, 1917.

A Dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents ($1.25) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable August 1, 1917, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 9, 1917.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, June 27, 1917.

The Board of Directors of this Company have today declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on its Profit Sharing Preferred Stock A, payable on and after July 31, 1917, to holders of record of said stock at the close of business on July 10, 1917.

J. C. OTTESON, Assistant Treasurer.

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of one-half of one per cent. on the common stock of the Company, payable August 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 24, 1917.

R. P. SUMMERSON, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,
43 Exchange Place, New York,
MANAGERS,
CENTRAL SUGAR CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of CENTRAL SUGAR CORPORATION has declared a dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents ($1.75) per share, being at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum, on the outstanding preferred stock of the Corporation for the three months ending July 31, 1917, payable Wednesday, August 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Saturday, July 14, 1917.

T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
No. 25 Broad St., New York, June 14, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable July 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at 12:00 o'clock noon June 30, 1917. Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

NORTH BUTTE MINING COMPANY.
Dividend No. 43.

The Board of Directors of North Butte Mining Company have declared a dividend of Fifty cents (50c) per share on the 430,000 shares of outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable July 28th, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 12th, 1917. The stock transfer books will not be closed.

F. R. KENNEDY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., June 26, 1917.

ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.

New York, July 6, 1917.

The board of directors of the Elk Basin Petroleum Company at a meeting held this day declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2½% on the capital stock of the company, payable August 1, 1917, to stockholders of record July 14th, 1917.

P. PLUMMER, Sec'y.

The International Nickel Co.
Preferred Stock Dividend.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on the preferred stock has been declared this day, payable August 1st, 1917, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business July 16, 1917.

JAMES L. ASHLEY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
New York, July 2, 1917.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

SCHUYLER, CHADWICK & BURNHAM.

Whereas, the firm of Schuyler, Chadwick & Burnham, a limited co-partnership, consisting of Sidney S. Schuyler, John R. Chadwick and Charles L. Burnham, as general partners, and David Oakes, as special partner, has heretofore been carrying on business within the State of New York, and is about to dissolve and discontinue its said business; and

Whereas, all of the members of said firm are about to form a new limited co-partnership, and have consented that the new co-partnership may use the said firm name of Schuyler, Chadwick & Burnham;

Now, therefore, we, the undersigned, under and pursuant to the laws of the State of New York, do hereby certify as follows:

First: The name of the firm under which the said co-partnership is to be conducted is Schuyler, Chadwick & Burnham, and the county wherein the principal place of business is to be located is the County of New York, State of New York.

Second: The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said co-partnership is that of brokers and commission merchants, and dealers in stocks, bonds, notes, foreign and domestic exchange and other securities, gold and silver, and in breadstuffs, produce, grain, provisions, cotton, coal and petroleum.

Third: The names of the general and special partners interested in said partnership and business are the said Sidney S. Schuyler, residing at No. 792 Belvidere Avenue, Plainfield, New Jersey, and John R. Chadwick, residing in the Town of Great Neck, Long Island, New York; Walter B. Tuthill, residing in the Town of Quogue, Long Island, New York; Hugh H. Caterson, residing at No. 716 East 230th Street, in the City, County and State of New York; Charles J. Raleigh, residing at No. 316 President Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York, as general partners, and the said David Oakes, residing at No. 240 Belleville Avenue, in the Town of Bloomfield, State of New Jersey, and the said Charles L. Burnham, residing at No. 200 West 58th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, as special partners. That the above named general and special partners are all of full age.

Fourth: The amount of capital which the said David Oakes, one of the special partners, has contributed to the common stock of said co-partnership is One hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars.

Fifth: The amount of capital which the said Charles L. Burnham, the other of said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of said co-partnership is Fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars.

Sixth: The time at which said partnership is to begin is the fourth day of June, 1917, and the time at which said partnership is to end is the fourth day of June, 1922.

Dated, June 2d, 1917.

SIDNEY S. SCHUYLER,
JOHN R. CHADWICK,
WALTER B. TUTHILL,
HUGH H. CATERSON,
CHARLES J. RALEIGH,
DAVID OAKES,
CHARLES L. BURNHAM.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

On this 2d day of June, One thousand nine hundred and seventeen, before me personally appeared Sidney S. Schuyler, John R. Chadwick, Walter B. Tuthill, Hugh H. Caterson, Charles J. Raleigh, David Oakes, and Charles L. Burnham, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they duly severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

J. VAN DEVANTER CRISP,
Notary Public,
N. Y. County, No. 211.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW York, ss.:

Sidney S. Schuyler, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate. The sum of One hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars specified in the said certificate to have been contributed to the common stock of said partnership by David Oakes, one of the special partners, has been actually, and in good faith, paid in cash, and the sum of Fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars specified in said certificate to have been contributed to the common stock of said partnership by Charles L. Burnham, one of the special partners, has been actually, and in good faith, paid in cash. SIDNEY S. SCHUYLER.

Sworn to before me this 2d day of June, 1917.

J. VAN DEVANTER CRISP,
Notary Public,
N. Y. County, No. 211.

Wanted
Auto Sales Gum & Choc. 6s
Central Aguirre Sugar
Bucyrus Common
Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
N. Y. State Rys. Com. & Pfd.
Pettibone-Mulliken Stocks
Santa Cecilia Sugar Com.
Semet Solvay "Rights"
T. H. Symington Com.

For Sale
Cripple Cr. Cent. Ry. Com. & Pfd.
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Penn Seaboard Steel
Safety Car Heating & Lighting
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Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

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IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
GULF OIL CORPORATION
COSDEN & CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4880-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Atlantic Fruit Co. Com.
Chicago Lumber & Coal Com.
Cripple Creek Central R. R. Com.
Gulf, Mobile & Northern R. R. Com.
Gulf, Mobile & Northern R. R. Pfd.
Pacific Coast Co. 2nd Pfd.
Yukon Alaska Trust

E. BUNGE & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
44 Broad Street New York
Phones Broad 6961-2-3-4-5-6.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
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10 Nat. Secur. P. Lien 6s
200 N.Mex. & Ariz. L. Stk.
100 Springfield Body Pfd.

We Offer For Sale
100 Jones Brothers Tea
100 Kentucky Securities
100 S. S. Kresge
100 Man. Electrical Sup.
100 Ward Baking

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building. Phone 5354 Rector

Cities Service Pfd.
Elec. Bond & Share Pfd.
Nor. States Pr. Com., Pfd. & War.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
United Light & Rys. Com. & Pfd.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.
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61 Broadway. Tel. 3320 Rector

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Amer. Pow. & Lt. Co.
Amer. Lt. & Trac. Co.
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United Lt. & Rys. Co.
Western Power Co.

Lamarche & Coady
Phone 9970 Rector 14 Wall St.

Freeport Texas Sulphur
Indian Refining
Semet Solvay "Rights"
Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Adams Express 4s
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THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation July 7, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	80	90
Anac. & Pot. R., '49	5	Apr. & Dec.	95	98
Appalach. Pwr. 1st,'32	..	June & Dec.	78	82
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	90	95
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	58	65
B. Rouge El. 1st., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	90
Birm. R. & L. ext., '57	6	May & Nov.	96	99
Birm. Ry., L. & P., '54	4½	Apr. & Oct.	87	88½
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	102½	..
Do 1st & ref., '39	5	Jan. & July	102½	104
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	100¾	101½
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	99	101
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	87½	92
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	87	91
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	103	103¾
Carolina P. & L. 1st,'38	5	Feb. & Aug.	91	93
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	98
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	100	102
C. Buck. L. & N.Tr.,'21	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	98
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	89	93
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	..	94
Conn. Pr. 1st & con.,'63	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	99
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	95	98
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	95	98
Cons. Gas, (Balt.) '39	5	Jan. & July	101½	103
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	90	92
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	88	90
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	97
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st,'33	5	June & Dec.	100	100½
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	95	100
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	88	95
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	94½	96
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	100	102
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	99
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	89	92½
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	90	98
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Fed. Lt. & T. deb., '22	6	Mar. & Sep.	85	95
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	89
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	87	91
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	..	100
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	75
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	82	84
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	96	99
Hudson Co. Gas., '49	5	May & Nov.	100	102
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	56	57
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	73¼	74¼
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	91½	92½
Kan. C. L. & P. 1st,'44	5	Jan. & July	92	96
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	91½	95
Kan. City Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	90½	92
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	91	93
Knoxv. Trac. 1st, '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	104
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	99	100
Met. Ry. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	..
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	96	98½
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	69	70
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	87	90
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Nash.R.& L.1st con.,'53	5	Jan. & July	99	103
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st in.,'46	6	Jan. & July	96	99
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	102	104
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	102	105
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	75	77
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	68	73
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	100	102
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	101	102
Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	82	85
Norf. Ry. & L. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	96	99
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	80	86
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	92½	93½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	87	90
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con.,'28	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	89½	91
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	95	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	101	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	90
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	80	85
Poto. El. Pwr. 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	100	101
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	98½	100
Roch. Ry. & L. 1st, '54	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Roch. Ry. cons., '30	5	Apr. & Oct.	99½	100½
Rutland R. & L. 1st,'46	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	78
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L.,H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	94	..
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '84	6	Feb. & Aug.	87	88
San Diego Gas & E. deb., '22	6	June & Dec.	97	100
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	89	93
So. Cal. Edison gen.,'39	5	Jan. & July	93	95
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st,'58	5	Mar. & Sep.	97	99
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	85	91
Standard G. & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	90	94
Sup. W., L. & P.1st,'31	4	May & Dec.	75	85
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	92	98
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	84	86
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	96	98
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	81	81¾
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	85	90
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	97	99
Unit. R. & E. cons.,'49	5	Mar. & Sep.	80½	81
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	62	62½
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	97	99
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	95	98½
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar. & Sep.	82	83
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	100	102¼
Wash. R. & E. con.,'51	4	Jan. & July	78¼	78¾
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	97	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	92	97

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	100	101
Lima Locomotive, '39	6	May & Nov.	94	98
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	50	70
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	91	94
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	..	101

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 7, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	..	....	20	22
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	70	72
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	a4½	Q	July 2, 17	118	116
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	May 1, 17	48	49
Am. Light & Trac.	b5	Q	May 1, 17	317	319
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	110	111
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Mar 1, 17	66	69
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	88	90
Am. Public Utilities	½	..	July 1, 14	28	30
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	66	67
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	....	8	9
Do 1st pf.	..	..	....	77	80
Do participating pf.	..	..	....	23	25
Bat. Rouge El. cum.pf	3	S	Jun 1, 17	85	88
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1½	Q	Jun 30,17	100	104¼
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	90	95
Capital Traction	1½	Q	July 1, 17	80¾	81¼
Car. Power & Light	½	Q	May 1, 17	36½	38
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 17,17	99	101
C. Miss. V. El. cum.pf	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	..	72
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..		45	50
Cities Service	*½	M	Jun 1, 17	275	275½
Do pf.	½	M	Jun 1, 17	85	86
Colorado Power	½	Q	Apr 16,17	28	31
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 15,16	98	101
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	May 1, 17	48	50
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	76½	78
Conn, Power pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	93	96
Con. Trac. of N. J.	4	S	Jan 15,17	69	72
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	July 2, 17	57	60
Do pf.	3	S	July 2, 17	83	85
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	99½	100
Eliz. & Trenton	..	..	....	24	..
Do pf.	..	..		32	..
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Jun 15,17	104	108
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Jun 1, 17	131	134
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	....	11	13
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	43	47
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Mar 15,17	..	72½
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..		86	90
Hudson County Gas	4	S	J. & D.	126	132
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..		24½	27
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15,17	95	97½
International Traction	1	Q	Jun 30,17	..	50
Do 2d pf.	1	Q	Jun 30,17	..	52
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	29	35
Do pf.	$2.50	S	Apr 2, 17	59	64
Kan. City Railways	..	..	....	21	24
Do pf.	..	..		58	60
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	97	100
Mich. State Tel.	$1.50	Q	Jun 30,17	87	90
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	70	72½
Mobile Electric	1¾	Q	May 15,17	86	91
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 15,17	90	93
Nashville Ry. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	July 1, 17	70	75
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	Jan 1, 17	94	96
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Apr 14,17	170	180
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	....	11	15
Do pf.	3	S	J. & J.	55	60
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Apr 20,17	90	94
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 14,17	96	99
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Jun 1, 17	52	55
Nor. Texas Electric pf	3	S	Mar 1, 17	78	83
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Apr 15,17	56	57
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 15,17	88½	89½
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Apr 10,17	85	90
Pacific Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 17	90	95
Pine Bluff pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	97	100
Pug. Sd. T., L. & P.pf.	c75	Q	July 2, 17	69	72
Republic Ry. & Light.	1	Q	Apr 14,17	32	33
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 14,17	66	68
Riverside Traction	..	..		14	..
Do pf.	2½	S	Apr 1, 17	32	..
Southern Cal. Edison	1½	Q	May 15,17	85	88
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15,17	103	105
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	125	129
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 17	97½	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	....	10½	11
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 15,17	35	36
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	May 15,17	122	127
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	5¾	6½
Do pf.	..	..		29	31
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	May 1, 17	97	100
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	July 2, 17	38	42
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	69*	72
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	1	..	Apr 14,17	28¾	29½
United Utilities	..	..		23	26
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	94	98
Washington Gas	$1.20	Q	May 1, 14	72¾	73¼
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 17	68	74
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 17	79¾	80¼
Western Power	..	..		14	15
Do pf.	1.20	Q	Apr 15,17	55	57
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	May 15,17	30	35
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15,17	90	93
Wisconsin Edison	$3½	S	Dec 30, 16	46	50
Yadkin River Pwr. pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	99	100

*Ex dividend. a—Incl. 2% payable in com. stock. b—2½% payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 7, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	May 15,17	325	329
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20,16	57	59
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	70	72
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	85	86
Do pf.	1¾	Q	May 15,17	99½	101
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Apr 14,17	39½	41
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 14,17	88	91
Atlantic Refining	..	..	....	11	17
Do pf.	..	..		35	45
Atlas Powder	d5	Q	Jun 10,17	157	160
Automatic Elec.	1	Q	May 1, 17	39	44
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	July 4, 17	124	126
Barn. Bros. & S. 1st pf	1¾	Q	May 1, 17	88	91
Beatrice Creamery	2½	Q	May 10,17	225	..
Do pf.	1¾	Q	May 10,17	107	..
Borden's Cond. Milk	4	S	Feb 15,17	101¾	102
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 15,17	102	103
By Products Coke	8	A		163	167
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	S	Mar 30,17	94	96
Cardenas-Am. Sugar	..	..		15	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	80	90
Casein Co. of America	..	..		37	42
Celluloid	2	Q	Jun 30,17	180	183
Central Aguirre Sugar	b10	..	July 2, 17	170	173
Central Coal & Coke	..	..		60	65
Chi. Lumber & Coal	..	..		60	65
Childs	1½	Q	Jun 11,17	70	73
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 11,17	93	94¼
Crocker-Wheeler	g3	Q	Apr 15,17	100	102
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15,17	104	105
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	1.25	Q	Apr 16,17	175	180
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	May 1, 17	115	120
Federal Sugar	1½	Q	Jun 15,17	87	91
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 30,17	95	..
Goodyear Tire & Rub.	3	Q	Jun 1, 17	198	201
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	106	106½
Great Western	‡1½	Q	July 2, 17	360	375
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	115	118
Guantanamo Sugar	2½	Q	May 1, 17	58	61
Hercules Powder	m4	Q	Jun 25,17	247	252
Holland-St. L. Sugar	3	Q	Apr 15,17	14½	15½
Do pf.	7	A	Mar, 1917	9	10
Holly Sugar	..	..		44	47
Do pf.	1¾	Q	May 1, 17	100½	101
International Salt	x1½	Q	Jun 30,17	55	56
Int. Silver	..	..		50	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 2, 17	100	102
Kan. City Stock Yards	1½	Q	May 1, 17	90	94
Do pf.	1¼	Q	May 1, 17	80	84
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	May 31,17	68	72
Manati Sugar	2½	..	Dec 1, 16	116	120
Do pf.	y2¾	Q	July 2, 17	93	96
Matanzas-Am.	..	..		8	15
Do pf.	..	..		72	78
Mergenthaler Linotype	2½	Q	Jun 30,17	145	146½
Michigan Sugar	2	Q	Jun 1, 17	90	92
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 15,17	97	100
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	May 1, 17	148	150
Nat Candy	1½	..	Mar 14,17	30	30¾
Do 1st pf.	3½	..	Mar 14,17	104	105
Do 2d pf.	3½	..	Mar 14,17	87	90
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	July 2, 17	97	98
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Jun 11,17	310	312
New Niquero Sugar	..	..		170	..
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Jun 20,17	157	160
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 21,17	105	109
Nipe Bay Sugar	2	Q	Jul 14, 17	120	135
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Jul 16, 17	54¾	57
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 16, 17	82	85
Prestolite	..	..	....	135	140
Remington Typewriter	..	..	....	13¼	14
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	70	71
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	45	46
Royal Baking Powder	2	Q	Jun 30,17	140	145
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 30,17	100	100¾
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	2	Q	July 2, 17	77	78
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	....	20	24
Do pf.	..	..	....	63	67
Semet Solvay Co.	..	..	....	229	239
Shredded Wheat	1½	Q	Jun 30,17	..	130
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 30,17	94½	..
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	July 2, 17	212	218
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	37	40
U. S. Gypsum	..	..	....	32	34
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 30,17	94	95½
Warner Sugar	1¾	Q	Jun 15,17	100	110

*And 11% extra. ‡And 10% extra. b—Incl. 7½% extra. d—Incl. 3% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra. m—Incl. 2% extra. x—Incl. ¼% in favor of Red Cross. y—Incl. 1% in favor of Red Cross.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 7, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 2, 17	540	550
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 17	235	240
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 17	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	†6	S	July 2, 17	165	..
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	May 1, 17	390	420
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	July 2, 17	150	175
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	....	140	150
Bryant Park.	200,000	*4	S	July 1, 17	160	170
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	800,000	..	..	....	90	100
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 17	355	360
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	b4	Q	July 2, 17	285	288
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 2, 17	..	125
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	July 1, 17	388	392
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	2½	Q	July 2, 17	200	205
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 17	445	450
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	*3	Q	July 2, 17	215	..
Colonial	400,000	3	S	July 2, 17	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 17	325	350
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	July 2, 17	169	171
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	g4	Q	May 1, 17	315	322
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	70	75
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13,17	110	130
Fifth Av.	100,000	‡25	Q	July 2, 17	4500	4850
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	July 2, 17	200	225
First Nat.	10,000,000	¶10	Q	July 2, 17	995	1010
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,17	182	190
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	*4	S	Feb 1, 17	135	..
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 2, 17	375	390
G'mania, new	400,000	10	S	May, 1917	200	225
Gotham Nat.	200,000	b3	Q	July 2, 17	200	..
Greenwich	500,000	b5	Q	July 2, 17	320	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	a8	S	July 2, 17	690	700
Harriman N.	1,000,000	100	..	Jan 11,17	245	..
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 2, 17	500	515
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	b3½	Q	July 2, 17	218	224
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	c9½	Q	July 2, 17	975	1020
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 17	315	335
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	$4	S	July 2, 17	325	..
M. & Ful.Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	July 2, 17	245	255
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	b4	Q	May 8, 17	300	305
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	July 2, 17	250	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 17	275	295
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 2, 17	175	183
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 2, 17	375	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	July 2, 17	210	225
N.Y. (N.B.A)	2,000,000	8	S	July 2, 17	395	410
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	10	S	July 1, 17	400	..
N.Y. Prod.Ex	1,000,000	5	S	Apr 16,17	198	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 17	250	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,17	230	240
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	July 2, 17	440	465
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 2, 17	200	215
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	b4	Q	July 2, 17	450	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 2, 17	395	425
Sherman Nat	300,000	1½	Q	July 2, 17	120	130
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 2, 17	100	110
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 17	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,17	150	160
United States	200,000	10	S	July 1, 17	500	..
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	Q	July 1, 17	200	250
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 2, 17	200	250
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Jun 30,17	600	..

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 3% extra. ‡And 110 special div. ¶Incl. 5% of First Security Co. payable in Liberty Bonds. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—Incl. 1% in favor of Red Cross. c—Incl. 2% in favor of Red Cross. g—1% Red Cross div.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	a7	..	July 2, 17	442	446
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	2	Q	May 1, 17	160	167
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	July 2, 17	600	610
Central	5,000,000	6	Q	July 2, 17	780	785
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Jun 30,17	283	288
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	110	120
Empire	1,500,000	3	Q	Jun 30,17	290	300
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	b6	Q	Jun 30,17	360	362
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	4½	Q	May 1, 17	460	465
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	July 2, 17	210	215
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,17	245	255
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 2, 17	260	275
Guaranty	20,000,000	b6	Q	Jun 30,17	358	360
Do rights	....				63½	64
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 17	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3½	S	Jun 30,17	139	146
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	May 1, 17	640	660
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 2, 17	110	112
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,07	..	105
Manufact're.	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 2, 17	138	145
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	b7	Q	Jun 30,17	385	402
New York	3,000,000	b9	Q	Jun 30,17	595	605
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 11,17	925	950
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Jun 30,17	290	302
Q. Co. Jama.	600,000	..	..	....	70	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,17	350	355
Transatlantic	700,000	3	Q	July 2, 17	145	155
Union	2,000,000	*5	Q	July 2, 17	385	395
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 2, 17	..	1015
U.S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,17	420	..

*Incl. 1% extra. a—Incl. 2% in favor of Red Cross. b—Incl. 1% in favor of Red Cross.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	$5,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,17	123	128
Bd. & Mtg.G.	5,000,000	4	Q	May 15,17	245	255
City of N. Y.	583,000	2	..	July 1, 15	100	110
Commonw'lth	500,000	3	S	Jan 31,17	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	1.50	S	Jan 4, 17	352	356
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	Jan 8, 17	335	350
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	Jan 15,17	140	160
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	Jan 15,17	500	515
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	†12½	S	July 1, 17	835	855
Globe & Rut.	700,000	8	S	July 1, 17	700	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 2, 17	165	172
Home Fire	6,000,000	b12½	S	Jan 3, 17	465	475
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,17	126	132
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	94	99
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	b4	Q	July 2, 17	213	215
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	July 2, 17	85	92
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	*15	S	July 2, 17	360	375
No.River($25)	600,000	5	S	July 1, 17	160	175
Pacific	400,000	5	S	Jan 17,17	130	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,17	86	90
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	8	S	July 1, 17	90	110
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	May 1, 17	50	56

*5% extra. †Including 2½% extra. b—1% in favor of Red Cross paid July 2.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	23
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	55	65
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,17	155	170
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15,17	165	171
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	107	117
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	265	300
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	F.M.A.N	225	250
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	July 2, 17	135	150
2d Av. Ry.1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	2	7
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F.M.A.N	105	115

Aetna Explosives
Preferred
Aetna Explosives
6s, 1945
OFFERINGS WANTED
DUNHAM & Co
SPECIALISTS
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover

Oklahoma Producing and Refining Company
Stock—Rights
Bought—Sold—Quoted.
L. A. MATHEY & CO.
35 Broad St. Tel. 5376 Broad.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society

The Franklin Society announces its semi-annual cash dividend at the usual rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the society's
57th Consecutive Dividend
SECURITIES:—First Mortgages (in small amounts) on dwellings in New York City and vicinity—non-speculative.
Bank Department Supervision.
Even a dollar starts an account. Thousands of investors, large and small.
SIMPLE MAILING SYSTEM. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before July 16 earn from date opened. Begin now or write for Booklet A.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
For Home Building and Savings,
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK
4½ PER CENT

WE OFFER
25 Central Sugar Corp.
Pfd. at 90
10 Central Sugar Corp.
Com. at 25
BID WANTED
Wm. J. Gerety
35 Broad Street New York
Phone 2397 Broad

Aetna Explos. Pfd.
Cent. Aguirre Sugar
Carbon Steel
Eastern Steel
Indian Refining
C. C. Kerr & Co.
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Guaranteed First Mortgages and CERTIFICATES
5½%
Netting 5½%
First Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Bridge Plaza, No., L. I. City, N. Y.

Rate Decision Interpreted.
Holders of railroad stock will find this article in the current issue interesting. To acquaint you with The Financial World a copy containing this article, and an unusual subscription offer "B" is obtainable by writing to THE
FINANCIAL WORLD
Publication Office, 29 Broadway, New York

SOUTH PACIFIC COAST RAILWAY COMPANY

First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Gold Bonds, Due July 1, 1937.

NOTICE is hereby given that The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the Mortgage made by the South Pacific Coast Railway Company, dated July 1, 1887, will receive bids for the sale to the Sinking Fund under said Mortgage of so many of the bonds of said issue as fifty-five thousand, four hundred eighty-nine dollars and seventy-two cents, applicable to the purpose, will redeem at or under par and accrued interest, and that it will to the extent of said fifty-five thousand, four hundred eighty-nine dollars and seventy-two cents purchase and redeem such bonds as may be offered at or below the rate above stated, giving preference to the lowest bid received.

Bids should be presented before twelve o'clock noon on the 24th day of July, 1917, and should be enclosed in a sealed wrapper, directed as follows:

"Proposals to Sinking Fund of the South Pacific Coast Railway Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that ownership certificates in respect of accrued interest must accompany the bonds, and unless exemption is claimed the income tax must be withheld.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee,
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, July 2, 1917.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of WOOL EXCHANGE REALTY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 260 West Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, the 10th day of July, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

J. G. WYLIE, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that THE NYCON COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 5th day of July, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

[Seal.] C. N. VATT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the Broadway Property Corporation, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 28th day of June, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

[Seal.] C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that on June 14, 1917, W. FREELAND DALZELL, et al, filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of the steamtug Fred B. Dalzell, Jr., for any loss, damage or injury arising in or about February 20, 1917, while S. S. Joaquin Mumbru was in tow of the tug Fred B. Dalzell, Jr., in consequence of which persons are alleged to have sustained damage. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said steamtug Fred B. Dalzell, Jr., and pending freight as appraised, viz: $11,590, with lawful interest according to law; That all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 19th day of September, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.; And that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated, New York, June 15, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
BURLINGHAM, MONTGOMERY & BEECHER, Proctors for Petitioners.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

NOTICE IS GIVEN that ANTHONY O'BOYLE, Owner of the Barges LAKE GEORGE and GREAT LAKES, has filed his Petition for Limitation of Liability for any loss, damage, or injury caused by said vessels breaking away from Foot 41st Street, East River, on the 18th day of May, 1917. Stipulated value of said vessels and freight, Ten Thousand and Twenty-four ($10,024) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 242, United States Court and Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1917, or be defaulted.

Dated June 6th, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

To Holders of United Railways of St. Louis General Mortgage 4% Bonds, Due July 1, 1934.

Committees representing the City of St. Louis and United Railways Company are conferring and have partially agreed upon a plan of adjustment of the difficulties existing between the City and Company.

The proposed ordinance provides for a fixed valuation and a reduction in capitalization.

Upon request, the undersigned owning and representing a large amount of the above bonds, believing it imperative that the holders of the General Mortgage four per cent. bonds should be in position to take prompt and concerted action for the protection of their interests, have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interest of the holders of these bonds.

It is to the advantage of the bondholders to deposit promptly their bonds with the Committee, in order to participate in benefits to be gained by concerted action on the part of the large majority of the bonds.

We urgently request holders to deposit their bonds immediately, with January 1st, 1918, and subsequent coupons attached, with Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New York, and Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co., Baltimore, Depositaries, under an agreement dated July 9th, 1917, providing for such deposits. Transferrable certificates of deposit will be issued therefor.

The Committee will promptly pay any interest which may be received by it on the deposited bonds to the holders of the certificates of deposit representing the bonds, in respect whereof such payments of interest shall be made, deducting any income tax required to be withheld.

Copies of the Deposit Agreement may be obtained by application to either of the depositaries.

BRECKINRIDGE JONES, Chairman,
President Mississippi Valley Trust,
St. Louis.
DAVID R. FRANCIS, Jr.,
Francis, Bro. & Co., St. Louis.
ALLEN G. HOYT,
Vice President National City Co.,
New York.
A. H. S. POST,
President Mercantile Trust & Deposit Co.,
Baltimore, Md.

Opportunity

Efficient, active woodworking plant in Middle West for sale on quick terms. (This is no brokerage project.)

Opportunity

For manufacturer having contracts requiring immediate extension of factory facilities.

Opportunity

Offering nine trunk line railroads and the most favorable labor conditions in the country.

About 10 acres. New Sprinkler system. Four switches with 2,800 feet of track from nine railroads. Eleven dry kilns of over half million b. f. capacity. Main factory 75,000 square feet. Brick warehouses and sheds, 100,000 square feet. 1,000 h. p.

No responses noted except from persons of responsible rating in Mercantile Agencies

Address reply to
Room 1802—52 Vanderbilt Avenue,
New York City.

S. H. KRESS & CO.

The June sales of S. H. Kress & Co. were $1,343,251.00, an increase of $168,847.00, or 14 4-10% over 1916.

In the six months to June 30th the sales were $7,423,299.00, an increase of $918,031.00, or 14 1-10% over the corresponding period of 1916.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock a. m., July 17, 1917, for delivering boat anchors, asbestos and magnesia pipe covering materials, brooms and brushes, etc., calcium chloride, boat chains, grapnels, hardware, etc., nonelectric lighting apparatus, brass pipe, pumps, and rubber pump valves at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc. Apply for proposals to the supply officer, navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., or to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. SAMUEL McGOWAN, *Paymaster General of the Navy.* 6-30-17.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, for Contract 184, for placing a vitrified brick pavement in tar mastic in the Kensico aerator. The work is located near the Kensico reservoir, in the Town of Mt. Pleasant, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF

Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation has been duly called as provided in the By-Laws of the Corporation, pursuant to a written request signed by the President of the Corporation, and that such special meeting of the stockholders of Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of July, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon:

(1) A proposition to increase the number of shares which the Corporation may issue from 1,000,000 shares to 1,500,000 shares.

(2) A proposition to amend the Certificate of Incorporation so that it shall authorize the issue of 1,500,000 shares.

(3) A proposition to amend the Certificate of Incorporation by increasing the amount of the stated capital with which the Corporation shall carry on business from $5,000,000 to at least $7,500,000.

(4) A proposition to consent to, approve of and concur in the action of the Board of Directors of the Corporation in authorizing (subject to the consent, approval and concurrence of the stockholders of the Corporation) the execution and delivery of a Mortgage upon the property and franchises of the Corporation to Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, to secure an issue of $20,000,000, face amount, of Three Year First Lien Seven Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Notes of the Corporation, the form of such Mortgage to be such as shall be approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation, subject to changes and modifications which may thereafter be made therein by certain officers of the Corporation as authorized by the Board of Directors; such Notes, to be secured by such Mortgage to be dated August 1, 1917, to mature three years from date, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum and to have attached thereto respectively detachable Stock Option Warrants entitling the bearers thereof to purchase from the Corporation shares of its stock, at the rate of 25 shares for each $1,000, face amount, of Notes; at $45 a share, if purchased on or before August 1, 1918; at $47.50 a share, if purchased thereafter and on or before August 1, 1919; and at $50 a share, if purchased thereafter, and on or before February 1, 1920.

(5) A proposition to approve of and concur in the action of the Board of Directors in authorizing and directing (subject to the approval and concurrence of the stockholders of the Corporation) such issue of Notes to be offered for sale to the stockholders of the Corporation of record at the close of business on July 27, 1917, at 100 per cent. of the face amount thereof and accrued interest thereon, and to approve of and concur in the action of the Board of Directors in causing such sale of the Notes to be underwritten and the payment of compensation to the underwriters.

(6) A proposition to approve of and concur in the action of the Board of Directors in amending the By-Laws of the Corporation to provide for the creation of certain committees of the Board of Directors and the conferring of certain powers thereon.

(7) A proposition to approve of and concur in any and all action taken by the Board of Directors of the Corporation in connection with the issue of said Notes and of said Stock Option Warrants and the creation of said Mortgage.

To do all things necessary or proper in connection with the consideration of, and action upon any and all of said propositions, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The stock books of the Corporation, for the purpose of taking a record of the stockholders entitled to vote at said meeting, or any adjournment thereof, will be closed at the close of business July 10, 1917, and will be reopened at the commencement of business on July 25, 1917.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated, July 7, 1917.
(sgd.) H. F. SINCLAIR, President.
(sgd.) A. [illegible], Secretary.

EXPORTERS ANXIOUS OVER TRADE FUTURE

Wonder if Ban Will Be Placed on Sending Foodstuffs to Neutrals Outside Europe.

BUSINESS IS NOW LUCRATIVE

Total Exports of Breadstuffs to All the World in Eleven Months Reach $492,969,249.

While shippers here of domestic foodstuffs to the neutral countries of Europe are speculating as to the respective quantities of wheat and other grains they may be permitted to export under the system of licenses to be employed by the Exports Council in carrying out the provisions of the espionage and trading-with-the-enemy laws, keen interest and not a little anxiety exists among merchants doing an export business with neutrals in sections of the world other than Europe concerning the immediate future of this trade.

President Wilson's assurance that the espionage law does not contemplate a prohibition of exports, coupled with the statement that "the normal course of trade will be interfered with as little as possible," and only its abnormal course directed, while adding to the hopefulness of the situation, had not, it was said yesterday in produce export circles, removed the uncertainty prevailing over possible curtailments of foodstuff shipments to Central and South America, Cuba, West Indies, Hongkong, the Philippines, Africa, China, and elsewhere.

A large and lucrative business in wheat, flour, and corn especially, has been developed between the United States and the sections named above, this being particularly true since the start of the European war. Wheat and flour merchants in this city, although convinced that no suspicion attaches to shipments made to the countries mentioned in the sense that any part of such supplies reach Germany directly or indirectly, nevertheless expressed the fear that the Exports Council might, in making adequate provision for the Entente Allies and possibly some of the European neutrals, materially reduce the shipments of domestic foodstuffs now going to neutrals far distant from Europe.

Inquiries made at the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which is to receive applications for export licenses and possibly act on them, have brought out no authoritative statement as to what the policy of the Exports Council would be in the matter of shipments to Latin America, Asia, Oceania, and Africa. The best information available yesterday from an official connected with the local office was that it might be a fortnight before the licensing machinery could be put into operation at this port. No opinion was expressed at the bureau's offices relative to the attitude to be assumed by the Government toward foodstuff shipments to neutrals outside of Europe.

Europe the Largest Buyer.

Total exports from the United States of breadstuffs to all the world in the eleven months of the fiscal year ended June 30 reached $492,969,249, against $394,338,832 in the corresponding period of 1916. While the summarized statistics covering the eleven months of the fiscal year 1917, just made public, did not show the countries to which the cereals were sent, Europe was the largest buyer, the Entente Allies and neutrals vying in their purchases here.

Apart from Europe, however, figures prepared by the Department of Commerce reveal how largely other sections of the world depend for their rationing at this time upon the United States. Cuba, for instance, in the nine months ended with March, which is the last period classified by the Government showing exports by grand divisions and countries, took 766,222 barrels of wheat flour costing $5,941,355, which compared in the same period with 463,556 barrels of the same commodity valued at $2,978,313 shipped from the United States to the Netherlands. The strength of the Cuban market for wheat flour was shown from the fact that the island's purchases here in the nine-month period were only a little short of being one-half of America's exports to the United Kingdom.

Wheat flour exports to Central America and British Honduras, also in the nine-month period ended with March, aggregated 355,546 barrels, valued at $2,537,598, while the needs of the people of Haiti were represented by exports amounting to 104,247 barrels of flour worth $767,968. Other West Indian islands, including Bermuda, bought here in the period 487,427 barrels, having a value of $3,714,075.

Brazil a Good Customer.

Brazil proved a good customer as the period showed shipments of 223,644 barrels for which $1,801,884 were paid. Other countries in South America were rationed from here with flour in the period to the extent of 456,856 barrels manifested at $2,994,363. So-called "other countries" bought 785,331 barrels valued at $5,571,295, while in addition fair-sized quantities of American flour found its way to China, Hongkong, Japan, and the Philippines. Canada in the period under review, supplemented its own supplies of flour by taking 50,711 barrels from this country, the value of which was $321,781.

The Government's figures for the nine months disclose these shipments of wheat other than to Europe: Canada, 8,378,802 bushels, valued at $6,227,752; South America, 383,049 bushels, worth $579,783; Mexico, 47,351 bushels, valued at $68,570; Africa, 5,058 bushels, valued at $6,887, and "other countries" exclusive of Europe, 62,602 bushels, valued at $105,271.

Canada's reliance upon the United States for corn was shown in the nine months' exports to the dominion aggregating 12,127,305 bushels, valued at $11,849,969. This, compared with 18,529,899 bushels, worth $19,438,403, bought by Great Britain, America's biggest individual customer. Shipments elsewhere were as follows: Cuba, 2,169,984 bushels, valued at $2,089,891; Mexico, 1,809,704 bushels, valued at $1,871,411, and other countries, 2,156,347 bushels, returned at $2,272,829.

Miscellaneous shipments of foodstuffs without classification as to destination, included in the nine-month period, follow: Oats, totaling 65,270,482 bushels, for which $37,331,727 was paid; rye, 10,430,324 bushels, valued at $15,321,153; rice, 86,634,042 pounds, valued at $3,695,415; cereal table foods, $4,273,204; oatmeal, 56,921,411 pounds, valued at $2,189,959; corn meal, 296,660 barrels, worth $1,385,330, and mill feed shipments, aggregating 41,196 tons, valued at $1,469,113. Other breadstuffs exports recorded, but in lesser values, were: Rye flour, rice bran, dried grains and malt sprouts.

Other breadstuff shipments reported in the period, but not classified as to destination, were as follows: Barley, 12,312,476 bushels, valued at $12,783,701; bread and biscuit, 8,360,765 pounds, worth $727,980; buckwheat, 182,235 bushels, valued at $224,274, and 5,093 tons of bran and middlings, valued at $174,462.

It was hoped yesterday in well-informed produce exporting circles to convince the Government authorities that foodstuff shipments to all parts of the world, except Europe, should be allowed to continue without interruption after the licensing plan was made effective.

Handle $49,635,376,000 Securities.

An indication of the volume of securities handled by large Wall Street institutions is presented by figures just compiled by the Bankers Trust Company. These show that during the six months ended June 30 there were deposited and withdrawn from the bank's vaults securities and cash valued at $49,635,376,000.

ROCKEFELLER 78 YEARS OLD

Many Telegrams of Congratulation for His Birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, July 8.—John D. Rockefeller was 78 years old today, and the bright spot was the visit of James Quinn, his faithful valet, who has been called to the colors. Quinn came back to Pocantico Hills to congratulate Mr. Rockefeller and bid him good-bye. Mr. Rockefeller goes to Cleveland on Tuesday for the Summer.

Because his birthday fell on Sunday, it was lonely for Mr. Rockefeller. He would not play golf with his friends, and he could not go to church because all of his automobiles had been sent to Cleveland. He spent the day in reading the papers and in reflection.

This afternoon brought many telegrams of congratulation from all over the country, and Mr. Rockefeller read them with delight. When a reporter called at the Rockefeller home to see Mr. Rockefeller, he sent word out that he was well and happy on his birthday, but he would have to refuse an interview.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.
July 2	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.75⅝
July 3	4.75⅝	4.75½	4.75⅝
July 4	Holiday.		
July 5	4.75 7-16	4.75 7-16	4.75 7-16
July 6	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½
July 7	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½

	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
July 2	4.76½	4.76 7-16	4.76½
July 3	4.76½	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
July 4	Holiday.		
July 5	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
July 6	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
July 7	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	4.75¾	4.76½
Low	4.75½	4.76 7-16
Same week last year—		
High	4.75 13-16	4.76 7-16
Low	4.75¾	4.76 7-16
Year to date—		
High	4.7590	4.77
Low	4.75	4.7641¼
Same period last year—		
High	4.78	4.78⅞
Low	4.73¼	4.74½

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
July 2	5.75½	5.75¾	5.75¼	5.74½	5.74½	5.74½
July 3	5.75½	5.75¾	5.75¾	5.74½	5.74¾	5.74¾
July 4	Holiday.					
July 5	5.76½	5.79¼	5.79	5.75¼	5.78½	5.78
July 6	5.76	5.79½	5.76	5.75	5.78½	5.75
July 7	5.75½	5.75½	5.75½	5.74¼	5.74½	5.74¼

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	5.75½	5.74¼
Low	5.79¼	5.78½
Same week last year—		
High	5.90½	5.90¼
Low	5.91	5.90½
Year to date—		
High	5.68	5.67
Low	5.85¾	5.84⅝
Same period last year—		
High	5.82⅝	5.82
Low	6.08½	6.07¾

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
July 2	4.80½	4.79	41.18¾	41.25	7.24½	7.23½
July 3	4.77	4.75	41.12½	41.25	7.23½	7.22½
July 4	Holiday.					
July 5	4.76	4.74	41.12½	41.25	7.23½	7.22½
July 6	4.73	4.71	41.12½	41.25	7.26½	7.25
July 7	4.73¼	4.72	41.12½	41.25	7.25½	7.24½
Week's range—						
High	4.73	4.71	41.18¾	41.25	7.23½	7.22½
Low	4.80½	4.79	41.12½	41.25	7.26½	7.23½
Same week last year—						
High	5.29½	5.28½	41.43¾	41.56¼	6.38½	6.37¾
Low	5.30	5.29¼	41.37½	41.50	6.38½	6.37¾
Year to date—						
High	4.73	4.71	41.75	42.00	6.85¾	6.87¾
Low	5.16¼	5.15¾	40.18¾	40.25	7.86	7.85¼
Same period last year—						
High	5.15	5.14	45.18¾	45.81¼	6.21	6.20
Low	5.29½	5.29	41.12½	41.25	6.79	6.78

	Greece. Dem.	Cables.	Russia. Dem.	Cables.
July 2	19.80	19.90	21.80	21.90
July 3	19.80	19.90	21.65	21.75
July 4	Holiday.			
July 5	19.80	19.90	22.05	22.15
July 6	19.80	19.90	22.20	22.30
July 7	19.80	19.90	22.20	22.25
Week's range—				
High	19.80	19.90	22.20	22.30
Low	19.80	19.90	21.65	21.75
Year to date—				
High	20.05	20.05	30.20	29.95
Low	19.70	19.75	21.65	21.75

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cab's.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cab's.	Christiania. Dem.	Cab's.
July 2	28.90	29.10	30.40	30.60	29.25	29.50
July 3	28.90	29.10	30.40	30.60	29.25	29.50
July 4	Holiday					
July 5	28.90	29.10	30.40	30.60	29.25	29.50
July 6	28.95	29.20	30.50	30.75	29.25	29.55
July 7	28.95	29.15	30.60	30.80	29.25	29.55
Week's range—						
High	28.95	29.10	30.60	30.80	29.25	29.55
Low	28.90	29.10	30.40	30.60	29.25	29.50
Year to date—						
High	29.60	29.70	30.60	30.80	29.75	29.85
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cab's.	Peking. Dem.	Cab's.	Shanghai. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	60.40	60.50	97.75	97.875	91.75	91.875
Low	60.40	60.50	97.75	97.875	91.75	91.875
Year to date—						
High	60.40	60.50	97.75	97.875	91.75	91.875
Low	55.00	55.10	85.00	85.12½	80.00	80.12½

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem.	Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	50.12½	50.25
Year to date—						
High	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	51.12½	51.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25

	SPAIN. Dem.	Cab's.	JAPAN. Kobe. Dem.	Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	23.20	23.40	51.25	51.37½	51.25	51.87½
Low	23.10	23.35	51.25	51.37½	51.25	51.37½
Year to date—						
High	23.70	23.80	51.37½	52.00	51.87½	52.00
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.70	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Demand.	Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	44.25	44.87½	27.12½	27.25
Low	41.12½	41.25	26.87½	27.00
Year to date—				
High	44.75	44.87½	27.25	27.37½
Low	42.69	42.89	23.50	23.62½

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 2	2.05	2.01	1.88	1.82
July 3	Holiday.			
July 4	Holiday.			
July 5	2.10	2.09	1.90	1.84
July 6	2.20	2.10	1.96	1.91
July 7	2.10	2.07	1.94	1.91
Week's range	2.20	2.01	1.96	1.82

CORN.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 2	1.60½	1.58	1.50½	1.47½	1.10½	1.08⅝
July 3	Holiday.					
July 4	Holiday.					
July 5	1.62½	1.60	1.55⅝	1.49⅝	1.15½	1.09⅝
July 6	..	..	1.57⅝	1.54½	1.19½	1.14½
July 7	..	..	1.57⅛	1.55	1.18½	1.14⅛
W'k's re.	1.62½	1.58	1.57⅝	1.47⅝	1.19⅝	1.08⅝

OATS.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 2	66½	65½	55¾	54¾	57½	56⅛
July 3	Holiday.					
July 4	Holiday.					
July 5	68	66	56⅝	55¼	58½	56⅝
July 6	68	65⅝	56⅝	54⅝	58⅝	56⅝
July 7	66½	65⅝	55⅝	54⅝	57⅝	56
Week's range	68	65¼	56⅝	54⅝	58⅝	56

Provisions.

LARD.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 2	$21.27	$20.85	$21.55	$21.12
July 3	Holiday.			
July 4	Holiday.			
July 5	21.40	21.20	21.70	21.45
July 6	21.17	21.07	21.55	21.32
July 7	..	..	21.50	21.25
Week's range	21.40	20.85	21.70	21.12

RIBS.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 2	$21.67	$21.30	$21.80	$21.40
July 3	Holiday.			
July 4	Holiday.			
July 5	21.97	21.72	22.02	21.80
July 6	21.85	21.62	21.92	21.70
July 7	21.70	21.57	21.77	21.67
Week's range	21.97	21.30	22.02	21.40

PORK.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 2	..	..	$39.90	$39.20
July 3	Holiday.			
July 4	Holiday.			
July 5	$40.45	$40.15	40.30	39.95
July 6	40.10	40.10	40.15	39.80
July 7	..	..	39.82	39.80
Week's range	40.45	40.10	40.30	39.20

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Aug. High.	Aug. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
July 2	27.50	25.80	27.10	26.85	26.90	25.37
July 3	25.68	24.91	25.55	25.11	25.80	24.35
July 4	Holiday.					
July 5	25.17	24.75	24.95	24.70	24.69	24.20
July 6	26.45	24.90	..	..	26.00	24.43
July 7	26.80	26.30	26.30	26.17	26.06	25.72
W'k's re.	27.50	24.75	27.10	24.70	26.90	24.20

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.
July 2	27.08	25.51	27.15	25.63	27.32	25.82
July 3	25.45	24.50	25.49	24.63	25.71	24.80
July 4	Holiday.					
July 5	24.82	24.20	24.90	24.26	25.06	24.50
July 6	26.20	24.60	26.25	24.67	26.32	24.83
July 7	26.72	25.84	26.25	25.95	..	..
W'k's re.	27.08	24.20	27.15	24.26	27.32	24.50

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ACCOUNTS FINANCED Colonial & Co. 1123 Broadway.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

APPAREL.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' wearing apparel; quantity no object. Gruber, 448 Broadway. Canal 8670.

APPAREL.—Boston office open for representation, ladies' and children's apparel. Y 288 Times Annex.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at low-priced numbers; call between 2 and 5, 3 West 29th St., Room 603.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber, placing orders on coats and suits. 42 West 18th St., 3d floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at snappy plush and cloth coats. 24 West 25th St., 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at fall lines. Call all week. C. J., 10 W. 32d St.

COATS, Suits.—Prominent jobber looking at Fall samples. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS, Suits.—Jobber looking at snappy styles. 11 West 25th, third floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at coats all week. Room 8041, 27 West 24th.

CORDUROY.—Wanted, wide wale corduroy, all colors. Also black astrachan. Call with samples. W. S. Cloak Co., 121 W. 27th.

CORDUROY.—Will buy 10,000 yards white 36-inch narrow wale corduroy; spot cash. Spring 3719.

CORDUROY.—Open for 36-in. wide wale corduroy; cash. P. & K., 20 West 22d.

COTTONADES.—Can use 500 pieces Palmer, 9 ounces; 200 pieces Thorndike, 8 ounces; 100 pieces F. V. & A. Cable. Reply H. W., care of G. M. E., 11 West 19th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors on dresses, jobbers looking at silk dresses will place orders your own samples. 36 E. 31st St., 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall silk dresses. Orders given eleventh floor, 54 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on serge dresses. Fourth floor, 129 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Contractors for silk dresses for Fall. 18 West 27th St., tenth floor.

DRESSES.—Order given, snappy models, silk and serges. 44 East 32d, 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors for party dresses for Fall. 18 West 27th St., tenth floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors on serge dresses for Fall. 18 West 27th St., tenth floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall dresses; orders given. 25 West 27th St., Room 503.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall samples; stock orders. 5th floor, 39 W. 32d.

GEORGETTE, 11,000 yards; heavy quality. Feinburg Bros., 22 West 15th St.

MIXTURES.—Open for 100 pieces Rochester, style 1250. Rich-Hocbberg, 21 West 19th.

NIGHTGOWNS.—Manufacturer will purchase for cash 5,000 dozen women's muslin nightgowns, averaging in price $6 to $9 per dozen. A 321 Times Downtown.

POMPOM.—Will pay cash for Amethyst and Pekin pompom. Mad. Sq. 1540.

POPLIN.—Black and navy poplin; Whitman's 767 quality or similar; open for quantity. Greeley 2810.

POPLINS.—Wanted, black cotton and woolen poplins. M. Kananack, 129 West 27th St.

POPLIN.—Silk poplin wanted; will pay cash for all colors. Levin, 149 West 36th.

RARITAN 12.73 Beaver, 14.3 grade, and 1272-21 chinchilla; also Flagler or Mackay blue chinchilla. Gramercy 410.

READY-TO-WEAR. — Mr. Ehlich, Scranton Dry Goods, Scranton, Pa., open for immediate delivery. Ben. F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

SERGE.—Can use large quantities Whitman's No. 87 36-inch serge in black, navy, and brown. Reply H. W., care the G. M. E., 11 West 19th St.

SERGE.—Cleveland 7598, Amoskeag 7301, 7614, Rosenberg 1166, W. S. 838. Spring 1356.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—U. S. 235 and American 90610. Faragut 2616.

SILK AND SERGE.—Contractors with silk and serge samples call all day; orders given. 133 West 19th St., 5th floor.

SILK PLUSH.—Buckley & Cohen burella, style 372; quantity. Madison Square 1454.

SKIRTS.—Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. J. E. Meisel open for skirts; Miss M. Cohen, muslin, and Miss B. Vincent open for jobs in regular waists. Mr. H. R. Tyroler, general merchandise. Call 9 Monday. Ben. F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders on better grade skirts. Call with samples, Monday and Tuesday, 22 West 27th 7th floor. Use freight entrance.

STORM SERGES.—Hamilton's No. 75, 44 inches quality; cash. Farr. 2591.

SUITS.—Open to buy quantity of snappy model suits. Call Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

SUITS.—Looking at Fall suits all week. Moskin Bros., 140 5th Av.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits. 8th floor, 12 West 27th St.

TAFFETA.—Open for navy taffeta, 80 cents. Simon, 44 East 32d.

VOILE.—Open for black voile gray Sicilian and blue wide wale corduroy. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

WAISTS.—Jobber looking at crepe de chines and georgettes. Room 1,505, 38 W. 32d St.

WOOLEN, worsted, serge, job lots, cash for export. Write only, Hotel McAlpin, Room 952.

Offerings to Buyers

CAPES.—Job of marabou capes, close out at $24 per dozen; also job of ostrich boas. E. Eiseman & Co., 48 West 4th St.

CHARMEUSE, Liberty and Wash Satins, silk and wool and silk and cotton poplins. Cottonback Satins and Serges, Silk and Wool Tapestry Velours. Also a few lots of silk, etc., to close out. Kinstler & Co., 440 4th Av.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, 48 inches long, 72-inch sweep, serge lining, with belt all around and 8-inch mole collar, at $10. Call and see this wonder of this season. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th St.

COATS.—Kayser silk jersey sport coats on suits; all colors; immediate delivery. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—To close out sports, seashore, mountains, automobiles. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d St.

COATS.—Infants', children's Fall coats; close out, white, colors. Sternberg Bros., 35 W. 21st St.

COATS, Suits.—Silks and cloths; closing out; sacrifice. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS, suits.—Fall line ready, better kind; popular prices. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

CORDUROYS cheap, ⅝ white chinchillas, quilted linings, all colors, 28½c.; also merc. plushes. Greeley 4376.

COTTON GOODS.—Pink lining, percale seconds. Equitable Toy Mfg. Co., 413 Broadway.

COTTON PIECE GOODS exporters, jobbers attention; to close out quantities plain, printed novelties, also grosgrain khaki; greatly reduced prices; inspection invited. Fair View Mills, 44 East 23d St.

COTTON DRESSES in stock for immediate delivery at low prices. Belle Dress House, 130 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—On our racks for immediate delivery, early Fall serges, satins, also taffetas and crepes; new styles continually; special prices on quantity lots; large sizes at all times. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES, Suits. — We have in stock for immediate delivery navy taffeta dresses in jersey silk and pongee sport suits. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—One thousand dresses, consisting of taffetas, satin, and ponge, to close out at sacrifice prices. Ritz Carlton Co., Inc., 16 West 32d St.

DRESSES, silk, gingham, white, fancy voiles, immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—Plain and fancy voiles and other wash materials to close out. Waldorf Mfg. Co., 15 West 34th.

DRESSES.—Cotton dresses in stock for delivery. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas for immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—100 wash dresses to close out at a price. Simon, 44 East 32d.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses to close, $1.25 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Wash and taffeta dresses to sell cheap. Paragon, 130 W. 25th.

EMBROIDERIES.—Domestic, large stock; closing out at sacrifice. Meyer Barish, 545 Broadway.

GABERDINES. — Tricotines, Garfields and Chinchillas, F. & H., all shades. Farragut 2368.

JERSEYS.—Kaiser's silk, Ostend, all colors; linens, all colors; opening prices. Charles Goldman, Madison Square 7427.

JERSEY CLOTH.—Wool, in all shades; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 5000, Extension 41.

KHAKI.—200 pieces Sampson, 29 inches, 17¼c. Chelsea 9725.

MEN'S Palm Beach suits and others, also 36 and 56 inches natural cloth of same. Roxie Co., 23 East 26th.

MIDDIES.—500 doz. in silk, cotton, and smocks, for immediate delivery. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 446 Broadway.

PAJAMAS.—Mens' and boys' for immediate and future delivery. Beacon Pajamas Co. Inc. 43 W. 16th St. Chelsea 7665.

PIECE GOODS.—Long ends of wool and silks and cotton goods, to close out, cheap. Samuel Englander, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St.

PLUSHES, broad cloth, kerseys, serges and velours at a price. Chas. Prager Co., 48 W. 27th St. Telephone Farragut 3568.

PLUSH.—Rusch's 50, will sell at $3.50 net. Madison Square 7745.

POM POM.—Americans, all colors. Farragut 3355.

SERGE.—Quantity 52-inch half wool serge, large proportion navy, 37½ cents net spot cash. P. O. Box 21, Station A.

Offerings to Buyers

SKIRTS.—Good chance for buyers, jobs in skirts to close out. Albert Skirt Co., 110 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—Fancy silks and taffetas to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 30th.

SILK.—10 pieces A. S. Rosenthal's Jap; pretty patterns; cost $115, sell for less. Tel. 2795 Gramercy.

SUITS.—Sport stripe silk poplin suits, to close out, $3.75; also Spring and Automobile coats. Triangle Coat Co., 127 W. 26th.

SUITS.—Placing orders on suits from $15.00 up. Call all week, 12th floor. 37 W. 28th St.

SUITS.—Genuine Palm Beach Suits to close out. Sol Levine & Co., 12 West 27th St.

VELVET.—Salt's F-00 black silk-faced velvet, width 18 inches, 77½c; Salt's Wiltex black velvet, width 18 inches, 60c. R. Sadowsky, 1,872 Broadway.

WASH SATINS, meteors, georgettes, all colors, imme. del. Marks-Senner, 354 4 Av.

WASH SKIRTS.—500 doz. fancy and white to close, $5.50 doz. up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS to close out. Waldorf Mfg. Co., 15 West 34th St.

WASH SKIRTS. Queen Costume, 149 West 36th.

WOOLEN CLOTH.—Seven pieces, all wool, 30 ounces; worth $4 yard; will take $2.25. 11 Waverley Place, Room 28. Spring 4842.

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JOBBER, dept. store resident buyer, engage practical knit goods man, knowing manufacturers, production, yarns, and makeups; good asset for your dept.; will assist buying, selling, and otherwise. V 9 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, experienced salesman for Japanese silks; write full particulars; commission. T 103 Times.

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We have the Velveteens and Corduroys you've been looking for in the colors, grades and prices you have tried to find.

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OUR SPRING LINE FOR 1918 OF CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES IS NOW READY
ROSENGARTEN & KELLNER,
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EXCEPTIONAL VALUE 1,000 SKIRTS
consisting of wide wale corduroy, plaids and serges, $1.50; also 50 dozen washable shepherd check skirts, $6.00 doz.
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FLAGS American, Belgian, Italian, Russian, English, French, Japanese, Etc. All sizes, cotton and wool bunting.
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2,000 Wash Dresses to Close Out.
Alvin Waist & Dress Co., 132 W. 22nd St.

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WASH SKIRTS of every description to close out at a price. Our new Fall line on display now.
WIENER BROS.,
14-16 West 17th Street.

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Booth, Bregman & Sumberg, 129 W. 27th St.

WE ARE OFFERING SPRING SUITS AND COATS TO CLOSE OUT.
Simon Ginsburg & Bro., 16-18 W. 22d St.

SEE THE $10 WONDER PLUSH COATS AT ROTHSTEIN & NELSON'S, 129 W. 29th St.

Women's Bath Robes, $24.00 dozen up.
AB. & A. FRANKLIN,
151 West 26th Street.

OUR NEW FALL LINE.
COATS AND SUITS NOW READY.
Joseph Schwartz, 152 W. 25th St.

COATS, SUITS, IMMEDIATE DELIVERY M. B. KAUFMAN, 6 W. 32d

Silk Dresses $6.75 15.00 Annetta Waist & Dress Co., 109-111 West 27th St.

WASH DRESSES $1.50 $5.00 ROSEBUD MFG. CO. 37-43 W. 26th St.

BROADWAY BRAND, RIBBONS & VELVETS.
MAX FEIST, 52-54 W. 38TH ST.

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Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way,
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

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546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—L. G. Federman & Co.; L. G. Federman, silk dresses; 1,140 Broadway.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—The Fashion Shop; L. M. Jamsu, jobs silk dresses; 1,150 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE — Daniel Miller Co.; J. H. Spencer, domestics; Wm. Starkey, hosiery, gloves, sweaters; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, women's ready-to-wear; Gregorian.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quellmalz, cotton, piece goods; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; 354 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Butler's; Mr. O'Callaghan, floor covering; Mr. Garran, muslin underwear; 1,150 Broadway.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; A. C. Smith, infants', children's, juniors' coats, dresses, petticoats, basement; J. F. O'Brien, coats, suits, basement; 116 W. 32d.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; T. P. Watson, hosiery; 230 5th Av.

CHICAGO—T. Ascher Co.; F. W. Niemeyer, novelties; 320 5th Av.

CHICAGO—J. Rothschild & Co.; J. Rothschild, trimmings; Breslin.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss S. Larson, millinery; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Fair; W. O. Luthy, carpets, rugs, linoleums; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss L. A. Griffin, waists; 470 4th Av.; Gregorian.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; F. R. Tryon, ready-to-wear, furs; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. M. Simpson, women's suits; G. A. Wilson, furs, skirts; Miss E. Bergh, misses' apparel; 1,107 Broadway.

CINCINNATI — Reins & Meiss; H. Meiss, hosiery, underwear, sweaters; 114 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—Joseph Lazarus & Co.; L. Joseph, millinery, flowers, feathers; 640 B'way.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—L. Stix & Co.; E. F. Paddock, white goods, linens, laces, handkerchiefs; 377 Broadway.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—Koblegard Co.; R. E. Thorne, notions; 60 Worth.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The May Co.; Miss Burger, misses', children's coats, suits, dresses; Mr. Caspritious, furs; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Bailey Co.; J. E. Meisel, skirts; Miss M. Cohen, muslin underwear; Miss B. Vincent, waists; 72 Madison Av.

DALLAS, Tex.—Kinsella Hat Co.; W. J. Kinsella, hats; Collingwood.

DALLAS, Texas—Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; Mr. Bailey, representing; 395 Broadway.

DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Son; Miss E. Kelly, coats, suits, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 3 West 29th.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; E. C. Wiltsey, shoes; 303 5th Av.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; L. Neubrik, toys, china, traveling goods; 116 W. 32d.

DULUTH—Duluth Glass Block Store; R. G. Henderson, ready-to-wear, infants' wear, boys' clothing; 43 Leonard.

EASTON, Penn.—Bonton Co.; Mr. Schiff, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Dowling & Bunyan Co.; Miss A. Dowling, Miss E. McCormick, ladies' wear; Murray Hill.

HOUSTON, Texas—W. C. Munn Co.; C. Ries, coats, suits, waists; 1,150 B'way; Somerset.

INDIANAPOLIS—Hibben-Hollweg Co.; W. J. Ransdell, ready-to-wear, corsets, muslin underwear, ribbons, laces, jewelry, leather goods; 320 B'way; Cumberland.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Wasson Co.; Miss G. Livingston, women's suits; 1,140 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Wasson & Co.; F. R. Wolf, mdse. manager; Miss J. Vickery, coats; Miss A. Simon, dresses; 1,140 Broadway.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—D. Briscoe Co.; F. F. Dosser, silks, velvets, ribbons, notions, stationery; 72 Leonard.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Bullock's; C. S. Goshen, millinery; 95 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—Bon Ton; H. Citrin, coats, coats, waists, millinery; 351 4th Av.

LOS ANGELES—A. Fusenot Co.; Miss J. Bloom, art needlework; A. Bogart, jewelry; 470 4th Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Brownstein, Louis, Co.; L. A. Lewin, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 72 Leonard.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Carter Dry Goods Co.; V. M. Smith, linens, white goods, laces, ribbons, women's furnishing goods, hosiery; G. Krazeise, notions, fancy goods, stationery; 43 Leonard.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; C. W. Cramer, dress goods, silks, cloaks, suits, waists, corsets, muslin underwear; 404 4th Av.; Latham.

MINNEAPOLIS — Dayton Co.; N. Cohn, ready-to-wear; N. H. Dashiell, furn. goods, hosiery; Miss Bena, waists; 1,170 Broadway.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; R. W. Mallory, notions, fancy goods, ribbons, neckwear, umbrellas, suspenders; 43 Leonard.

MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; Miss K. B. Laubenheimer, millinery; 640 B'way.

MILWAUKEE—M. Heimann & Co.; J. C. Heimann, flowers, feathers; 581 B'way.

MOBILE, Ala.—D. R. Dunlap Mercantile Co.; J. P. Moreland, notions, laces, hosiery, ribbons; 350 Broadway.

NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; J. A. Streck, silks; 19 E. 26th; Flanders.

NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; L. Hoyem, linens, hdkfs.; 116 West 32d; Marlborough.

OAKLAND, Cal.—S. S. Kahn Co.; P. B. Manheim, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

OAKLAND, Cal.—Manheim & Mazor; P. B. Manheim, coats, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d.

OAKLAND, Cal.—Marymont & Upright; S. Upright, ready-to-wear; gen'l dry goods; 116 West 32d.

OGDEN, Utah—John Scowcroft & Sons Co.; J. Scowcroft, dry goods; A. Scowcroft, knit goods; 256 Church.

OMAHA, Neb.—Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Co.; J. F. Byrne, furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves; 43 Leonard.

PARIS, Texas—Crook-Record Co.; J. D. Crook, dry goods, notions, men's furnishing goods; 395 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; F. H. Lloyd, domestics; 43 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery Co.; C. F. Shedd, hosiery; 23 East 26th; Prince George.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; R. K. McQuiston, furn. goods, men's sweaters, knit goods; 43 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Pittsburgh Dry Goods Co.; C. W. Dickinson, hosiery, underwear, gloves; 43 Leonard.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; Miss J. Milne, art embroideries; 432 4th Av.; Park Avenue.

PORTLAND, Ore.—H. Liebes & Co.; D. Ossry, women's, misses' coats, suits, dresses; 303 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. Samuels & Bro.; B. H. Trinkel, women's, children's hosiery, underwear; D. Donig, men's hosiery, underwear, shirts, furnishing goods; 120 W. 32d.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Wasserman-Gattmann Co.; Miss Rushing, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; J. L. Richards, housefurn. goods; 50 Union Square.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Lester Levey & Co.; R. Schiller, suits; Room 1910, 15 East 26th.

SAN FRANCISCO—Raphael, Weil & Co.; J. A. Donnelly, hdkfs., leather goods; 15 East 26th; Latham.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Hale Bros.; W. D. Sayers, notions, fancy goods, rugs; F. A. Lyon, hosiery, corsets, underwear; 50 Union Square.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Heller, Klein & Co.; L. Klein, domestics, white, wash goods, linens; A. W. Brandt, dress goods, silks; 72 Leonard.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The Marston Co.; L. E. Guilford, silks, dress goods, velvets, linings; 220 5th Av.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Scranton D. G. Co.; H. D. Ehrlich, wash skirts, wash dresses, sport suits, children's dresses; 72 Madison Av.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Frederick & Nelson; J. D. Zahrt, dress goods, silks; 450 4th Av.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Culbertson-Grote-Rankin Co.; W. H. Gray, Miss Westervelt, coats, suits, dresses; 116 West 32d.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; C. B. Hitchcock, rugs; 230 5th Av.

ST. JOSEPH—Richardson D. G. Co.; L. D. Graham, knit goods, women's ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Tootle-Campbell Dry Goods Co.; C. F. Waller, white goods, embroideries, linens, laces; N. B. Deiterick, notions, ribbons; 60 Worth.

ST. LOUIS—Lindell D. G. Co.; L. Levy, women's garments; 404 4th Av.; Breslin.

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ST. LOUIS—Klein's; Miss M. E. Donnelly, juvenile wear; 404 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—M. Lipschitz & Co.; M. Lipschitz, furn. goods; Imperial.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss Gumbiner, dresses; 37 W. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; G. M. Barnes, ribbons; 621 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss L. Rubenstein, waists, petticoats, sweaters; 37 West 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss Falkenhaimer, mourning goods; 23 East 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Mrs. A. W. Nacke, costumes, dresses, sports, apparel; Waldorf.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Schwartz Importing Co.; A. E. Greenfield, sport skirts, waists; T. Weber, silk, cotton waists, skirts; 684 Broadway.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—G. Sommers & Co.; W. A. Buchanan, hosiery, underwear, bathing suits; 395 Broadway, Room 1505.

ST. PAUL, Minn. — Lindeke, Warner & Sons; G. G. Schulze, dress goods; H. F. Warner, knit underwear; 350 Broadway.

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TOLEDO, Ohio—W. L. Milner & Co.; Miss M. E. Le Hue, cotton waists; 116 W. 32d.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

WORCESTER, Mass.—W. P. Rowell & Son; W. P. Rowell, blankets, shirtings; York.

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Steamers Commonwealth and Priscilla
Afternoon and Evening Concerts

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West 129th St.	9:20	10:20	2:20
Yonkers	9:45	10:50	2:45
Bear Mountain	...	*12:30	*4:30
West Point	...	*1:00	*5:00
Cornwall	...	*1:25	5:25
Newburgh	*12:15	*1:45	5:45
Poughkeepsie	*1:10	*2:35	6:45
Kingston	2:10	...	7:45
Catskill	3:25	...	...
Hudson	3:40	...	...
Albany	6:10	...	...

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ROCKAWAY BEACH

Lvs. W. 129 St., 9:30 A.M.; Pier 1, N. R., 10:15 A.M.; ROCKAWAY, 5:15 P.M. Tel. Rector 372.

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Company's Office, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

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LOWER PRICES FOR BUILDING MATERIALS

Effort Being Made to Have Building Material Men Shade Their Quotations.

PRICE OF BRICK REDUCED

Old Style of Semi-Fireproof Construction Suggested During Shortage of Steel.

Further efforts to bring the cost of building down to investors' levels will feature the coming week, says The Dow Service Daily Building Reports today.

"Perhaps the most notable concession to builders is the drop in the price of both Hudson and Raritan common brick. The quotation that will rule this week will be $9.50 top, wholesale, dock, New York, for the best grades of Hudson brick, and from $9 to $9.50 per thousand on barge for run of Raritan brick. Raritan common brick on cars at yards at Sayerville have dropped to $10 a thousand.

"One week ago there were few indications of any retroaction in the building material market, but an expression by Cass Gilbert and other prominent architects that construction of the old-style, semi-fireproof type could proceed during the shortage of steel, struck responsive chords among the building material producers and there was a spontaneous movement toward testing the investment market on lower price levels for basic materials, like building stone, brick, cement, hollow tile and reinforced plaster, the newest type of construction, approved by the local building departments.

"Common brick manufacturing conditions are such as to warrant the $10 July base, but the promised reduction in the price of coal, the great shortage of brick barges and labor requiring prompt unloading, and the suggestion that if prices were lower building schedules for the second half of the year, would go ahead.

With Manhattan some $33,000,000 behind last year's building record material men felt that if it were possible to shade their quotations for the general weal of the building business they would be justified in doing so. Common brick, therefore, will be obtainable at prices ranging from $9.50 for the best grades of brick down to $8.75 for "off loads" this week.

"Throughout the market there are further indications of a stability of prices at present levels, such as Portland cement, lime, plaster, &c. In other departments there is a decided squeeze developing on prices. This is noticeable in linseed oil, especially. Futures are reported as low as $1.05. In the lumber department spruce lath is off 25 cents, and white ash has dropped $12 to $15.

"Portland cement activity is especially noticeable. Inquiries during June were far in excess of those of June of last year. Prices are even at present levels of $2.12, only 75 per cent. above the extreme low level two years ago, whereas steel has moved up 500 per cent. There is a large amount of concrete roadwork under way amounting in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania to approximately 10,500,000 square yards. This has been taking care of the dearth in building demand, but from now on the cement companies will be in a position to cater more to building, and some dealers are already looking for some recession in prices.

"The lumber department is, however, still tending toward higher prices. There is a change upward of $4 to varying levels in long leaf yellow pine wholesale prices on A and B heart rift, A and B flat. No. 1 common cherry is steadier but cypress shingles are up $1 on 6 by 20 inch size and No. 1 hearts are up $2. No. 2 chestnut is firmer. Eastern spruce slab lath is down 25 cents per thousand feet and is now ruling at $5.75 top, wholesale. First cypress is up $3. Pennsylvania hemlock is quoted at $20, representing a $2 gain; North Carolina pine, 4.4 edge under 12 inches, rough, is up $6. Clear white quartered oak, however, is easier.

"In the metal department only a rise or $1 in tin plates is noted. Wrought iron pipe is still without change, although the trade confidently expects a shift upward this week. Window and plate glass prices have not taken their expected upward leap yet, and because of the general tendency to lower quotations it is expected that the advance, if it does come, will not be as great as originally looked for.

"Builders have more reason to expect a general retroactive movement in all building materials today than they have had at any time since the price of materials began to rise. There is general confidence expressed that not only will there be one, but perhaps other cuts in fuel costs which will immediately affect commodity prices everywhere in the building material field, especially in the carton and carrier items which at present contribute as much toward the high cost of material as fuel. Within the last two weeks there has been a noticeable increase in the number of plans that had been placed aside indefinitely to come out for refiguring.

"It was pointed out that practically all the materials entering into construction in this market can be brought here independently of railroads by lighter, steamship or sailing vessels. These items include asphaltum, common and face brick, Portland and natural cement, vitrified tile, hollow tile, gypsum, lime crushed stone, structural steel, iron, wire, expanded metal, and wood lath, lead, paints, lumber, various roofing materials, sand, gravel, slate, and building stone.

"In many instances the building trades have not been in the habit of depending upon water routes to bring in these materials, but because of embargoes and higher freight rates in the last year or so these interests have been developing this line of communication, and with co-operation among towing lines important offsets in basic building commodities noted this week may be expected to develop into more important readjustments, so as to permit the vast quantity of construction now held up to proceed."

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COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 823, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Re New Brooklyn Turkish Bath Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Ansorge<Rosenberg & Neugass Co.
Amos<Newburger.
Burgheimer<Cobb.
Silverberg Import Co<Samstag & Hilder.
Taussig<Oppenheim.
Di Tullio<Boncaldo.
Sponagel<Sponagel.
Becker<Becker.
Finger<Public Service Realty Co.
CNY<Jacob.
Mirsky<Borden.
Schwager<Schwager.
Lynch<Mesa.
Mathews<Mathews.
Lee<Brown.
Lee<Hamilton.
Altersohn<Com'l Trav, &c.
Robinson<Burden.
Lynch<Mesa.
Gannon<Stewart.
Clandening<Clandening.
Mutual Life Ins Co<Morgenthau Rlty Co (5.)
Norris<Page.
Brand<Brand.
De Mant Tool & Mach Co<Nor East El Co.
Goodrich Transit Co<Nat'l City Bank.
Levine<Excelsior Clean & Dye Co.
Re Univ Tool & Die Works, Inc.
CNY<Learnard (2.)
Amer Wet Wash Ldry Co<Richter.
Re CNY.
Freess<Freess.
Scott<Fajaris.
Faraone<Hongkong Mercantile Co.
Broderick<De Mesa.
Hirsh<Diamond.
Wet Wash Prot Assn<Koronetzky.
McDonald<Mills.
Twelfth Ward Bank<Haines.
Rodiven<Einhorn.
Bernstein<Bernstein.
Kessler<Johnson.
Eltenson<Mitchell H Mark Realty Corp.
Bier<Bier.
Harris<Wohlthatter (2.)
Schulte<Hart.
Perell<Reinfeld.
Beard<Beard.
NY Life Ins & Tr Co.<Amelia Realty Co.
Stringer<Lambert.
Cunningham<Firth.
Comerma Co<Comerma
CNY<Keilsen.
De Boer<Krusius.
Freeth<Freeth.
Leslie<Kathodian Bronze Works.
Prayor<Prayor.
Superno Co<Elec Weld M Tecla & Co<Cornell
Netherland<Dunn.
Stambul<Gabel.
Roses<Kugler.
Duer<Arnold.
Davis<Ryan.
Oudin<Tracy.
Currier<Richardson (4)
Degner<Bauer.
Crow<Gibraltar Rlty.
Re Rosen.
Stern<Pechter.
NY Life Ins Co<Martin Co.
People<De Stephano.
Heller<Rowe.
Re NY Mortgage Co.
Dibblee<Englander.
Kaufman<Workin.
Halbe<Adams (2.)
MacArthur Bros Co<CNY.
Lentchner<Lentchner.
Resnicoff<Resnicoff.
Klingelhoffer<Malone.
Ludwig<Herman.
Etzkowitz<Jones.
Clark<same.
Szymalski<Szymalski.
Ostrie<Grossman.

PART II.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.—Excise calendar.
Sisson<Doscher.
Same<Jacobs.

PART III.—Recess.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—PART II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 504, at 10:30 A. M.
Estates of:
Olga L. G. Conkling.
Muriel L.R. Conkling.
Wills for probate:
Pauline Rosinsky.
John Keenan.
Joseph Weinstein.
Pancrazio Grassi.
Jacob Kammerer.
Jane O'Brien.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Levin<Jones & Heller
Roberts & Co<Cleverdon.
Lipowitz<Shapiro.
Albert<Waxman & Frankel.
Schwartz<Safety Hldg Co.
Morris<Marcy.
Kartoschinsky<Marinoff.
Louis Meyer Trading<Adelman.
Mostrow<Kantrowitz.
Ingber<Brachfeld.
Clarke<Ward Baking.
Haberman<J. Meyer Co.
Veseltier<J. Myer&Co.
Benton<Post.
Schwabel<Cornell.
Everards Breweries<Cavaliere.
Meyrowitz<Rehauser.
Deretchin<Zuckerberg.
Hershon<German Silk Co.
Weber & Heilbroner<Ramsey.
Toll<Eissing.
Ellison<Perlman.
Weiner<Weinberg.
Cushing<Elbright Co. of America.
Pomarici<Collins.
Fishman<Dugis.
Schwartz<Genk.
Kamber<Prince.
Messina<Circle Taxi Cab.
Van Pelt<King.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar. No day calendar.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Spodek<Epstein—Harry N. French.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Dreyer<Bockhaus—Ely Rosenberg. De Cordova<Isalli—John H. Rogan.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Mary E. Sanford<John S. Baker—Charles B. Van Vaten.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Pendleton, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, July 10.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Pendleton, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. Motions.
Estates of:
William Rowe.
Valentine Schmidt.
Sarah Eberle.
Guisseppo Russo.
Mark Franklin.
Nora Franklin.
Bernard Slavin.
Wills for probate:
Basil Fichter.
Josephine Ward.
Accountings:
John Kearns.
Solomon Molostowsky.
Adoption: Frances Schwartz by Thomas J. Scott and Frances A. Scott.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Storm<Hopewell Building Co.—Dominic L. O'Reilly.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Greenstein<Nevins.
Re La Tour.
Re Levine.
Rinaldo<Sumner Garage & Sales Co.
Re De Bold.
McCall<Miller.
Kurtzka<Palmer.
Wadler<Costa.
Same<Butcher.
Emmons Con Co<Gt So Bay Islands Co.
Wilson<Mitchell.
Rothman<Silovitz.
Sellers<McDonagle.
Dinger<Dinger.
Hutchinson<Mitchell.
Altschul<Rubens.
Imhaff<Meynaber.
Landes<Fried.
Stratton<Un Peach Orchards Corp.
Garbarino<Garbarino.
Polansky<Polansky.
Glickman<Glickman.
Gimbel Bros<Johnson.
Schmidt<Duncan.
Murphy<Rider.
Re Claremont Av, Queens, (Schleider.)
Re Addison Pl and Gosman Av, (Heiser Property Co.)
Kessler<Kessler.
Levingson<Weinstein.
Curry<Fox.
Coppola<Fiechter.
Hann<Seiner.
Cohen<Cohen.
Jacobs<Jacobs.
Murman<Murman.
National Ray Co<Raffaelo.
Re Abruzzo.
Maylew Co<Nunziato.
Schwartzman<Schwartman.
Re E 26 St, Canarsie Lane, (Nagele.)
Brenach<McQuade.
City Tax Lien Co<Murray.
Eaton<Eaton.
Peters<Smith.
Farino<B H RR.
Silverman<Silverman.
Re Drainage Ditch.
Eshelman<Eshelman.
Ryder<Ryder.
Poleman<Poleman.

PART II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.
Wills of:
Ida M Goodge,
Christian Bucheit,
Elizabeth Murtagh,
Esther Simon,
Charles A Blank,
Fred Thyson,
Marie E Lade,
D E Foustounis,
Otto A Greimer,
Richard F Reeves.
Accountings of:
Catherine Myers,
John Cunnion,
August Kreamer,
George Goodrich,
George C Blank,
Catherine Dowd,
John E Bullwinkel,
Joel Aronson,
Eliza Kenny.
Estate of:
Margaret McCullough.

County Court.

Criminal only.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

County Court.

Young, C. J.
Leone<Larchmont Water Co.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALFRED M. WOOLEY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 9th, 1917, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 66 West 36th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of tables, chairs, large ice boxes, etc.
HOWARD WOOLEY, Receiver.

WORTH CONSIDERATION.

The Automobile Exchange in The New York Times contains particulars of slightly used cars of all makes at bargain prices. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

PATRIOTIC ORATORS READY.

President of National Security League Says 300 Are Trained.

S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League, returned to the city yesterday from the Speakers' Training Camp and Conference held at Chautauqua, N. Y., last week under the auspices of the league.

"The training camp has been a fitting preliminary to the campaign to awaken and inform the people of the issues of the war," Mr. Menken said. "The objective was to explain to the speakers with the aid of experts not only these issues, but how modern war is fought, and also the industrial and economic forces which are its mainspring. We have spent six days going over these matters with 300 speakers, who have also had the benefit of learning how to best marshal their facts for forum presentation from teachers of oratory. Plans were adopted for a speaking campaign in each State in co-operation with State and local defense committees, educational and religious, labor, agricultural, commerce, and patriotic organizations.

"Twenty-five States were represented at the sessions. Twenty-three Governors officially designated representatives. The delegates from the State Councils of Defense have returned home to organize sub-bureaus on patriotic education. For the guidance of speakers an elaborate compendium of the related subjects will be issued. This work is now being collated under the direction of a committee of which Dr. Talcott Williams, Dean of the Columbia School of Journalism, is Chairman.

"Sessions of the Speakers' Training Camp were held twice daily throughout the week. These sessions were presided over by such persons as Professor Hart, Calvin W. Rice, Secretary of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Dr. Shailer Mathews, Dean of the Divinity School of Chicago University; Professor Solomon H. Clark, head of the Public Speaking Department of Chicago University; General George Trickett of Kansas, Dr. Richard D. Harlan of Washington, Mrs. Philip North Moore, President of the National Council of Women, and Professor Thomas F. Moran of Purdue University."

MOTHER SPURNS HER BOY.

Tells Court Man She Lives With Does Not Want Crippled Child.

"Jamsie," a four-year-old cripple, of whom the Children's Society has been taking care since June 21, was brought face to face with his mother in the Yorkville Court yesterday only to find that he was not wanted. The mother, who said her name was Agnes Byrne, known also as Agnes Bell, admitted to Officer Charles Tobin of the society that she had deliberately abandoned the boy, because the man, not her husband, with whom she was living in East Eighth Street, Brooklyn, did not want the child in the house.

"Jamsie" cried for his "mamma," and stretched his arms out to her, but the admissions made by the mother, who is only 24, caused the Children's Society to retain possession of the boy. Magistrate Doyle, before whom the mother was arraigned on a charge of abandonment, set the case down for hearing on Tuesday, and held her in $500 bail.

On the day the mother abandoned the boy he was found wandering in a store at Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue. The Children's Society took him, and had difficulty in finding the mother. She was discovered on Saturday at Coney Island by Officer Tobin.

When shown a photograph of "Jamsie" she at first denied that she was the mother of the boy, but finally admitted it, and told why she had abandoned him. She said the father of the boy had failed to provide for the support o fhis family.

Liquor Barred in Chihuahua.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, July 8.—By a decree, which became effective today, the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor of any kind in the State of Chihuahua is forbidden. The decree was issued under orders from President Carranza, and is considered a war measure in furtherance of the efforts to stamp out banditry and revolution.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the vote of and to due corporate action by the stockholders of the undersigned, Greene Consolidated Copper Company, a West Virginia Corporation, hereinafter called the Company, at the Annual and General Meeting of said Stockholders, duly held at its New York office in the City and State of New York on the 12th day of June, 1917, and agreeably to the statutes of the State of West Virginia, in such case made and provided, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will, were sold to the Greene Cananea Copper Company, a Minnesota corporation, hereinafter called the Greene Cananea Company, at the price and consideration and upon the terms and conditions specified in a certain proposition and offer, dated May 23rd, 1917, made by the Greene Cananea Company to and accepted by the Company pursuant to due authority and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said General and Annual Meeting, subject, however, to the express condition that upon not less than three weeks' notice, to be given by publication in at least three daily newspapers printed and published in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and in one daily newspaper printed and published in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, the Executive officers of the Company shall forthwith offer all said property and assets, as an entirety, for sale, for cash, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder therefor, and upon the further express condition that if at said auction no higher or better bid or offer for said property and assets is made or received, then, and in such event, the said proposition of the Greene Cananea Company and the sale of said property and assets to it made by the Company pursuant to the authorization and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said meeting shall be binding and final and be forthwith consummated.

Notice is further hereby given that, pursuant to said vote and action of the stockholders of the Company at said Stockholders' Meeting, and in compliance with but subject to the aforesaid conditions of such sale as imposed by said stockholders at said meeting, the undersigned, L. D. Ricketts, as President, and J. W. Allen, as Treasurer, of the Company, will offer for sale, at public auction, on the 11th day of July, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the front steps of the United States Post Office Building, in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, to the highest and best bidder, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will.

The said property and assets will be sold as an entirety and for cash only, and the person or persons or corporation or corporations to whom said property and assets may be sold shall and will be required to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the time of such sale, in cash or by certified check or cashier's check, ten percentum of the price at which said property and assets are sold to the successful bidder or bidders, and the balance of said purchase price shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Company upon the execution and delivery of good and sufficient instruments of transfer and conveyance.

No bid will be received by the undersigned from any person or corporation offering to bid for said property and assets, as an entirety, unless such person or corporation so offering to bid shall have first deposited with the Treasurer of the Company, as a pledge that he or it will make good his or its bid in case of acceptance, the sum of $2,000,000.00 in cash or certified check or cashier's check.

The undersigned expressly reserve the right to resell said property and assets at public sale, upon like publication, in case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his or its bid, upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price. Upon the failure of any purchaser to make good his or its bid upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price as required in the consummation of his or its purchase, then the moneys, if any, paid by such bidder or purchaser, or the amount deposited with the undersigned by any bidder or purchaser bidding for the property and assets as a whole, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the payment of any expense of resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property and assets shall be sold at a less price upon resale, and as and for liquidated damages in the premises.

Such sale shall and will be made without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, and the undersigned reserve the right to reject any bid or bids and may adjourn or postpone such sale, and may, without further notice or advertisement, proceed with the sale on any date to which the same may have been adjourned or postponed.

This notice is given and published by order of the Stockholders and of the Board of Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company.

Dated June 18th, 1917.
L. D. RICKETTS, President.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.
Room 2077, No. 42 Broadway, New York City, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24670.—In Bankruptcy.—THE LEADER NOTION & JEWELRY CO., INC., Bankrupt.

The Leader Notion & Jewelry Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on June 18th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on July 19th, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,855.

Notice is hereby given that SAMUEL BALLIN and NATHAN GREENBERG, individually, and as copartners, trading as Ballin & Greenberg and as Harlem Bargain House, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 8th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern Ditrict of New York.—No. 24638.—In Bankruptcy.—WONDER CLOAK & SUIT CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Wonder Cloak & Suit Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on July 2nd, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on July 19th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23960.—In Bankruptcy.—EDWARD SIEBER, Bankrupt.

Edward Sieber was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 11, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on July 20, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 24,770.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. of N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM C. CROSBY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on July 5, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Room 1305, Woolworth Bldg., New York, July 19, 1917, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 9, 1917.

NO. 24,600.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. of N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—AARON A. JACOBUS, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on June 5, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Room 1305 Woolworth Bldg., New York City, July 19, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
July 9, 1917. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24753.—In Bankruptcy.—DAVID HIRSCH, Bankrupt.

David Hirsch was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 30th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on July 19th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24599.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL HASSIN, Bankrupt.

Samuel Hassin was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 28th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on July 19th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24752.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM M. BUTLER, Bankrupt.

William M. Butler was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 30, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on July 20, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

No. 24,766.—U. S. DIST. COURT, So. Dist. of N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—GIOVANNI B. INFANTINO, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on July 5, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Room 1305 Woolworth Bldg., New York City, July 19, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
July 9, 1917. Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 24535.

Notice is hereby given that MAX SILVER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 8th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 24632.

Notice is hereby given that MAISIE C. STERN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 8th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 23419.

Notice is hereby given that FREDERICK A. HORSEY, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 8th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 24,500.

Notice is hereby given that HERRMAN HARRIS, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 8th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 24,290.

Notice is hereby given that HARRY LIEBMAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 8, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 23,259.

Notice is hereby given that EDWARD J. SCULLY, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 8th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JOSEPH TOCH, alleged bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 9, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,020 Amsterdam Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' furnishings, hosiery, underwear, dresses, dry goods, fixtures, etc.
MORTIMER S. BROWN, Receiver.
LEONARD BRONNER, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of POPE BROS. & CHEPPU CO., LTD., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 9, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1 Wall St. and immediately thereafter at 10 Wall St., Rooms 211 and 212, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, typewriter, safe, carpets, fixtures, etc.
HENRY B. WOODS, Receiver.
BLAU, HALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Western District of New York.—THE PINTSCH COMPRESSING COMPANY, Plaintiff, against BUFFALO GAS COMPANY, Defendant.—In Equity.—No 141B.—Consolidated Cause.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the District Court of the United States for the Western District of New York on April 11, 1916, and a supplemental decree amendatory thereof, dated May 24, 1917, entered nunc pro tunc as of said April 11, 1916, in a certain consolidated cause in equity pending in said Court, I, Adolph Rebadow, duly appointed by said decree, Special Master for the purpose, among others, of making sale of the real and personal property therein directed to be sold, shall offer for sale, at public auction to the highest bidder, under the terms and conditions provided in said decree, and in said supplemental decree, in the westerly vestibule of the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, and in the Western District of New York, that being the Court House in said County of Erie, New York, on the 16th day of July, 1917, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon on that day, the following real and personal property, both in the eleven separate lots, respectively, hereinafter designated, and as an entirety:

LOT ONE: Two thousand and forty-five (2,045) bonds of the par value of One thousand dollars ($1,000) each, executed by the People's Gas Light & Coke Company of Buffalo.

LOT TWO: Twenty-seven thousand and twenty-four (27,024) shares of the capital stock of said People's Gas Light & Coke Company of Buffalo.

LOT THREE: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the south line of Elk Street with the east line of Katherine Street; thence easterly along said line of Elk Street, Two hundred sixty-eight (268) feet more or less to the west line of Fitzgerald Street; thence southerly along said line of Fitzgerald Street Eight hundred three (803) feet more or less to the north line of Mackinaw Street; thence westerly along said line of Mackinaw Street Two hundred sixty-eight (268) feet more or less to said east line of Katherine Street; thence northerly along said line of Katherine Street, Eight hundred three (803) feet more or less to the south line of Elk Street at the place of beginning.

LOT FOUR: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New York, being part of Outer Lot 16 and of Lot number 2 of the South Village of Black Rock, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northwest line of Genesee Street, distant forty (40) feet southwesterly from its intersection with the southwest line of Fourth Street; thence northwesterly parallel with Fourth Street, one hundred thirty (130) feet; thence northeasterly parallel with Genesee Street forty (40) feet to the southwest line of Fourth Street; thence northwesterly along said line of Fourth Street, two hundred eighty-two (282) feet to the southeast corner of lands conveyed by Buffalo Gas Light Company to James H. Lee and others by deed dated October 7th, 1890, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 593 of Deeds at page 266; thence southwesterly parallel to Wilkeson Slip and along the southeast line of lands so conveyed as aforesaid Two hundred (200) feet more or less to the northeast line of Third Street; thence southeasterly along said line of Third Street One hundred forty-nine (149) feet more or less to the southeast corner on said street of lands conveyed by James H. Lee and others to Buffalo Gas Light Company by deed dated October 7th, 1890, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 593 of deeds at page 262; thence northeasterly at right angles with Third Street One hundred (100) feet; thence southeasterly parallel with Fourth Street One hundred twenty-seven (127) feet more or less to the northwest line of a parcel of land conveyed by Buffalo Gas Light Company to John G. Haentges by deed dated September 15th, 1892, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 709 of deeds at page 366; thence northeasterly along the northwest line of last mentioned parcel of land, twenty-four (24) feet to the northeast line thereof; thence southeasterly parallel with Fourth Street, Six (6) feet to the northwest corner of a triangular parcel of land conveyed by John G. Haentges to Buffalo Gas Light Company by deed dated September 15th, 1892, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 709 of deeds at page 358; thence southeasterly along the southwest line of last described triangular parcel, Eighty-four (84) feet more or less to the north line of Church Street; thence easterly along said line of Church Street, Forty-nine (49) feet more or less to its intersection with the northwest line of Genesee Street; thence northeasterly along said line of Genesee Street, six and seventy-five hundredths (6.75) feet more or less to the point of beginning.

LOT FIVE: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New York, being part of Outer Lot 16 and of Lot number 2 of the South Village of Black Rock, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the northwest line of Genesee Street and the northeast line of Fourth Street; thence northwesterly along said line of Fourth Street, Five hundred seventy-five (575) feet more or less to the southeast line of an alley extending along the southeast line of Wilkeson Slip from Fourth Street to Jackson Street; thence northeasterly along said line of said alley, Three hundred seventy (370) feet more or less to the southwest line of Jackson Street, thence southeasterly along said line of Jackson Street, Two hundred forty (240) feet more or less to an angle in said line of Jackson Street; thence southeasterly continuing along the southwest line of Jackson Street, Four hundred fifteen (415) feet to its intersection with the northwest line of Genesee Street; thence southwesterly along said line of Genesee Street, Two hundred eighty-two (282) feet more or less to the point of beginning.

LOT SIX: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New York, being parts of Lots 33 and 34, according to the Appollos Stevens survey of Great Lots 104, 105, 106 and 107, made in August, 1811, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the west line of Niagara Street and the north line of Forest Avenue; thence northerly along said line of Niagara Street, Two hundred sixty-three (263) feet more or less to Scajaquada Creek, thence northwesterly down and along the margin of Scajaquada Creek to its intersection with the west line of lands granted by Letters Patent from the People of the State of New York to Buffalo Gas Light Company, dated July 15th, 1896, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 824 of deeds at page 187; thence southerly along the west line of lands so granted by letters patent, Seven hundred eighty-four and ninety-six hundredths (784.96) feet more or less to the north line of Forest Avenue; thence easterly along said line of Forest Avenue Three hundred seven and ninety-six hundredths (307.96) feet more or less to the west line of Niagara Street at the place of beginning; together with all the right, title and interest first party may have in Forest Avenue, Niagara Street and Scajaquada Creek adjacent to said premises: Excepting, however, from the above described premises, a strip of land Sixty-six (66) feet in width extending from Forest Avenue to Scajaquada Creek owned by the New York Central Railroad Company, the boundary lines of which are established by an agreement between Pascal P. Pratt and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, dated February 11, 1896, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 771 of Deeds at page 460.

LOT SEVEN: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New York, being part of Lot 8, Township 11, Range 8, according to the Holland Land Company's survey, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the south line of Ferry Street distant One thousand nine hundred and sixty-six and eight-tenths (1966.8) feet easterly from its intersection with the east line of Fillmore Avenue (formerly Avenue A); thence southerly along the west line of lands conveyed to Buffalo Gas Company, Four hundred forty-six and six-tenths (446.6) feet more or less to the south line of lands so conveyed; thence easterly along said south line of lands so conveyed to Buffalo Gas Company, being also the north line of lands formerly owned by one Gangloff, Six hundred twenty-three and thirty-nine hundredths (623.39) feet more or less to the west boundary line of lands owned by the New York Central Railroad; thence northerly along the west boundary line of lands so owned by the New York Central Railroad, One hundred sixty-eight and fourteen hundredths (168.14) feet more or less to an angle in said boundary; thence northwesterly along the west boundary line of lands owned by the New York Central Railroad, Two hundred sixty-four and eighty-five hundredths (264.85) feet more or less to its intersection with the south line of Ferry Street; thence westerly along said south line of Ferry Street, Five hundred twenty-seven and twenty-six hundredths (527.26) feet more or less to the point of beginning.

LOT EIGHT: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New York, being part of Farm Lot 8, Township 11, Range 8 of the Holland Land Company's survey, and on a subdivision map of a part of said Lot 8, made by M. Davey, surveyor, and filed in Erie County Clerk's office August 27th, 1890, in Cover 380, is designated as Sub-division Lot 77, in Block "A," and according to said subdivision map is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the north line of Winslow Avenue distant Four hundred eighty (480) feet easterly from its intersection with the east line of Kehr Street as originally laid out on said subdivision map Forty-eight and seventy-five hundredths (48.75) feet wide; thence easterly along said line of Winslow Avenue, Thirty (30) feet; thence northerly at right angles with Winslow Avenue, One hundred nine and ninety-three hundredths (109.93) feet to the south line of lands owned by Buffalo Gas Company; thence westerly along said south line of lands owned by Buffalo Gas Company, Thirty (30) feet; thence southerly along the west line of said subdivision lot 77 One hundred nine and ninety-two hundredths (109.92) feet to the north line of Winslow Avenue at the point of beginning.

LOT NINE: Also all those certain pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of Buffalo, in the County of Erie and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the northerly line of Court Street with the northeasterly line of Fourth Street; running thence northwesterly along said line of Fourth Street to its intersection with the southeasterly line of Georgia Street as a four rod street; running thence northeasterly along said southeasterly line of Georgia Street to a point seventy-five (75) feet southwesterly from the southwesterly line of Trenton Avenue; thence southeasterly and parallel with the southerly line of Trenton Avenue sixty-one and one-half (61½) feet; thence northeasterly and parallel with said line of Georgia Street seventy-five (75) feet to the southwesterly line of Trenton Avenue; thence southeasterly and along said line of Trenton Avenue to a point one hundred and sixty-three and forty-five one-hundredths (163 45/100) feet northwesterly from the intersection of said line of Trenton Avenue with the northerly line of Court Street; thence at right angles southwesterly eight and one-half (8½) feet; thence southerly and on a line at right angles with said line of Court Street forty-five (45) feet; thence westerly and on a line parallel with said line of Court Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly at right angles seven and one-half (7½) feet; thence northwesterly and parallel with said line of Trenton Avenue forty (40) feet; thence southerly and at right angles with said line of Court Street ninety (90) feet to the northerly line of Court Street; and thence westerly thereon to the place of beginning. It being the intention of such description to include all of the property in the quadrangle bounded by Court Street, Fourth Street, Georgia Street and Trenton Avenue heretofore acquired or owned or possessed by the Citizens Gas Company of Buffalo, and being all of such quadrangle excepting a portion thereof situate at the northwesterly corner of Georgia Street and Trenton Avenue, being seventy-five (75) feet front on Georgia Street and sixty-one and one-half (61½) feet front on Trenton Avenue; and also excepting from such quadrangle the premises commencing at the intersection of the northeasterly line of Trenton Avenue with the northerly line of Court Street; running thence along said line of Court Street one hundred and seventy-seven and three-quarters (177¾) feet; thence northerly at right angles with Court Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southeasterly parallel with Trenton Avenue forty (40) feet; thence southerly at right angles with Court Street seven and one-half (7½) feet; thence easterly and parallel with Court Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly at right angles forty-five (45) feet; and thence northeasterly at right angles with Trenton Avenue to the southwesterly line of Trenton Avenue, and thence thereon to the intersection of said line of Trenton Avenue with the northerly line of Court Street.

LOT TEN: Also all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances belonging to any of above described premises or in any wise thereunto appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, incomes and profits thereof, and also all the estate, right, title and interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity of Buffalo City Gas Company at the time of the execution and delivery of a certain mortgage by said Buffalo City Gas Company to New York Security and Trust Company, as Trustee, dated October 1, 1897, of, in and to the same and every part and parcel thereof, together with the appurtenances and all improvements thereon, and also all lands and real estate acquired and belonging to said Buffalo City Gas Company subsequent to the execution and delivery of said mortgage, dated October 1, 1897, and all easements, privileges, franchises and rights, both corporate and municipal of every kind, owned and acquired by said Buffalo City Gas Company at the time of the execution and delivery of said mortgage of October 1, 1897, or owned or acquired by said Buffalo City Gas Company after the execution and delivery of said mortgage of October 1, 1897, including the right to lay, construct, place in and maintain mains, tubes, pipes, conductors and other appliances in, above, under and through the avenues, streets, ways, alleys and public places of lands, waters, and lands under water in the City of Buffalo and elsewhere, and also all and singular the personal property, gas works, plants and machinery for making, generating and supplying gas, the service and other pipes, holders, mains, meters, purifiers, generators, cocks, tools, implements and all apparatus, service, connections, fixtures, appurtenances, licenses, contracts and agreements, and patented or other processes for making and distributing gas, owned by said Buffalo City Gas Company at the time of the execution and delivery of said mortgage of October 1, 1897, or acquired by said Buffalo City Gas Company after the execution and delivery of said mortgage, all of which personal property being declared by said mortgage to be fixtures and appurtenances of said gas works and plants and parts of same; the particular description of the personal property contained in said mortgage not to be construed to exclude any other personal property which then belonged to or which was thereafter acquired by said Buffalo City Gas Company and also all improvements and additions then or thereafter made to said plants and properties, real and personal, and all replacements of the same, and the appurtenances thereof, and also all and every other estate, right and interest, privilege and franchise, corporate or otherwise, property and thing, real, personal or mixed, which said Buffalo City Gas Company owned or held at the time of the execution and delivery of said mortgage, or which were subsequently acquired, owned or held by said Buffalo City Gas Company, not heretofore specifically released from the lien of said mortgage of October 1, 1897.

LOT ELEVEN: Also all and singular the real estate, land, tenements, and property, real and personal and mixed, acquired by Buffalo Gas Company subsequent to the execution and delivery of a certain mortgage by said Buffalo Gas Company to New York Security and Trust Company, as Trustee, dated October 17, 1899, wheresoever the same may be situated, including all and singular its plants for the manufacture of gas, gas meters, structures, mains, pipes, and all and singular its supplies of whatever name, nature and description, and all and singular its rights, privileges and franchises of every name, nature and description, and all and singular the moneys, book accounts, bills receivable, and other property of every name, nature and description owned by said Buffalo Gas Company at the time of the execution and delivery of said mortgage of October 17, 1899, or thereafter acquired by said Buffalo Gas Company, whatever the particular description thereof may be, and all and singular the tenements, hereditaments or appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, income and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title and interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Buffalo Gas Company, of, in and to the same and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, and all improvements thereon, and all the easements, privileges, franchises and rights, both corporate and municipal of every kind, owned or acquired by said Buffalo Gas Company at the time of the execution and delivery of said mortgage of October 17, 1899, or owned or acquired by said Buffalo Gas Company subsequently thereto, including the right to lay, construct, place in and maintain mains, tubes, pipes, conductors, and other appliances in, above, under and through the avenues, streets, ways, alleys and public places of, and lands, waters and lands under water in, the City of Buffalo and elsewhere, and also all and singular the personal property, plants, and machinery for making, generating and supplying gas, the service and other pipes, holders, mains, meters, purifiers, generators, tools, implements, and all apparatus, fixtures, licenses, contracts and agreements owned or acquired by said Buffalo Gas Company at the time of the execution and delivery of said mortgage of October 17, 1899, or owned or acquired by said Buffalo Gas Company subsequently thereto, all of said personal property being declared by said mortgage to be fixtures and appurtenances of said gas works and plants, and parts of same, and all additions and improvements made to any such plants or properties, real or personal, and all replacements of the same, and every other estate, right, interest, privilege and franchise, corporate or otherwise, property and thing, real, personal or mixed which said Buffalo Gas Company owned or held at the time of the execution and delivery of said mortgage, of October 17, 1899, or has subsequently owned or held, not heretofore specifically released from the lien of said mortgage of October 17, 1899.

For further particulars with reference to the property to be sold and the terms and conditions of sale reference is hereby made to the above mentioned decree of foreclosure and sale and to said supplemental decree. Copies of said decree and of said supplemental decree may be obtained at the office of the Special Master, Room 928, White Building, 298 Main Street, City of Buffalo, New York.

Dated, Buffalo, New York, June 1, 1917.
(Signed) ADOLPH REBADOW,
Special Master.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24756.—In Bankruptcy.—CHEMIA RAMER, also known as Emil Ramer, individually and as a member of the firm of Wertheimer & Ramer, Bankrupt.

Chemia Ramer, also known as Emil Ramer, individually and as a member of the firm of Wertheimer & Ramer, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on July 2, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on July 20, 1917, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

CHOICE FIRST MORTGAGES
LEGAL FOR SAVINGS AND TRUST FUNDS
Free of State Taxes - - - - - Yielding 5%
Subject to previous sale or placement we offer:

Mortgages of			
$8,000,	2 family brick dwelling, Bronx..........	Value	$12,500
10,000,	4 story double flat, East 79th St........	Assessed	16,500
12,500,	2 old 5 story flats, lower Manhattan....	Appraisal	25,000
17,000,	2-5 story avenue stores and flats........	"	25,000
25,000,	Corner Lexington Ave., old building.....	"	37,000
42,500,	5 story lower Manhattan hotel..........	"	75,000
46,500,	6 story flat, west side, Manhattan.......	"	70,000
100,000,	5 story lower 5th Ave. business building	"	157,000

A careful inspection is made by this office before offering.
For the Best Mortgage Service—Call, Write, Phone
TELEPHONE JOHN 890
MORGENTHAU JR CO
MORTGAGES
25 PINE STREET
MEMBER REAL ESTATE BOARD of NEW YORK

Don't Everlastingly Pay Rent
It's Cheaper to Own Your Home
LET ME PROVE IT

If You Love the Artistic and the Beautiful Natural Country This Charming English All Year Home In the hills near the lake, will instantly appeal to you. Best of outdoor recreations, golf, all water sports, refined neighbors, careful restrictions.

The house is new, contains 10 rooms, 2 baths. There is a big, cosey fireplace in the living room. Broad, cool verandas, open terraces, sleeping porch; parquet floors, electric light, steam heat, walls done in hardwood. An ideal home with best of commutation to N. Y.; offer at bargain price of $8,200. Will arrange easy terms and take back mortgage of $5,500 if desired. For particulars address or 'phone me.
F. B. WELLS, 179 B'way.
Tel. 1521 Cort.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

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in large volume from Special Source For Attractive Central Located Properties
Low Charges - Assignments accepted
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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Harold J. Gross, James H. Hurley and E. Tudor Gross, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE
Continental Worsted Mills
MONDAY, JULY 16TH, 1917,
at 12 o'clock noon on the premises, Curtis and Aleppo Streets.
Olneyville, Providence, R. I.

THE LAND fronts 252 ft. on Aleppo Street, extends to Curtis Street, area 48,618 sq. ft.

THE BUILDINGS—Main mill, high, one-story frame, brick lining, 78x145 ft., monitor roof; frame ell, brick lining, 70 x75 ft., basement under part of ell; frame addition, one story, high basement, 45x75 ft., dyehouse, engine house, boiler house, office building, three frame additions. The buildings are heated by steam, lighted by electricity. Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler System throughout.

POWER PLANT—250 H. P. Manning boiler, 150 H. P. Manning boiler, 125 H. P. Harris-Corliss Engine, 125 H. P. feed water heater, 2 slate switchboards.

WATER SUPPLY from well connecting with Woonasquatucket River, piped to mill grounds by 8-inch pipe, connected by 3-inch supply pipe to 5,000 gallon storage tank.

PRIVILEGE TO SPUR TRACK on the property of Riverside Worsted Mills.

Apply for descriptive catalogue, with photographs, to
G. L. & H. J. GROSS
Real Estate and Insurance.
170 Westminster Street,
Providence, Rhode Island.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SCARSDALE

Offered for the first time—charming estate four acres; Colonial house; 5 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; garage and stable. Exceptional lawns, trees, gardens. Best neighborhood. Convenient to station. A complete small estate ready for immediate occupancy. Full details and photos.
GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, INC.,
18 East 41st Street, N. Y. City

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that on June 14, 1917, W. FREELAND DALZELL et al. filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of the steamtug Dalzelline for any loss, damage, or injury arising in or about February 20, 1917, while S. S. Joaquin Mumbru was in tow of the tug Dalzelline, in consequence of which persons are alleged to have sustained damage. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said steamtug Dalzelline and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $17,340, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 19th day of September, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated, New York, June 15, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
BURLINGHAM, MONTGOMERY & BEECHER, Proctors for Petitioners.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that on June 14, 1917, W. FREELAND DALZELL et al, filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of the steamtug J. Fred Lohman for any loss, damage, or injury arising in or about February 20, 1917, while S. S. Joaquin Mumbru was in tow of the tug J. Fred Lohman, in consequence of which persons are alleged to have sustained damage. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said steamtug J. Fred Lohman and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $8,590, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 19th day of September, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated, New York, June 15, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
BURLINGHAM, MONTGOMERY & BEECHER, Proctors for Petitioners.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.
To Whom It May Concern:
United States of America, Southern District of New York, ss.:

Notice is given that CORNELL STEAMBOAT COMPANY, owner of the steamtugs W. N. Bavier and G. W. Decker, has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss or injury resulting from the accident to the tow of the said tugs on January 3, 1917, stipulated value of vessel and freight, $34,213. All persons claiming damages because of such loss or injury must prove their claim before Max Rockmore, Esq., commissioner, at Room 349, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before August 15, 1917, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
May 9, 1917. U. S. Marshal.
KIRLIN, WOOLSEY & HICKOX, Proctors for Petitioner, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EDWARD SIEBER, Bankrupt.—No. 23,960.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of this Court, at public auction under the rules and practice of this Court, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at No. 589 Broadway, New York City, on July 25, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.

The property to be sold consists of safe, furniture, tanks, wash basins, pipe, etc.

New York, July 7, 1917.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
31 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MOVE RIGHT IN

and own your own home; 30 minutes via electric trains, New York or Brooklyn; house has all modern improvements; heat, &c.; ground enough for poultry and vegetables; near stores, schools; can be bought for less than city rent; $150 cash, balance same as rent; perfect title. LANE, 275 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN.
$9.50 PER LOT.

21 lots, 43,560 square feet, at $9.50 per lot; will sell all for $200; all you need is $25 cash, balance $3 per month; the property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing, and fishing nearby; excellent soil for fruit, berries, and vegetables; splendid climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates, why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good, healthy country for less money than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B. ESTATE, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

A SACRIFICE—$20 MONTHLY

Beautiful home, 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, elegant decorations, hardwood floors throughout; electricity, gas, steam heat, range and tubs; large plot for garden and garage; shrubs; easy commuting; $250 cash; full price $3,400. H. S., 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE—FAIRLEE, VERMONT

Cottage on Lake Morey with 5 sleeping rooms, bath, hot and cold water, sleeping porch, icehouse filled. EDWIN F. STRATTON, Box 467, Northampton, Mass.

SUMMER HOMES—To Let Furnished.

WOODMERE.

Four master bedrooms, two servants' bedrooms, three baths, large living rooms, sun parlor, etc. Three minutes' walk from station. Reduced rate owing to lateness of season. 'Phone Hanover 6484 or Woodmere 3284.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

TO SUBLET Elegantly furnished seven Room Apartment. Complete in every detail. MRS. BEATRICE GINSBERG, 620 West 115th St., New York.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

A.—640 MADISON AVE.
"HOFFMAN ARMS," N. W. COR. 59TH.
6 TO 10 LARGE ROOMS.
$1,300 TO $2,000

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE WOOLSEY
141 EAST 44TH ST.
2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Furnished, $85 to $100.
Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Dutchess County, N. Y.—58-acre farm, 30 under cultivation; large brook through place; splendid bathing; large garden; ice house filled; chickens; good garage and stables; 14-room house, 5 master bedrooms, 3 baths and lavatory; electric lights; large servants' quarters; sell reasonably, owner going to France. Further information, write "Eaglebrook," Stanfordville, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

OLD FARMHOUSE, with 3 acres of fine farm land, shade trees, fruit orchard, etc., barn and other outbuildings; main road; will sell on easy terms at right price to reliable party. McNabb, 294 Times Downtown.

SMALL FARM, outbuildings, good house, in large town, cheap to quick buyer; $150 cash, $12 monthly. B Treiss, 105 Flatbush Ave., B'klyn.

5-ACRE FARM, orchard, cultivated land, near main road, $1,000. B Store, 105 Flatbush Ave., B'klyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

HIGHLY profitable farm of 85 acres, one mile from North Branch Depot; delightful locality; acres of oats, wheat, rye, corn, potatoes, hay; large buildings; orchard, brook; large herd of cattle, horses, etc.; all implements, etc.; wonderful value; must sell quick; $12,000. Owner, P. O. B., 756 Somerville, N. J.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

THE BEST bargain in an 85-acre farm for sale; excellent soil, lasting stream of water; not far to railway station; on solid roads; large stone house, large barn, outbuildings; growing crops; possession at once; all under cultivation; plenty of fruit; lasting water; only $1,500 in cash required.

A fertile 24-acre farm for sale; stone dwelling house, frame barn; fruit, lasting water; near store, creamery, school; not far to trolley; $750 in cash required. For further particulars address Francis W. Wack, Schwenksville, Penn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

A fine suite of offices on the tenth floor of the World's Tower Building; 1,600 square feet; bright, sunny offices; will divide; rental very reasonable. Inquire American Standard Motion Picture Machine Co., 110 West 40th St., New York, or phone Bryant 8612.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE.—Every facility; rent $20.50 per month; no lease required. DUANE, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

DESK ROOM, $8; MAIL PRIVILEGE, $2; well furnished office; every convenience. DUANE, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Part of loft, light, low rent. Apply General Plating Works, 159 Leonard St.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

NEPONSIT.—One or two beautifully furnished rooms; private cottage; privileges; reasonable. H 164 Times.

Six-room cottage, with garage, bathing. Telephone 1461 Flushing. 45 31st St., Beechhurst, L. I.

Westchester County.

Larchmont, N. Y.—43 minutes from Grand Central; about three acres; modern, twelve rooms, four baths, large ballroom, magnificently furnished by Davenport; superbly decorated; gas ranges, steam heated; beautiful grounds; electrically lighted; garage for five cars, three bedrooms; tennis court; extremely desirable opportunity; luxurious; immediate possession. Frank T. Neely, 19 Liberty St. Telephone John 26.

New Jersey.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.—Physician called into active service will sublet furnished cottage, reduced rental, ten rooms, three baths; garage for two cars; apartment over garage; near beach. P. C. Brown, Spring Lake Beach.

Select furnished cottages for particular people; relief from hay fever. J. W. Berry, Beach Haven, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

COTTAGE IN BERKSHIRES for rent. $200.00 (worth $300.00) for two summer months, at Monterey, Lake Garfield. Address Y 256 Times Annex.

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell immediately; 9-room and 3-bath Hy-tex brick house; 33 minutes out; North Shore; beautiful situation; close to Hempstead Harbor; shorefront privileges; fireproof garage for 2 cars in basement; inclosed porch; sunken garden at side; will consider offer. Apply Mrs. Viola Jones, 500 West End Av.

$1,350 FOR COZY HOUSE and 2 acres; easy terms; trees; high and healthy spot; near lake. Owner, 249 Times Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Two beautiful seven-room homes, hot water heat, &c., being built at Larchmont, within five minutes' walk from depot, three minutes from trolley, water side of railroad, plots 65x100 each, for sale at $7,000. T. Keller, 40 West 32d St., Room 1202. 'Phone 9860 Madison Square.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Sale—House, barn, 1 acre; main highway; 45 minutes city; $2,500. 30 acres, buildings, $12,000. Other properties. Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

For Sale—Houses, farms, acreage. H. E. Dickenson, Real Estate, White Plains, N. Y. Box 396.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Magnificent Home.—Owner is offering his beautiful home of seven rooms, bath, sleeping porch, dining porch, wonderful model kitchen; instantaneous automatic water heater, butler's pantry; on large plot; large living room; open fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim; fine old shade trees; fully improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity, stores, schools, churches, golf, tennis; 3 minutes to station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation, $5.90; most beautiful suburb in the State; price $5,250; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or phone Owner, Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Attractive country home, modern improvements; spacious grounds; plenty fruit, flowers, shrubs, shop, chicken coops; sacrifice account leaving town; price $2,950; terms arranged; Lackawanna, nine miles out. Owner, 250 Times Downtown.

Account death must sacrifice beautiful country home, modern improvements; spacious grounds; Rutherford's prettiest section; price $3,250; worth $5,000; easiest terms. Widow, 250 Times Downtown.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8¼ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address B. S. H., (Suite 1933,) 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—About ten tillable acres Westchester County; principals only; full particulars. L. B. Van Dusen, Saddle River, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,335, (89TH ST.) Attractive house of 10 rooms and 2 baths; two-story extension; hardwood trim; possession immediately. Caretaker, on premises.

West 12th St., (Washington Square district.)—House, 12 rooms, 2 baths; elegant salon parlor. Bogert, 167 6th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service, one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

ATTRACTIVE apartment for bachelor; 2 rooms and bath; telephone. Plaza 2200.

TO SUBLET, bedroom and bath, also a suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; can be connected if desired; attractive rate. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Handsome apartments, kitchenette, bath; 2 rooms, $55; 1 room, $40.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartment.

57TH, 58 WEST.—Three-room studio apartment till November; $50 monthly. Apt. 30.

59TH, 200 WEST.—Large living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, facing park; moderate.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Magnificent parlor floor; private; suitable business; also suite, $13 weekly.

80TH, (412 West End Av.)—Six rooms, bath, handsomely furnished; will sacrifice for one year. Capt. Hunt. Schuyler 7775.

81ST, 203 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 5 rooms, bath, high-class elevator apartment, Oct. 1st or longer lease. Coyle.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large, small rooms, bath; near Park. "L," and subway.

95TH, 317 WEST.—Seven rooms, overlooking Hudson, $125. Phone River 3287. Noble.

118TH, 621 WEST.—Two large, delightfully cool rooms and bath, comprising entire floor in private dwelling, single or en suite; breakfast served if desired.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator, 5-6 outside rooms, $45-$50 month. (University.)

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartments, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson. Ellsworth.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $60 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast & dinner, $8 weekly (optional;) references.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated.
All cars and bus lines.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished; list on request. Consult Elite Renting Co., 25 West 42d.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$35 $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, 2-3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's residence, 440 West 23d, (London Terrace;) every improvement; unusual.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE, 116TH.—Charmingly furnished six rooms; river view; sacrifice. Details, Columbus 3974.

SPECIALIST.
Wonderful Summer bargains; handsomely furnished apartments. Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

WASHINGTON SQ.—Artistically furnished six-room apartment on Washington Square for the Summer; delightful view, all outside rooms; very cool; for price of rent to person taking good care of apartment and giving best references. H 157 Times.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 11, (Heights.)—Three minutes bridge, five Borough Hall subway; one and two room, bath, apartments; excellent service, telephone; Summer, $22.50-$30 monthly.

NICELY FURNISHED 2-room, bath apartment, private telephone, electricity, service, ten minutes Wall Street; will share. E 309 Times Downtown.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY.
Beautiful suite, five rooms, tiled bath, in large modern private colonial home. Splendid neighborhood Montclair. Newly furnished for two adults. Near both railroads. July 15 to Sept. 15. References exchanged. 179 Walnut St., Montclair, N. J.

Unfurnished—West Side.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building, housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6 and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath; rentals $1,800 to $4,500, including refrigeration; renting agent on premises. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Inc., 9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

83D, 317 WEST.—Attractive apartment to sublet, 7 rooms, 2 baths; reasonable.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED—Two well-furnished bedrooms, with parlor and private bath; refined surroundings, Manhattan. V 5 Times.

Unfurnished.

BACHELOR apartment, 2 rooms and kitchenette, possibly maid service, west side, above 50th, up to 96th, preferred; Oct. 1. V 29 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large, medium, small rooms; quiet; phone; select house; reference.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; rooms with running water; single room.

53D ST., 56 EAST, (Near Park.)—Double and single rooms, all conveniences; exclusive neighborhood; Summer rates. Plaza 2955.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

61ST ST., 53 EAST, (Weld Chambers.)—Large room and bath for gentleman; hotel service. Plaza 4603.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 163.—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly and up; with bath, $9 weekly and up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms; private bath, kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

MADISON AV., 529.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with, without private baths; phone, electricity.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Furnished, unfurnished rooms, with bath and running water.

PARK AV., 70.—38th and Park Av.; large rooms; $5 up.

REFINED young woman will share studio apartment with woman. Phone evenings Plaza 8706.

West Side.

7TH AV., 1,855, (Near 112th.)—Room for two nurses. Matthews, Cathedral 8280.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Pleasant single and double room, running water; private house; reference.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also small rooms; telephone; references.

39TH ST., 61 WEST.—Refined hotel for gentlemen, $4 up; city visitors, 75c. up.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; overlooking park; electricity; references.

45TH, 159 WEST, B'way.—Desirable 3-room apartment; electricity, elevator, phone; $11. Doyle.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Attractive, large room and bath on third floor; refined home.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; also suite, furnished or unfurnished; telephone.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; also small rooms; gentlemen; Summer rates.

50TH, 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, with bath; $8, $9; telephone.

52D, 236 WEST.—Elegant, large and small rooms; private bath; home comforts. Pierce.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished room with private bath; references.

55TH, (Near Broadway.)—Unusually cool room, adjoining bath; elevator; conveniences. Schuyler 2739.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Desirable, cool rooms; half price Summer; telephone. 271 Col.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large or single rooms, private bath, electricity; location central; Summer rates.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Large room, private bath; first floor; medium room, next to bath; kitchenette; electricity; quiet, exclusive house.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor, with kitchenette, private bath; other desirable rooms; maid service.

70TH ST., 2,030 BROADWAY.
In beautiful apartment, attractively furnished room; lavatory; business man. Johnson, 6314 Columbus.

70TH, 218 WEST.—Large cheerful room; all conveniences; private French family. Garden.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive front room, one flight; electric light, phone; residence; references.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Rooms, running water, electricity, phone; Summer rates; quiet house.

71ST., 30 WEST.—Newly decorated, furnished room; private bathroom; electricity; exclusive house.

71ST, 45 WEST.—First-class rooms, electricity, running water, phone.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, quiet, outside, single room; men; breakfast optional; references.

72D ST., 336 WEST.—Large, light, airy rooms, private bath; facing Hudson River; electricity, phone; subway express; reasonable.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, breezy rooms, near bath; electricity; sleeping porch; quiet refinement.

73D, 118 WEST.—Attractive 2-room suite; bath; large and single rooms; running water; convenient "L," subway; special rates.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large front; also two smaller; telephone, electricity; near subway, elevated stations; Summer rates.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite, also front parlor, electricity, select residence.

73D, 155 WEST.—Handsomely furnished back parlor; private bath; large, small rooms; references.

73D, 136 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished room; private bath; also single; electricity.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath; Summer rates; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, cool, double front room, private bath; near Riverside.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Small room, for gentleman; electricity, bath; high class; references.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Double or single rooms, private bath, electric light; exclusive house.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, with dressing room; first-class house; excellent location.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Very desirable room, with dressing room, electricity, parquetry; very reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive house; parlor for guests' use; references.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, with private baths; also single; electricity; $3.50, $10.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Cool hall rooms; bath on floor; select residence; phone; $4.50.

75TH, 3 WEST, (Near Park.)—Large rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone, $6-$12.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Attractive, cool, outside rooms; elevator apartment; telephone. Hilton.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; electricity; private bath; kitchenette privileges; references. Schuyler 4566.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Large, attractive, exceptionally cool, airy room, select location, reasonable.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Exceptional airy rooms; private bath; kitchenette; maid service; reasonable.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large, small, single, en suite; no objection to music.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with private bath or adjoining; convenient to all transportation; select neighborhood; phone; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, electricity, all conveniences; private house; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Unusually comfortable, cool rooms, large and medium; electricity; parlors; reasonable.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable large and small room; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Extremely cool, well-kept private house; suitable studio; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable single room, southern exposure, reasonable; reference.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, connecting shower bath; exclusive home; small room.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large rooms, adjoining baths; basement room; continuous hot water; electricity.

78TH ST., 122 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front room; also single; running water, electricity.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Desirable rooms, adjoining bath; southern exposure; breakfast optional.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined surroundings; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive, large room; electricity; Summer rates. Schuyler 9865.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room, every convenience; see and appreciate; breakfast.

80TH, 104, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful, cool, airy rooms; private baths; electricity; reference.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, well furnished; private bath; references.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Rooms with, without private baths; electricity; $4.50, $6, $12.

81ST ST., WEST.—Facing park; exceptionally large, elegant room or suite; private bath; maid service; exclusive neighborhood; transportation convenient; private home. Schuyler 7252.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private house; reasonable rates; references.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

82D, WEST.—Room in select apartment; conveniences; private family. Phone Schuyler 6586.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms; also handsome suite; piano; Summer rates.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms, suitable two; electricity; references.

85TH, 122 WEST.—Unusual opportunity; rooms, furnished or unfurnished; attractive house. Schuyler 9694.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; front basement; private bath.

86TH, 59 WEST.—Elegant, cool rooms; every convenience; handsomely furnished; board optional.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Unusually large room, bath, breakfast; gentleman accustomed refined private home.

86TH, 338 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in unusually attractive house adjoining Riverside Drive.

89TH, 345, (West End Av.)—Three rooms, private house, shower bath, electric lights.

FURNISHED ROOMS

West Side.

86TH, 206 WEST.—High-class room; running water; private family. Freeman.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Newly furnished outside rooms, kitchenette, maid service, elevator; reasonable. Kennedy.

87TH, 203 WEST.—Large, small, outside; running water; telephone; $3, $3.50. Anderson.

91ST, 53 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room; private bath; medium; electricity; $10, $6.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—2 elegant rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; private house; excellent environment; meals optional; suitable for two gentlemen or for single person.

93D, 253 WEST.—Private family will rent large room, twin beds, continuous hot water; references.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large and small room, near bath, electricity; private family; gentlemen.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Summer comforts; desirable rooms, reasonably priced; housekeeping suite. Smith, Apt. 3.

97TH ST., (759 West End Av.)—Comfortably furnished, cool, outside rooms; Summer rates.

100TH, 216 WEST, corner Broadway.—Beautiful room, southern exposure. Hurt, Apartment 12C.

102D, 249 WEST, (near West End Av.)—Exquisitely furnished large, cool rooms, single or en suite, with or without baths; modern conveniences; Summer rates.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; $3.50, $4; elevator apartment. Band.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful rooms overlooking Hudson; running water; kitchen optional; 7th floor.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Cool, light rooms; shower; Summer rates; elevator. 6th floor, west.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light room, (3 windows;) running water; elevator apartment. Hart.

115TH, 610 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; high-class elevator; reasonable. Apt. 83B.

116TH, (Claremont, Columbia, Riverside.)—Attractive front room. Tel. 5136 Morningside. Apt. 22.

116TH, (Near Riverside.)—Large, pleasant, front room. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Cool rooms, park view, private lavatory, kitchenette, elevator. Dickson.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; Morningside Heights; kitchen privileges. Apartment 2.

121ST, 519 WEST, (Facing Columbia University.)—Newly furnished, cool, outside rooms in modern apartment. Mrs. Moore, Morningside 8790.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Medium, light, comfortable room; telephone, electricity, shower; reasonable. Nielsen.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable rooms, $2.50 week up; elevator; (Columbia University.) Rose.

126TH, 56 WEST.—Fine rooms; men; references; $2.50 up; showers; phone; Lenox subway.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Newly decorated large front room; $7; convenient location; 2B.

183D, 522 WEST.—Attractive corner room; 4 windows; $7; elevator; shower. Simpson.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (NEAR 122D.)—BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR DOUBLE, ALL LIGHT, SOME FACING RIVERSIDE DRIVE, AT SUMMER RATES. APPLY MRS. THOMPSON, APT. 32.

CONVENT AV., 414, (Near 148th.)—Large front room with dressing room.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362, corner 109th.—Beautiful room, overlooking Hudson. Hurt, Apartment 10A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528.—Large, cool, outside room, attractively furnished; elevator; shower; $5.

WEST END AV., 871.—Wonderful location; private family; cleanliness prevails; references exchanged.

WEST END AV., 896, (103d.)—Floor, large connecting rooms; will divide; Summer rates.

WEST END AV., 855, (Corner 102d St.)—Large outside room; running water. Osborne.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior single, double room, private bath; references required.

WEST END AV., 664.—Large and small rooms, twin beds, adjoining bath.

WEST END AV., 549, (86th.)—Three rooms; private house; shower bath; electric lights.

WEST END AV., 322.—Small and large rooms; refined house; breakfast served.

Brooklyn.

8TH AV., 46.—Choose small, stuffy rooms in Manhattan or beautiful, large, delightfully cool rooms in Brooklyn, block from Prospect Park; subway convenient; references.

BOROUGH HALL SUBWAY.
Handsome large and small rooms; electric light; running water; tiled bath; telephone; $6, $3.50. 192 State St.

LEFFERTS PLACE, 116-118,
LUXURIOUS SUMMER HOME.
Detached house; extensive grounds; piazza; handsomely furnished suites; electric light, private bath, parquet floors; table unexcelled; service strictly first class; table guests accommodated; situated near Grand Av. Station; three car lines Manhattan; references. Tel. 6720 Prospect.

Westchester County.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—7 minutes from train; beautiful location; cool; own garden; 1 large room for 2 adults; 1 small room for 1 adult; for the Summer or year around. Address J. M., Scarsdale, or telephone No. 40-W Scarsdale.

Long Island.

Ocean front rooms; adults; boardwalk near; Third Av., Rockaway Park. J. O'Connor.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

49TH, 116 WEST.—Two pleasant rooms, private bath, electricity, &c. Phone Circle 204.

87TH ST., 109 WEST, (Near Central Park West.)—Three unfurnished rooms for rent; hot and cold water, gas, electric light; private bath; $45 per month, inclusive.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

CHRISTIAN AMERICAN young gentleman, university graduate, good habits, desires small outside room with running water or adjoining bath; congenial home with young people preferred; kindly mention by letter price, what floor, full particulars; letter returned if so desired. T 76 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH ST., 29 EAST.—Studios, large, small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

MADISON AV, 213.—Attractive rooms; exceptional table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small; excellent board; all improvements.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.—Unusual accommodations; table board; references.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; references.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Very attractive double, single rooms; excellent table; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class, large, small rooms; private bath; excellent cuisine; telephone.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large, small room, bath; excellent table; fine location; summer rates.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished balcony room, in house with owner; private bath; electric light; suit people looking for a refined, comfortable home; also smaller room; board optional; Southern cooking; or with breakfast only, served in room.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Extra large, cool rooms, with private baths; southern exposure; refined Jewish surroundings; cuisine unsurpassed; table guests accommodated; reasonable rates. Mrs. Newburg.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 314 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Excellent Summer accommodations in desirable home; table optional.

72D, 212 WEST.—SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double and single rooms; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9687.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished, cool front room; smaller rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Single and double rooms, with private bath; table guests; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; table board; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; reasonable prices.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 116 WEST.—BEAUTIFUL, LARGE ROOM; PRIVATE BATH; SMALLER ONE; EXCELLENT TABLE; MODERATE.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; few adults appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

88TH, 316 WEST.
Single and double rooms; table a specialty.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

91ST, 58 WEST.—Attractive room; select house; parlor dining room; Summer rates.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Two connecting, also other room; excellent board; references. Strauss.

96TH, 54 WEST.
Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

107TH, 322 WEST.—SPACIOUS, AIRY DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, BATH; ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large and small rooms, overlooking campus; excellent table.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers one or two large rooms, with board; refined, cultured atmosphere. Audubon 4570. Apt. 6B.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Rooms, with board; facing Park; table guests accommodated; references.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Large, small rooms, floors, suites; board optional; Winter reservations.

Brooklyn.

SCHERMERHORN ST., 29.—Large, pleasant room; southern exposure; excellent table; near Borough Hall subway; telephone.

BOARD WANTED.

REFINED young man, Jewish, desires to locate in quiet section of Brooklyn or Staten Island. A 313 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS ON THE BEACH, Huguenot Park, (hour Wall St.); bathing, fishing; excellent cuisine; outdoor sports. 907 Tottenville.

Westchester County.

EDGEWATER LODGE.—Directly on Sound, delightfully cool, attractive accommodations; moderate rates; commuting. Telephone 91-W Neptune Island, New Rochelle.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

PATCHOGUE INN, Patchogue, L. I.—Good rooms; excellent table; boating, bathing, fishing, dancing; rates reasonable.

New York State.

EYRIE INN, TOMPKINS COVE, N. Y.—A delightful spot; high elevation; cool; commuting distance; own garden, tennis, &c.; booklet. Phone 4 Stony Point. S. Helen Bicknell, Brooklyn and New York.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY,"
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady oiled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A BARGAIN LIST.
ROLLS ROYCE CHASSIS.
SCRIPPS BOOTH 1917 3 pass.; latest model.
PACKARD TWIN SIX ROADSTER, like new.
MERCER 5-passenger.
MERCER SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ special speedster, wire wheels.
NATIONAL SPEEDSTER.
OAKLAND COUPE.
MANY OTHERS.
R. S. IRELAND,
1,648 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.
Next Door to Winter Garden.
Open Sundays and evenings.

ATTENTION! AUTOMOBILE BUYERS!
1917 Stearns Knight 8 cyl. 7 pass.
1917 Studebaker 7 pass.; brand new.
1917 Scripps Booth 3 pass.
1916 Overland 6 cyl. 7 pass.
1916 Marion Handley 6 cyl.
1916 Oakland Runabout.
1916 Overland 5 pass.
1916 Oldsmobile 8 cyl. 5 pass.
1916 Saxon 5 pass.
1915 Stutz 4 pass.
1915 Cadillac 8 cyl. 7 pass.
1915 National 5 pass.
1914 Cadillac Roadster.
GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1,694 Broadway. Phone Circle 3515.
Open Evenings and Sunday.

BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
BUICK 1917 SEDAN.
LANCIA SPECIAL ROADSTER.
F.I.A.T. "30" IMPORTED FLEETWOOD.
F.I.A.T. "55" LIMOUSINE.
STUTZ, 1916-15-14 MODELS.
MERCERS, 1916-14-13-12.
SIMPLEX SPECIAL "75" SPEEDSTER.
PIERCE ARROW 1914 "6-48" ROADSTER.
RENAULT SPECIAL 5-PASS. TOURING.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, corner 54th.

BARGAIN IN SELECT USED CAR.
1917 HUDSON CABRIOLET.
1916 FIAT 55; 7-PASSENGER.
1916 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1916 STUTZ ROADSTER.
1916 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1916 OLDSMOBILE TOURING.
1916 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1916 STEARNS LIGHT "4."
1915 MERCER 22-70 SPORT MODEL.
1914 MERCER MODEL M "4."
1914 PIERCE 6-48; 7-PASSENGER.
1913 PIERCE 6-38 TOURING.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 W. 55th St., 2 Doors from Broadway.

BUICK.—Five-passenger touring car, just overhauled; self-starter and electric lights, $350; Silent Knight. Motor Repair Shops, 549 West 53d Columbus 1092.

BUICK, 1916, little six, touring.
Buick, 1915, C. 24, runabout; perfect condit'n.
Maxwell, 1917, five-passenger touring.
Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

CADILLAC 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 4-PASS., WIRE WHEELS.
MERCER 1916 SPORTING 4.
HUDSON 1917 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
FIAT 1916 "55" RIVIERA TOURING.
MARMON 1915 "41" SPEEDSTER.
NATIONAL SERIES "VN3," SPORTING 4.
LANCIA "30" LIMOUSINE.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'WAY.
Open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Evenings.

CADILLAC 1916 touring, like new; extras. 159 West 127th. Morningside 3960.

CADILLAC 1916, Chandler, Dodge roadster 1916. Century Co., 1,700 B'way, 5th floor.

CHOICE SPECIALS!
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" ROADSTER.
Slip covers, bumper, extra shoes.
1917 DAVIS "6" 7 PASS.
Run 3,000 miles. Excellent.
1917 LEXINGTON "6."
New shoes; 2,000 miles.
1916 OLDS SPECIAL 6 PASS.
Mercer type body, Victoria top, wire wheels.
1916 LOZIER "6" 7 PASS.
Excellent car. New shoes.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
315 West 47th St. Phone Bryant 2411.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 231 WEST 50TH ST. Practical, Thorough, moderate, Reliable, Ladies; also Ford. Booklet.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; every car has been gone over in our repair shop and is in the condition represented.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St. Brooklyn.
Tel. Decatur 4004.

EXCELLENT BUYS!
1916 Davis "6." 1915 Lexington.
1916 Overland "6." 1915 Dodge.
1916 Paige Roadster. 1914 Jeffery.
1916 Saxon. 1913 Hupmobile.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
315 West 47th St. Phone Bryant 2411.

FRANKLIN 1917 standard limousine; my car is absolutely new, having been driven a total of 560 miles; circumstances rather than a criticism of the car makes this necessary; can save you several hundred dollars on this model. Address Y 295 Times Annex.

FRANKLIN 1917. ALMOST NEW.
F. L., 187 Times.

HUPMOBILE USED CAR DEPARTMENT.
1914-15-16-17 Hupmobiles,
Touring, Sedans, Limousines and Broughams,
Roadsters Overhauled and Guaranteed.
Other High Grade cars to select from.
CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.,
1,741 Broadway at 56th Street.
Phone Circle 1616.

LOCOMOBILE 6-38; used one season carefully; guaranteed mechanically perfect throughout; electric starter, &c., $750. 150 West 55th.

MARMON, 1916, Model 41, seven-passenger limousine; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MARMON, 1915, five-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MERCER 1916 four pass., wire wheels.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1917 six pass., Bulldog Special.
STUTZ 1916 ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE 1917 sedan, like new.
LANCIA 1913 TOURING, wire wheels.
MERCER 1913 Special Raceabout, generator.
K. H. SLOCUM, ALEX. G. HARRIS,
1,700 BROADWAY. FOURTH FLOOR.

MERCER speedster, Lancia runabout, 1917 Chummy roadster. Pilot Co., 200 West 59th St.

OAKLAND RACER, Beaver motor, newly painted, excellent condition; must sell.
CADILLAC TAXI for sale, $225.
FRANKLIN ROADSTER, $300.
OLDSMOBILE, 8-cyl., excellent condition.
MRS. L. DUGAN, 216 W. 50th St.

OVERLAND, 1917; used ten weeks; brand-new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARD "2-35."
Special Fleetwood Four-Pass. Car.
This car has been driven but approximately 3,500 miles, and is practically equal to new in appearance and performance. Can be purchased at an appreciable saving in cost.
For further particulars inquire of
E. L. Franklin, Mgr., Exchange Car Dept.,
The LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA.
West 61st Street, next to Broadway.
'Phone Columbus 7750.

PACKARD twin six, seven-passenger touring; used only three months; slip covers, tires new; $2,000. O'Neill, Col. 1364.

REGAL runabout, first-class running order, $150; Silent Knight. Motor Repair Shop, 549 West 53d. Phone Columbus 1092.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted Brewster green and black; all new tires; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 8-cylinder; driven 4,000 miles only; $1,350; no brokers. H 161 Times.

STEVENS-DURYEA 5-passenger touring, late model "CC," a beautiful car; none built better, nor more comfortable riding; good reasons for selling. H 162 Times.

USED CAR DEPT.
MAXWELL,
1917 Model,
5 passenger touring;
only slightly used.
MAXWELL COUPELET,
1916 Model;
an exceptional value.
STUDEBAKER FOUR,
1915 Model,
5 passenger touring;
overhauled and repainted.
SAXON SIX,
1916 Model,
5 passenger touring;
in excellent shape.
REO RUNABOUT,
1915 Model,
overhauled and repainted,
at a bargain.
WILLYS-KNIGHT COUPE,
1916 Model 84,
with wire wheels.
WILLYS-KNIGHT,
5 passenger touring;
1916 Model 84.
OVERLAND COUPE,
1917 Model 85-6.
A car for the year round.
OVERLAND COUNTRY CLUB
roadster, 1917,
with wire wheels.
OVERLAND
5 passenger touring,
1916 Model 83,
overhauled and repainted,
with new slip covers.
ALL WILLYS-KNIGHT AND OVERLAND CARS SOLD UNDER OUR USED CAR POLICY.
All Cars Sold for Cash
or DEFERRED PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Used Car Dept.,
Broadway at 50th St.
At 50th St. Subway entrance.
Telephone Columbus—9400.

RENAULT five-passenger car, equipped with self-starter, generator, electric lights, Westinghouse shock absorbers, victoria top, slip covers, five wire wheels; completely overhauled and repainted at Brewster's; a genuine bargain. Burrelle, 1,704 Broadway.

STEARNS, 1917, five-passenger touring car; like new; cost, with extras, $2,700. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

WINTON light six 1915 model overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; car must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON, 1915, seven-passenger limousine; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC.—Beautiful limousine-landaulet; seven passenger; recent model; hourly, monthly. Circle 4151.

CADILLAC.—Beautiful 8-cylinder; by month. Fogarty, 118 East 66th. Plaza 3694.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD touring cars, 1916-1917; hour, trip. Wilmarth, phone Columbus 1206.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED, LATE MODELS.
HIGH CLASS MAKES; HIGHEST CASH prices paid. Gotham Exchange, 1,694 B'way.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

OWNERS, prospective owners, chauffeurs, and mechanics, learn the care and operation of the automobile; write for full particulars. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,120 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W.57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, typist; knowledge stenography; $8. Parnis, 204 West 116th. 1480 Morningside.

BOOKKEEPER.—12 years' experience; take entire charge; stenographer; $25. J 20 Times.

CARD SYSTEMATIZER, conducting extensive systems for large establishment, desires accounts; work done client's office if desired. J 224 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID.—Smart, capable woman; willing to assist with other work; in city; hours 10-5. 237 West 70th.

CHAPERON for young girls or elderly lady traveling through United States or Canada; references. Y 277 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young widow wishes position as working housekeeper; experienced; city references. Please call Mrs. Saxon, 263 West 54th, city.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Middle-aged woman as housekeeper or companion; capable and neat; is fond of children. V 11 Times.

LADY with traveling experience desires position to represent reliable firm. Y 265 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, neat, accurate, conscientious, rapid; moderate salary. A 293 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' commercial experience; references former employer; $15. J 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; general office routine work; salary $12. Phone Rhinelander 3718.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—Experienced, accurate, neat; $12. R. Stark, 901 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

TYPIST, stenographer, with typewriter, wishes work all or part time. V 8 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN of executive ability, efficient, capable, with good knowledge of bookkeeping, seeks secretarial position. Y 286 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

BERTA CARLSON Swedish Agency supplies first-class servants. 2,415 Broadway. Riverside 9463.

COOKS, Waitresses, Nurses, Houseworkers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9186.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, 28, married, three years with certified accountant, desires connection as senior or semi-senior; best references. J 247 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT and Office Manager; 5 years' experience; familiar with all branches of office work; salary $35. T 39 Times.

AMBITIOUS young man, with college education, wishes position with advancement. T 235 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits: $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Young man, 20; four years' experience general office duties, assistant bookkeeper, and credit investigator; highest credentials. A 316 Times Downtown.

BACTERIOLOGY ASSISTANT, some experience; good worker; start low salary. T 143 Times.

BINDERY FOREMAN, EXPERIENCED BOOKBINDER, with thorough knowledge of all bindery machines, first-class mechanic, good estimator on all work, able to get work out well, quick and economical, is open for engagement in an edition or pamphlet bindery. Bernard Poelcke, 75 West 124th St.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, (19,) accurate, five years practical experience trial balance, controlling accounts, financial and other statements, typist, correspondent, trustworthy, conscientious, ambitious, $15-$18, highest references, desires position promising advancement. M. Klotz, 259 Stanton St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER, four years' experience, desires position with opportunity to advance. A 318 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, office manager; eight years' experience; references. M 117 Times.

BOY, 17, experienced, wishes position with reliable firm with advancement. A 322 Times Downtown.

BOY, 14, graduate, wishes office position. Hanna, 509 East 75th St.

CHAUFFEUR, Irish-American, single, 35, 10 years' experience private service, driving, repairing, high-class cars; competent, careful, trustworthy. Maguire, 30 West 60th. Columbus 9447.

CHAUFFEUR, &c.—Couple, young, Finnish, wish position in private family; man chauffeur, mechanic, useful; wife good cook or houseworker; reference. Maki, 66 West 128th St.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Charles F. Sides, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—First-class; private family; married, 10 years' experience; excellent reference. John Evans, 349 Summit Av., Jersey City, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, at present employed in repair shop, wishes steady position with private family. Winther, 213 East 52d St.

CHAUFFEUR, 23, single, speaks English, French, Italian, desires position in private family. Fernand Roduit, 228 West 24th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, competent and reliable; any make of car; A1 references. Tel. 2745 Lenox.

CHAUFFEUR, reliable, experienced, own repairs, best references, wishes position. Tel. Lenox 8186.

CHAUFFEUR, 32, 9 years' experience; best references. Louis Bohlman, 2,087 Amsterdam Av.

DRAFTSMAN.—Architectual; graduate; 4 years' experience. M 174 Times.

MAN, 37, speaking, writing French fluently, expert knowledge French business methods, seeks responsible situation with established firm. T 190 Times.

EXECUTIVE—Selling agent, American, age 37, married, technical education, desires connection where ability and aggressiveness are assets; have been successful as superintendent of large factory in art metal line and manager of branch store; salary; references. T 181 Times.

EXECUTIVE, accountant, age 26, married, graduate N. Y. U., 10 years' business references, desires confidential position. A 291 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, intelligent, refined, anxious; references. A 289 Times Downtown.

POSITION, wanted as purchasing agent, office manager or assistant; nearly 16 years' experience purchasing and handling all classes merchandise; at present employed; married; A1 references; can get results; willing to travel representing large corporation any foreign country; Orient preferred. A 275 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER and 4 good salesmen will make change at once. J 230 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish-speaking stenographer desires position; best references. A 317 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires temporary position. A 277 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, capable, energetic, well recommended, desires position in broker's office or progressive firm. T 200 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, five years' business experience, selling ability, seeks position at anything with opportunities. A 320 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, studied chemistry, desires position with chemical concern; salary no object. A 211 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24; neat appearance; good talker, office and selling experience; advancement; exempt from military service. V 4 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, desires position in machine shop; salary no object. A 210 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bookkeeping, typewriting, selling and executive ability, desires position. V 6 Times.

YOUNG MAN (18) wishes position in silk house with advancement. T 182 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position with reliable concern, anything. T 131 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER with some knowledge of stenography, experienced; must have first-class references. J 18 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and Cashier.—Apply in own handwriting, stating reference and salary desired. V 3 Times.

BOOK SALESWOMAN.—Experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

BRIGHT ERRAND GIRL to make herself useful. The Green Shop, 11 East 47th St.

FILING CLERK.—Competent, experienced, knowledge stenography, typewriting. Technology Sales Co., 29 Broadway.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—White girl; small family; short distance in country. Call 10-12, Mrs. S. Ulman, 311 West 122d St.

GIRLS, experienced in cutting room; also learners. Apply Boyd & Co., 2,159 Prospect Av., near 182d St.

IN BANK, young woman with knowledge of typewriting and bookkeeping; state experience and salary expected. A 239 Times Downtown.

INVOICE CLERK.—Young lady to do invoicing on typewriter; must be accurate at addition and multiplication; preferably one understanding stenography. Address with full information. M 126 Times.

LADY with large acquaintance to sell high-class silk underwear; splendid opportunity; commission; references. Address K., 346 East 138th.

LADY wanted to teach and sell Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machines; salary. Apply personally at 218 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

MODELS.—EXPERIENCED MODELS FOR OUR SHOWROOM TO TRY ON MISSES' COATS AND SUITS; BUST MEASURE 34; GOOD SALARY AND LONG SEASON. A. GERSHEL & CO., 15 EAST 26TH ST.

NURSE (registered) for operating room moderate sized hospital; state age, experience, salary expected. Box 44, 2,121 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHERS.—ATTRACTIVE PERMANENT POSITIONS ARE OPEN FOR TWO COMPETENT STENOGRAPHERS, WHO MUST BE ABLE TO TAKE DICTATION RAPIDLY AND READ THEIR NOTES ACCURATELY; NO OTHERS NEED APPLY; THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE IN BANKING WORK PREFERRED. CALL BETWEEN 12 AND 1 O'CLOCK MONDAY, 16TH FLOOR, 14 WALL ST.

STENOGRAPHER, general office work; beginner accepted if competent; good personal appearance necessary. Call 320 5th Av., Room 309.

SENOGRAPHER, accurate, capable, and experienced, for export firm; give experience, age, references, and salary wanted. A 298 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER of drawing and art in elementary and high school classes of modern institutional school; must be training school or college graduate. Apply personally at 32 West 115th St. Monday at 8 P. M. Bring references.

YOUNG LADY assistant in admitting office of hospital. J 19 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN.—A wholesale house, the largest in its field, has an opening for a young woman to travel; previous traveling experience not necessary providing applicant is exceptionally clever saleswoman; a permanent position with advancement is assured; address, giving in detail age, experience, references, and salary expected to begin; no attention to application without this information. Traveler, 290 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN of strong character, with some business experience and an intellect keen enough to serve as a basis for rapid development under intensive training; must be a good stenographer; reply, stating age and full particulars. T 188 Times.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, $25, $18, $15; dictaphone, $20; comptometer, $18. Lang Agency, 120 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, DICTAPHONE, BOOKKEEPERS, SWITCHBOARD, TYPISTS, CLERICAL; FREE REGISTRATION. FULTON AGENCY, 93 NASSAU.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clerks, free registration, 303 5th Av. Miss A. Lynch's Agency.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

YOUNG MEN TO LEARN TRADES; free instruction; 9 trades. Apply any morning except Saturday and Sunday. Baron de Hirsch Trade School, 222 E. 64th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

A BOY of 16 wanted for messenger service; good promotion prospect; start at $5. New York Times Current History Magazine. Apply Monday morning, 9th, at 17th floor Times Building, Times Square.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.—Big patriotic recruiting rally. Mr. Saunders, Room 308, 527 Fifth Av., all week. Commission.

BOYS.—Bright boys 15-17 years; office, stock, apprentice salesmen; permanent positions; excellent opportunities for advancement; apply personally or letter. Revillon Freres, 26 West 35th.

BOY.—Stock room and errands; American; call. L. D. Thornton, 416 Broadway.

BUTTON SALESMAN, who can produce business, catering for the ladies' garment cutting-up trade; commission and salary. A 247 Times Downtown.

CANVASSERS.—Opportunity for 20 canvassers and street men to sell auto flag outfit; best on market; commission basis. Apply fifth floor. 17 Madison Av.

CASHIER.—(Night;) acquainted with restaurant business; must furnish bond. H 173 Times.

DEPARTMENT STORE
BUYERS WANTED
BY ONE OF THE LEADING EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, FOR RUGS, DRAPERIES, AND UPHOLSTERY FOR SILKS, DRESS GOODS AND LININGS, FOR TOILET GOODS, NOTIONS, AND KINDRED SMALL WARES. THIS IS A WELL ESTABLISHED STORE OF THE HIGHEST STANDING. GOOD SALARIES AWAIT MEN THAT ARE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN BIG STORES AND COMPETENT TO HANDLE ACTIVE BUSINESS. DO NOT APPLY UNLESS FULLY EXPERIENCED. ADDRESS Y 276 TIMES ANNEX.

DESIGNERS
on punch and dyes for manufacturing accurate small parts in large quantities; also on jig and fixtures for accurate production of small parts. Call or write Western Electric Co., (Inc.,) 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMEN.
We require the services of two first-class mechanical draftsmen, preferably those experienced in small tools and light machine design, along the lines of adding machines, typewriters, etc.
The above are desirable openings for capable men. In answering please outline your previous experience, specify age, nationality, salary expected, and when available. H 176 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.
Men experienced in the design of small mechanical and electrical apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent positions, with excellent opportunities for advancement. Call or write, Western Electric Company, (Inc.,) 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.—DESIGNERS, DETAILERS, AND TRACERS, EXPERIENCED IN MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL WORK; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT POSITIONS. APPLY Y 242 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN.—Design squad chief for steam division power station work; good working conditions; state qualifications. Post Office Box 1,902, Philadelphia.

DRAFTSMAN.—For lay out work and detailing small mechanisms; state salary expected and experience. Hall Switch and Signal Co., Garwood, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN for special automatic tools. Mergenthaler Linotype, 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

ENGINEERS, Draftsman and Inspectors, Structural, Mechanical, and Electrical.—Consulting engineering firm will add several first-class men to their organization to handle a large shipyard project; give full particulars in first letter. Address Y 294 Times Annex.

FARM HANDS wanted, Dutchess County, within seventy-five miles from New York; dairy and general farm work; going wages; immediate employment; applicants sent direct to farm by automobile, without expense; position guaranteed; no agency fee; apply immediately ready for work. New York State Food Supply Com., 42 Market St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FOREMAN.—ROAD BUILDING; $4 DAY; STEADY WORK. ROOM 1812, 150 NASSAU ST.

GREEK SALESMEN, ATTENTION.
WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY
FOR ENERGETIC, GOOD MEN,
WITH SELLING ABILITY. VERY
BEST REAL ESTATE PROPOSITION, WHICH IS OFFERED
TODAY IN THIS COUNTRY; SALARY AND COMMISSION.
WRITE AT ONCE SO YOU
WON'T MISS YOUR CHANCE.
DUNBAR LAND CO., DUNBAR,
WEST VA.

HELPER.—Wanted, strong man, American, helper in a solid tire service station. Apply 223 West 64th St.

LABORERS.—STEADY WORK; $3 PER DAY. APPLY ROOM 1812, 150 NASSAU ST.

MAN.—Useful man, assist butler and table and pantry; steady place; Winter in city; answer by letter, stating references, nationality, age and wages wanted. N. W., M 151 Times.

MUSICIANS wanted, First New York Field Artillery Band; regiment called into Federal service; now in camp at Van Cortlandt Park. Apply Band Leader Southerland, Van Cortlandt Park Parade Grounds.

OFFICE MANAGER and Bookkeeper, capable of taking full charge of office details; Protestant; salary $2,000 a year. Apply 9 A. M., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

PLANER HANDS TO OPERATE BAXTER WHITNEY DOUBLE PLANER; STEADY POSITION, WITH BONUS AND LIFE INSURANCE ADVANTAGES. STANDARD, 638 WEST 52D ST.

PRODUCTION CLERK, who has had experience as factory runner and order clerk; must be familiar with factory routine, preferably millwork, accustomed to direct foreman, and have first-class references from similar position; if master of more than one language so state, also age and salary expected. Address J 223 Times Downtown.

PROGRAMME SOLICITORS.—Big patriotic recruiting rally. Mr. Saunders, Room 308, 527 Fifth Av., all week. Commission.

SALESMAN.
Men's ready-to-wear clothing; neat appearing; between 25 and 35; must be a good salesman; to such a man a permanent position is offered with good salary. E 350 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted; strong line of crepe de chine underwear; only those with the following and experience of office and department store trade need apply; commission basis. Arlington Underwear Co., 38 East 31st St.

SALESMEN.—We need a few intelligent young men in our sales department; foreign-speaking preferred; salary and commission if qualified; excellent opportunity to live wires. Call 11 o'clock sharp, Mr. Sperling, 132 Nassau St., Room 305.

SALESMEN, MOTOR TRUCKS;
must be experienced men; salary or commission; full line; immediate deliveries. Apply Tuesday morning, Burford Co., 44 West 62d St.

SALESMEN.—High-class standard car; automobile experience essential; must be first-class men; drawing account applied against commission; state references. P.R., 144 Times.

SALESMEN.—An opportunity to make big money for a few bright men. Mr. Saunders, Room 308, 527 Fifth Av., all week. Commission.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Pressure is generally low, except in New England, the Northwest, and on the North Pacific Coast, with several widely scattered centres of moderate depression, with the result that there were local showers in the Middle Atlantic States, along the South Atlantic Coast, in the lower lake region, Southern Mississippi, Louisiana, the upper Mississippi, and lower Missouri Valleys, and Southeastern Colorado.

There will be showers Monday in New York and New England and along the Carolina Coast, on Monday night or Tuesday in Indiana and Ohio, and on Tuesday in Northern New England. Otherwise the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday east of the Mississippi River.

Temperature changes will not be of consequence.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic—Moderate east and southeast, cloudy weather; Middle Atlantic—moderate northeast and east, cloudy and unsettled.

FORECAST TODAY AN DTUESDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Local showers Monday. Tuesday cloudy.

Northern New England—Local showers Monday, and probably Tuesday.

Western New York—Fair and warmer in west, showers in east Monday. Tuesday fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Cloudy Monday and Tuesday.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair and warmer Monday. Tuesday cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	70	66	4 P. M.	86	69
6 A. M.	69	65	6 P. M.	82	69
9 A. M.	77	69	9 P. M.	78	66
12 M.	86	69	11 P. M.	76	65

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68; at 8 P. M. it was 67. Maximum temperature, 70 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 65 degrees at 6:30 A. M. Humidity, 83 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 75 per cent at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.07 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.99 inches.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:32|Sun sets..7:30|Moon rises.10:20

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:18	11:35	5:08	5:31
Governors Island	11:44	11:55	5:38	6:05
Hell Gate	12:47	1:24	7:20	8:05

Fire Record.

P. M. Loss.
11:45—Bristow St. & Boston Road, Bronx; M. Tovinsky ....Slight
A. M.
1:15—337 E. 17 St.; Hedding Methodist Epis. Church ....Slight
2:30—2,112 1 Av.; J. Auterino....Slight
7:15—83 E. 11 St.; L. Cohen....$16
8:20—9 W. 28 St.; Pease & Elliman...Slight
9:15—206 E. 120 St.; R. Blately....Slight
10:30—64 E. 134 St., Bronx; P. Jackson. Slight
11:30—1,034 Lexington Av.; O. Cohn...Slight
P. M.
2:45—146 Central Park W.; Brennan Bros. ....Slight
3:00—56 St. Marks Place; Margon Club. Slight
6:05—372 E. 8 St.; Veronica Scheiffer..Slight
7:20—820 Caldwell Av., Bronx; Bertha Wendt ....Slight
8:55—1,800 7th Av.; H. Baum....Slight
9:00—151 St. and Hudson River, (motor-boat;) J. Kensley....$500
11:20—2d Av. and 99th St.; Interborough R. R. Co....Slight

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN WANTED.
When you hear the word "ENCYCLOPAEDIA" you immediately think "BRITANNICA." The same thing is true of millions of other Americans. If you wish to reap the benefit of our nationwide advertising campaign we have an A1 sales proposition for you. To men of education and good address we will give drawing account against commissions, transportation, and a training that will insure success. Call 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN WANTED.
A man of character, with some selling experience, wanted immediately to sell widely advertised product in New York and neighboring States; a permanent connection is assured man who can stand prosperity and is ambitious to get ahead; we will give the right man drawing account against commissions and every other aid consistent with a sound, successful selling policy; state age, education, and line of business you are engaged in. Address Box H 194 Times.

SALESMAN.—ESTABLISHED EUROPEAN COMPANY, SELLING TO FACTORIES, REQUIRES ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN FOR CITY SALES DEPARTMENT; SALARY AND COMMISSION.
U. S. SALES DEPARTMENT,
E. R. SENN & CO., 52 VANDERBILT AV.

SALESMAN, BY RIBBON MANUFACTURERS; HIGH-PRICED MAN WITH IDEAS, WHO IS FAMILIAR WITH ALL ANGLES OF THE BUSINESS; PREFER MAN NOW WITH LARGE JOBBING HOUSE; INTERESTING SALARY; REPLIES CONFIDENTIAL. H 159 TIMES.

SILK SALESMAN.—AGGRESSIVE COMMISSION HOUSE, ABOUT TO INSTALL BROAD SILK DEPARTMENT, WANTS LIVE WIRE WHO IS CONVERSANT WITH ALL DETAILS OF BUYING AND SELLING; ONE CAPABLE OF EARNING LARGE SALARY; GIVE PRESENT CONNECTION; CONFIDENTIAL. H 160 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man to work evenings from 7 to 10; experienced; letter only. 2 West 72d St., No. 558.

TRACERS, capable of making neat mechanical drawings; state age, exp. and salary expected. E 344 Times Downtown.

TRAVELING SALESMEN wanted for manufacture of stationery and kindred lines; experience preferred, but not essential; can be utilized as side lines; commission. Apply till noon Wedensday, Weinberg & Beirach, 325 Broome St.

"WANTED"
Laborers at American Dock Co., Tompkinsville, S. I.

WINDOW DRESSER, experienced on waists, for out of town; only those having previous experience. Apply H 130 Times.

YOUNG MAN to assist in silk department of large dress house; only one with previous experience in this line need apply. E. & J. Weinberg, 43 West 24th.

YOUNG MEN TO LEARN FARMING; $1 PER DAY AND BOARD; COME READY TO WORK. LEWIS & VALENTINE CO., ROSLYN, LONG ISLAND.

Employment Agencies.

ASSISTANT-EXECUTIVE, large import company, familiar South American trade; $50 start; splendid future. Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad St.

Instruction.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A progressive motor manufacturing company requires capable executive as Treasurer and office manager, who can invest $10,000 to $15,000; absolute protection; investment should double in two years; company making well-known gasoline motors; factory running day and night; unusual opportunity for right man. Address Motors, 526 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED.—TO BUY OR TAKE INTEREST IN LARGE ESTABLISHED PAYING DEPARTMENT STORE IN CITY OR OUT OF CITY; HAVE AMPLE MEANS. REPLIES HELD STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. Y 255 TIMES ANNEX.

Salesman traveling Middle West, established trade, is open for high-grade line flat purses and bags. V 7 Times.

FOR SALE.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 275 Canal St.

Five-needle Singer tucking machine and Singer single needle hemstitching machine for sale or will exchange for two-needle hemstitching machine. Imperial, 131 West 28th St.

ADVERTISE PROMPTLY.

Do not bewail your fate on ascertaining the loss of some valued article. Telephone 1000 Bryant, and next day an advertisement will appear in The New York Times which will facilitate recovery.—Advt.

FUSION IN QUEENS SPLIT ON PRESIDENT

Two New Candidates for Borough Head Complicate the Situation.

REPUBLICANS HAVE ONE, TOO

Leader Refuses to Meet Supporters of Mayor Mitchel and Justice Cropsey Has Many Friends There.

With the announcement of District Attorney Denis O'Leary of Queens County, and Martin Mager, former County Clerk, as candidates for the nomination for President of the borough, old-time complications in the political situation in Queens have arisen during the last few days. Both men are nominally Democrats and are seeking the indorsement of the United Democracy of Queens, an organization which is made up of many of the friends of Mayor Mitchel, and which has been engineered chiefly by Thomas F. Dwyer, Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply in Queens. By obtaining the indorsement of this organization the men expect later to be indorsed by the committee of the Mayor's friends in Manhattan, and thus be in a good position to oppose Borough President Connolly, who will be the candidate of the regular Democratic organization.

Up to within a week ago it was supposed that Mr. O'Leary was to be a candidate for the renomination for District Attorney, and he was known to be seeking the indorsement of the regular Democratic organization for that nomination. His announcement of his candidacy for the Borough Presidency nomination followed his selection as an executive member of the city democracy, headed by Martin W. Littleton. Mr. Mager's friends had already put him forward as the fusion candidate for Borough President, and Mr. O'Leary's action has caused a split in the Mitchel organization.

Borough President Connolly when he learned of Mr. O'Leary's announced candidacy, said that the District Attorney would have to show the people of Queens that he was the best candidate if he hoped to be successful, and this Mr. Connolly did not think could be done.

In all the fusion campaigns heretofore the strongest element has been the Republican organization of the borough. The support given by the Republicans four years ago was responsible for the majority that was given to Mayor Mitchel in Queens. This year Joseph R. De Bragga, Chairman of the Queens County Republican Committee and leader of the organization, was requested to meet with the friends of Mayor Mitchel, but he has refused on the ground that it was the intention of the Republicans to nominate a straight ticket with Warren B. Ashmead of Jamaica, Transfer Tax Collector, as the candidate for Borough President. He was quoted as saying that the fusionists could take Ashmead or not, as they choose. Republicans of the borough generally are understood to be behind De Bragga in this attitude. Justice Cropsey of Brooklyn also has many friends among the Republicans in Queens, and it was said that they would support him as a candidate for Mayor against Mayor Mitchel.

The Platform Committee of the Business Men's League, which is seeking to find a business man for its candidate for Mayor this year, announced yesterday that it would hold its final meeting at its headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street, tonight. Henry P. Mills, Chairman of the Committee on Platform, said that the sub-committee having in charge the final draft of the platform had completed its labors and was ready to report its findings. Mr. Mills further said that if the platform as framed by the sub-committee was approved by the entire committee it would be made public after the meeting. Joseph Yeska, Chairman of the league, announced that a committee in the interest of Bird S. Coler, who is seeking a nomination for Controller, would appear before the Executive Committee.

FLEE FROM INSECT KILLER.

Janitor Ignites a Chemical and Smoke Brings Fire Engines.

There was considerable excitement in the vicinity of Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street yesterday morning after Peter Gallagher, janitor of the five-story building at 9 West Twenty-ninth Street, in an effort to rid the cellar of the building of insects, set fire to a chemical in a can. The first floor is occupied by Max Scheer as a restaurant, and the four upper floors as bachelor apartments. As the chemical in the can burned the cellar became filled with a thick pungent smoke, which drifted through the building, causing a number of patrons in the restaurant and the lodgers in the upper floors to flee to the street.

Patrolman Schmidt of the West Thirtieth Street Station turned in an alarm of fire, but when the firemen arrived they were unable to enter the cellar on account of the smoke, and, although two streams of water were thrown into the cellar, the smoke became thicker. A call was sent for the rescue squad, and the men of this company after donning their smoke helmets, entered the cellar and carried out the can, which, by this time, was empty, and threw it into the street. About a half hour later the lodgers were able to return to their apartments and traffic on both the Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street crosstown lines, which had been tied up, was resumed. A crowd of several hundred persons were attracted by the smoke, and the police were kept busy. The smoke did but little damage to the building.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—On Saturday, May 26, 1917, between 58th and 15th Sts., on 10th Av., from taxi driving to French Line, door of which flew open, large black leather portfolio containing bunch about fifty keys, letters, and will addressed to E. B. Parsons, 334 West 58th St., N. Y. C.; also ten or twelve large photos of pen drawings. TEN DOLLARS REWARD if returned to E. B. Parsons, care Mr. Reid, landlord, 334 West 58th St., N. Y. C.

LOST.—July 2, 1917, $1,000 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 5½% note, due 1921, No. M. M. 105,336. If found please return to Kidder, Peabody & Co., 17 Wall St., New York City. Tel 9330 Rector.

LOST—Platinum bar pin, between Claremont Av. and 116th St., and Amsterdam Av., and 125th St; liberal reward. Goldsmith, 29 Claremont Av.

LOST—Diamond ring, Long Beach, July 4, inscription inside; reward. Gilchrist, 278 6th Av., Brooklyn. Phone 8920 Cortlandt.

LOST—Blue-beaded bag, containing keys, automobile license, money. Suitable reward. Gertrude Goldman, 562 West 113th St.

LOST—Gold bracelet, engraved, seven small diamonds, Fifth Av. bus; reward. H 167 Times.

LOST—Wallet containing notes, photos; reward. Seidman, 1,673 2d Av., care of Weiss.

GREEKS HERE PLEDGE FAITH TO ALLIES

Rival Mass Meetings Celebrate the Return of Venizelos to Athens.

FAVOR WAR DECLARATION

The Cause of Venizelos Is the Cause of America, They Say—Speakers Stir Great Enthusiasm.

Two mass meetings of Greek residents of New York were held yesterday afternoon to celebrate the return of Eleutherios Venizelos to Athens as Prime Minister of Greece, and to align the Greeks in America in favor of a declaration of war by Greece on Germany and her allies. One meeting was held in Terrace Garden, 145 East Fifty-eighth Street; the other in the Amsterdam Opera House, 340 West Forty-fourth Street.

When Venizelos went to Saloniki about a year ago and set up a revolutionary government there, a number of the most influential Greeks in New York formed the "Hellenic Liberal Association" to support his cause in America. The Greek National Herald, of which P. Tatanis is proprietor and Dr. D. Callimachos editor, was the organ of this society. A few weeks ago Venizelos returned to Athens in triumph, but by an unfortunate coincidence, on that same day a schism developed in the ranks of the Hellenic Liberal Association.

One party, headed by President Panagoulopulos and Secretary Theodoropulos, maintains that Mr. Tatanis, disappointed by his defeat by Mr. Panagoulopulos, in an election for the Presidency, seceded from the organization and took with him "perhaps ten or fifteen members." This is the party that met yesterday in Terrace Garden.

The other party, headed by Mr. Tatanis and Dr. Callimachos, say that they are the only original organization, and that Mr. Panagoulopulos and his party are the seceders. However, it was noticed yesterday that this party, whose members met at the Amsterdam Opera House now call themselves "The League of Greek Liberals of New York." They have the newspaper, but Secretary Theodoropulos of the Hellenic Liberal Association is going to start a rival sheet, which will be called simply The Liberal.

In point of numbers the Amsterdam Opera House faction made considerably the better showing yesterday. They had Corporation Counsel Hardy and Professor Brown of City College as speakers, while the only speakers at Terrace Garden were President Panagoulopulos, Secretary Theodoropulos, and Rector Makaronis of the Greek Church in Brooklyn.

In the matter of enthusiasm, however, the two factions were very evenly matched. In either meeting it was only necessary for some one to stand up and say "Eleutherios Venizelos!" or "President Wilson!" or "Mayor Mitchel!" to provoke a deafening outburst of cheers and waving of hats. As each of the speakers of the afternoon found occasion to mention some of these names, or all of them, pretty frequently, the cheering was incessant. Both meetings passed resolutions declaring that the cause Venizelos is fighting for is the cause of America, indorsing the allied cause, and pledging the support of the Greeks of New York.

The Amsterdam Opera House meeting, which was conducted by the Greek National Herald party, also in its resolutions condemned what it called "the pro-German propaganda" of the Atlantis, the other Greek newspaper in New York, which is the rival of The National Herald, and which has been royalist and anti-Venizelist in its sympathies.

TOBACCO FOR TROOPS AT SEA

Army Girls' Fund Aims to Supply Men Going to France.

Back of an application for articles of incorporation of An Army Girl's Transport Tobacco Fund, which will be submitted today to a Supreme Court Justice, is an interesting story in connection with the departure of the first American force for France. A few hours before the transport sailed an officer got word to the daughter of another army officer that in the rush and secrecy there had been no opportunity or means for the men to provide tobacco for the sea trip.

The young woman acted quickly and decisively. There was no time to collect funds or deal with red tape, but she found a patriotic banker who obtained credit for her with the American Tobacco Company, and in a few hours an ample supply of tobacco was put aboard.

The commanders of the first expedition have written to the young woman, thanking her and telling the appreciation of the men, and urging that the fund be continued, so that troops on transports shall never again be in such a situation. Out of this has grown "An Army Girl's Transport Tobacco Fund."

The organization consists of R. L. Bigelow, Captain Edward B. Close, Edwin Arden, who will act as general manager; Miss M. S. Carson, Secretary, and Major Ernest K. Coulter, Treasurer. All contributions to the fund wil be made paylable to the Treasurer at 25 Pine Street.

The Government does not issue tobacco to its troops as a part of the ration, though when possible it places tobacco where they can buy it at wholesale prices.

Wallach Neckwear at Reduced Prices

Sale Begins at 8 A. M. Today
At all Wallach Stores.

Thousands of luxurious Scarfs, Cravats of every style and color.

Imported and domestic silks of the finest weaves; English, Japanese, Italian silks.

Two-tones, Regimental, Club and College stripes; Paisley and Persian designs.

Accept this invitation to our NECKWEAR CARNIVAL

Scarfs that sell regularly at 65c and 50c....	35c	Beautiful Scarfs; usually $2.00.....	$1.35
Ties that you would call bargains at $1.00.	65c	Splendid Neckwear of the $2.50 quality..........	1.85
Unusually stylish neckwear; regularly $1.50...	95c	Luxurious Cravats, never before less than $3.00......	2.35

De Luxe Creations
at $2.85

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
Third Ave., cor. 122d } Open
246-248 West 125th. } Evenings.

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

To Reduce Stock We Are Reducing Prices

We are cutting from $5 to $15 off the cost of materials on which the season's selling has left us overstocked.

This is true in every grade material from $25 up. There are many plain and fancy weaves in a large variety of color effects.

This is a rare chance to save from $5 to $15 on a suit without sacrificing one iota of personal preference.

Our $25 regular values are particularly hard to duplicate. Samples on request.

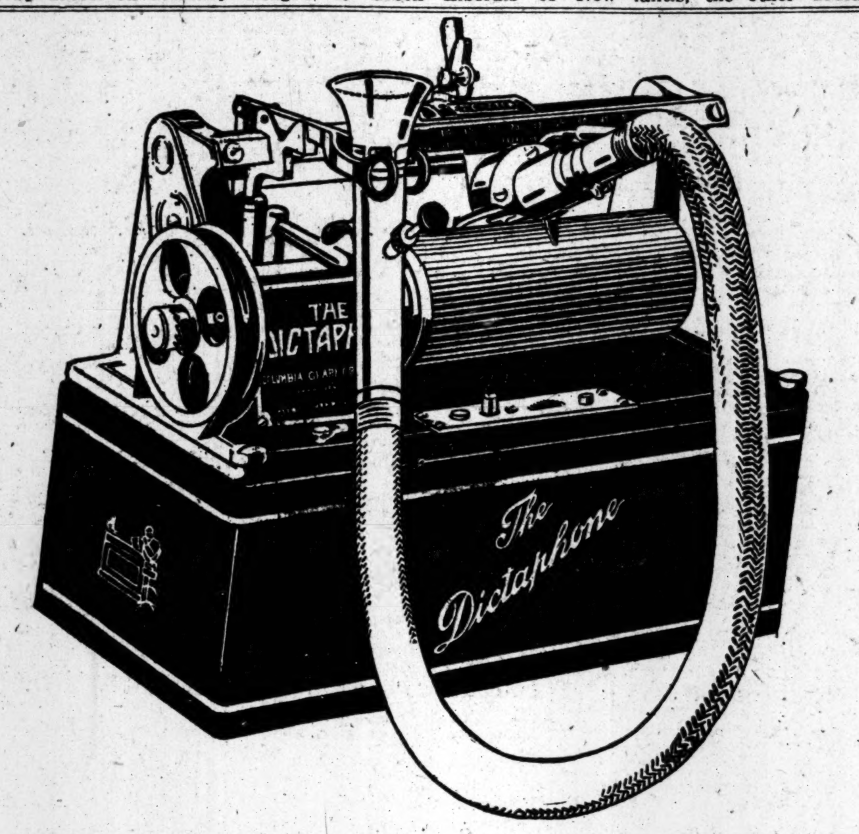
Suits to Measure Only

Army Officers' Uniforms to measure. Government regulations strictly adhered to. Special service stations at Plattsburg and at Madison Barracks.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—*Wisdom is the result of experience—experience the result of investigation. If you want wisdom investigate.*

Arnheim Axioms.



The Dictaphone has moved to newer and larger quarters

Here is the address
55 Warren Street
Here is the telephone
Barclay 3043

And here are the reasons for the move:

The steadily increasing adoption of The Dictaphone System by business men generally in and around New York has made *more room* and *better facilities* a necessity.

So we have taken new quarters at 55 Warren Street (telephone Barclay 3043) where The Dictaphone Staff of Office Organizers and Service Experts are at your call.

You are going to feel the need of The Dictaphone more every day from now on. As to how *soon* you get around to it is for you to decide. Of course. You are going to lose *some* of your workers through conscription—possibly many—and you must be prepared for the loss. Hundreds of other business men during the past few months have wisely anticipated the coming labor shortage and installed The Dictaphone. They have *protected* themselves and made certain of efficiency and economy in their offices when the pinch comes.

You are invited to drop in at these new quarters of The Dictaphone, or call us on the 'phone and let us send you one of The Dictaphone Experts on Office Organization to talk it over with you.

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

55 Warren Street Call Barclay 3043

The word DICTAPHONE is a TRADE-MARK, registered in the United States and in all other countries.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail. The Dictaphone, 55 Warren Street, New York.

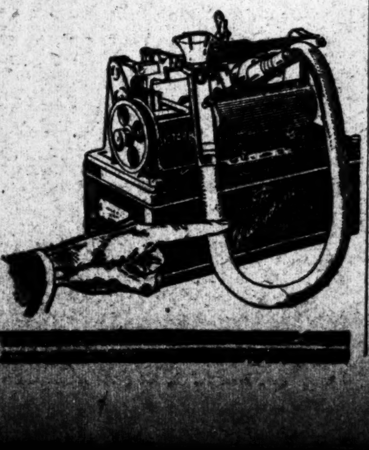
Please send me free copy "The Man at the Desk."

Name....................................

Address..................................

Address personally Mr.......................

To apply the word DICTAPHONE or any similar name to any dictating machine other than those made by the American Graphophone Company is unlawful and will be prosecuted.



This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

PROOF SHEET

The "Safety Valve" in Modern Bookkeeping

"Every bookkeeping department needs a 'safety valve,'" says Mr. R. O. Morgan, Credit Manager of the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, South Bend, Ind. That is what he calls the proof sheet. He knows the need for and the value of *"control"* in bookkeeping, which the proof sheet gives.

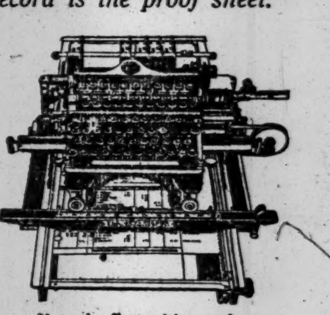
His books were formerly kept by twelve hand bookkeepers. There was no way of locating errors at once; no means of absolutely checking the accuracy of each day's work; no record to help in checking back over the month's work.

With the installation of four Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machines, Mr. Morgan established "Proof Sheet Control." Now he writes:

"The Oliver Chilled Plow Works has not had to check back the postings on a single ledger since Control was established. It is an achievement never accomplished by us under the hand system, and the simple explanation of this record is the proof sheet."

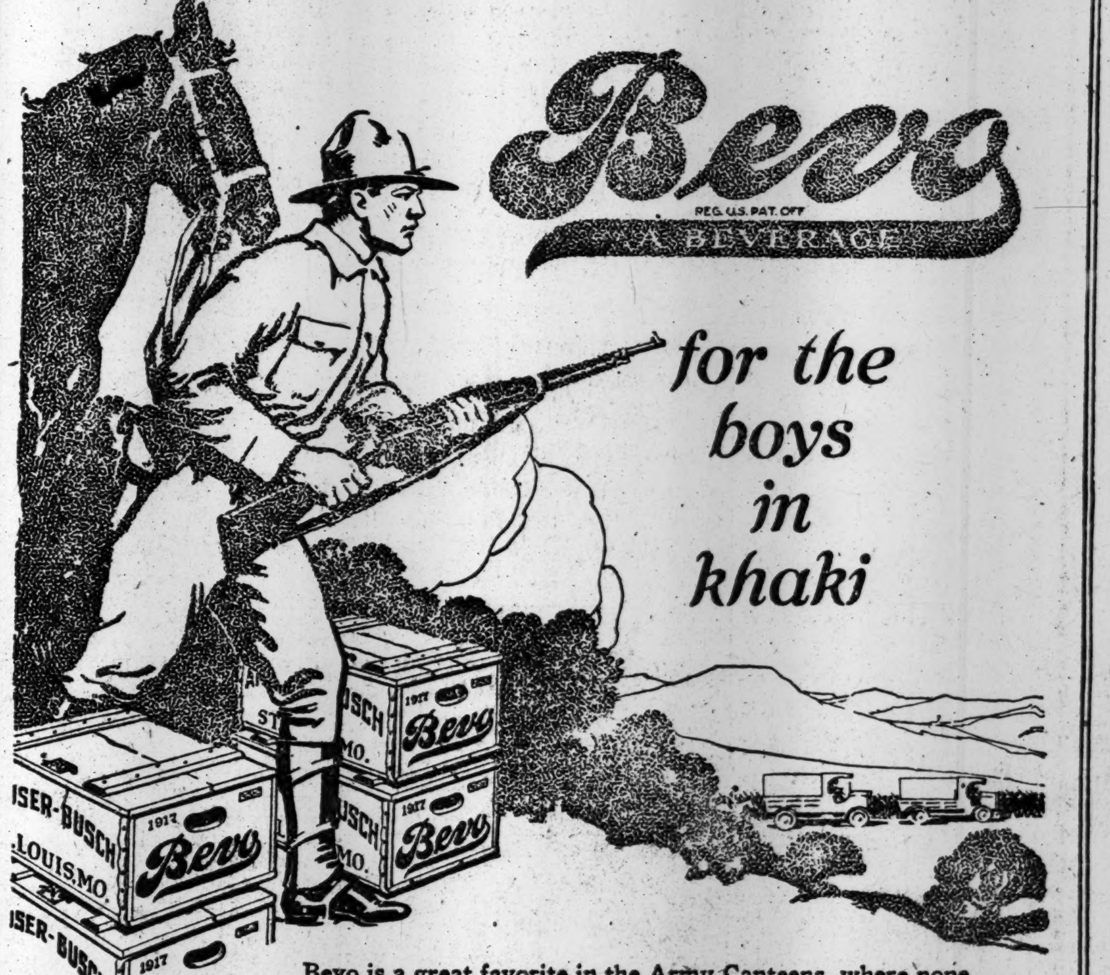
Mr. Morgan frankly admits he was at first skeptical with reference to the advantages of the proof sheet, and even desired to curtail its use. But now, he says, *"results have proven conclusively the advisability of the proof sheet. It is a feature of the utmost importance. The system not only lightens the burden in this department, but has done much to simplify the statements which go out to dealers."*

Learn how Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machines, with proof sheet control, can help your Bookkeeping Department. Get in touch with the local Elliott-Fisher office either by 'phone or letter. Elliott-Fisher Company, 217 Broadway.



Note the flat writing surface on which forms are held in the natural flat writing position. This makes the proof sheet possible.

Elliott-Fisher
Bookkeeping Machine
with the Proof Sheet and the Flat Writing Surface



Bevo is a great favorite in the Army Canteens, where none but pure, soft drinks may be sold. After drill or march, you are sure to see a long line of hot and dusty-throated soldier boys making a bee-line for Bevo. They know that there lies complete satisfaction, full refreshment and pure wholesomeness.

At home or abroad—at work or play—between meals or with meals, you will appreciate what we have done for you in making this triumph in soft drinks.

You will find Bevo at inns, restaurants, groceries, department and drug stores, picnic grounds, baseball parks, soda fountains, dining cars, in the navy, at canteens, at mobilization camps and other places where refreshing beverages are sold.

Bevo—the all-year-'round soft drink

Guard against substitutes. Have the bottle opened in front of you, first seeing that the seal is unbroken and that the crown top bears the Fox. Sold in bottles only, and bottled exclusively by

ANHEUSER-BUSCH—ST. LOUIS

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GENERAL DISTRIBUTORS Families supplied by dealers

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